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THE TIMES

Will Australians vote for a quiet life ? Page 16

Death penalty rejected but majority is cut

Ps last night rejected by 361 votes to 232 a otion to restore hanging. The majority of 129 mpared with 152 a year ago. The division was a motion demanding capital punishment for rorist offences causing death. Among those o argued powerfully against the return of nging were Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, Mr n Gilmour, Opposition spokesman on home fairs, and Mr Robert Carr, a former Home cretary.

MPs vote 361 to 231 after spirited debate

Hugh Noyes
liamentary Correspondent
stminster

The House of Commons last ht voted once more against restoration of capital pun-ment by 361 votes to 232. But majority for the abolition-s, on a free vote of the use, of 129 was the smallest recent years and 23 less than e 152 majority after a similar bate a year ago.

The division was on a motion ored by Mr Ivan Lawrence m the Tory back benches manding capital punishment r terrorist offences causing ath.

There were powerful eeches on both sides of the gument and from both sides the House. One feature of e debate was that Mr Robert rr, a former Home Secretary, r Ian Gilmour, the present adow Home Secretary, and r Jenkins, the Home Secre-y, all spoke strongly against e restoration of the death nalty.

They were clearly heavily fluenced in their opinion by e advice they had received om senior police and army ficers that to restore capital nishment would not help the ttle against the terrorists.

Winding up the debate, Mr nkins said it would be wrong consider that to call for the storation of the death penalty as a sign of toughness while stance to it was a policy of ffness. He promised that there uld be no amnesty for terror-s, and he recognized no poli-al excuses for coldblooded urders. Those who had com-itted atrocities would remain prison for decades, and in me cases for the rest of their es.

No terrorist, Mr Jenkins said, ould deceive himself about the ngth of the sentence he would rve. To those who wanted to store capital punishment he uld say that nothing would worse than to introduce a idly proclaimed deterrent ich promptly broke apart in r hands.

It would be impossible, for stance, to hang landladies, or thers who sheltered their ns or women who sheltered eir husbands. He told MPs at the views of Sir Robert ark, the Commissioner of the etropolitan Police, had not anged since last year's de-te, when he was against the storation of the death penalty. e commissioner had told him at restoration, in his opinion, ould weaken the prospects of e police in dealing with kid-appers and in attempts to save e lives of hostages.

On the other side of the argu-ent, Mr Eldon Griffiths, parliamentary adviser to the Police Federation, said it had asked him to tell the House that it was the considered view of the men and women in the police services that capital punishment would help them in carrying out their duties.

The members of the federation, he said, were unanimous that the abolition of capital punishment was a mistake. They believed that it had exposed *many more policemen* to danger and death than would otherwise have been the case.

Mr Carr said earlier that, although he agreed strongly with Mrs Thatcher that in moral terms the purveyors of death and terrorism had forfeited their right to live, he felt that the question MPs had to decide was whether if that forfeit was exacted it would put a brake on terrorism. In such cases the police were not dealing with ordinary criminals; they were fighting a war against an enemy with a great sense of cohesion.

Capital punishment would certainly deter some people, but not the fanatics who saw themselves as fighting for a cause higher than themselves and who lived in a state of dangerous exaltation. Such people were "high" on the drug of fanaticism. Capital punishment might alienate the sympathy of some people and increase the degree of intimidation.

One of the most powerful speeches from the Labour benches came from Mr John Mackintosh, who said he was treating the issue solely on the basis of whether it would increase or diminish the chances of defeating those who were attacking society in that way. He had come to the conclusion, not that the death penalty was right or wrong but that it would not help to diminish IRA outrages.

For the anti-abolitionists, Mr Hugh Fraser said the public were baffled by some of the statements made by leading politicians on both sides. They were also baffled by bishops who pontificated and at the same time supported terrorist movements through the world churches. While the powers of the state had never been greater than in recent years, its authority had never been less. It was now essential that the state should have available *to itself the supreme penalty*

From the Tory front bench Mr Gilmour said the IRA had become increasingly isolated from the Irish republican tradition.

He would vote against restoration because executions would produce more terrorism and murder rather than less.

Parliamentary report, page 6

Unions predict 160,000 lost jobs over 'freeze' plans

Big cuts in rail network feared

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Britain's rail network will shrink from 11,500 miles to less than 4,000 miles by 1981 if present government plans are carried out, the three railway unions said yesterday. But their predictions were promptly disavowed by British Rail, which described them as "sheer exaggeration".

The unions were launching a national campaign against rail cuts that might flow from a government freeze on investment and support levels. It will include a mass lobby of Westminster next week.

According to Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, the campaign will have all the financial support it needs to get its message across.

Mr Weighell said that by cutting investment levels from the £360m a year sought by British Rail to £238m a year, the government would ensure a reduction of two thirds in the railway system and a matching reduction in railway manpower from the present 260,000 to fewer than 100,000.

He said those facts were taken from documents passing between *the British Railways* Board and the Department of the Environment and could be authenticated if necessary in Downing Street.

A statement later on behalf of Mr David Bowick, chief executive of British Rail, said "it is certainly our view that harsh reductions in planning investment levels could preempt later policy decisions about the role of rail in the nation's transport needs.

"It would certainly reflect itself in a reduction in the coverage of services provided *and the general quality of those* services. Just what the effect on route milage of the system would be we have not yet evaluated but it would be a reduction."

The unions predict that the rail network will be reduced to the present Inter-City and London commuter services during the next six years. They say there would be no Scottish services north of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and none west of Plymouth. Wales would retain only the Swansea and Holyhead lines, and East Anglia only the Norwich line.

Towns losing their existing service would include Middlesbrough, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Lincoln, Newmarket, Weymouth, Worcester, Shrewsbury, Stratford-on-Avon, Fishguard, Blackpool, Barrow, Aberdeen, and Inverness.

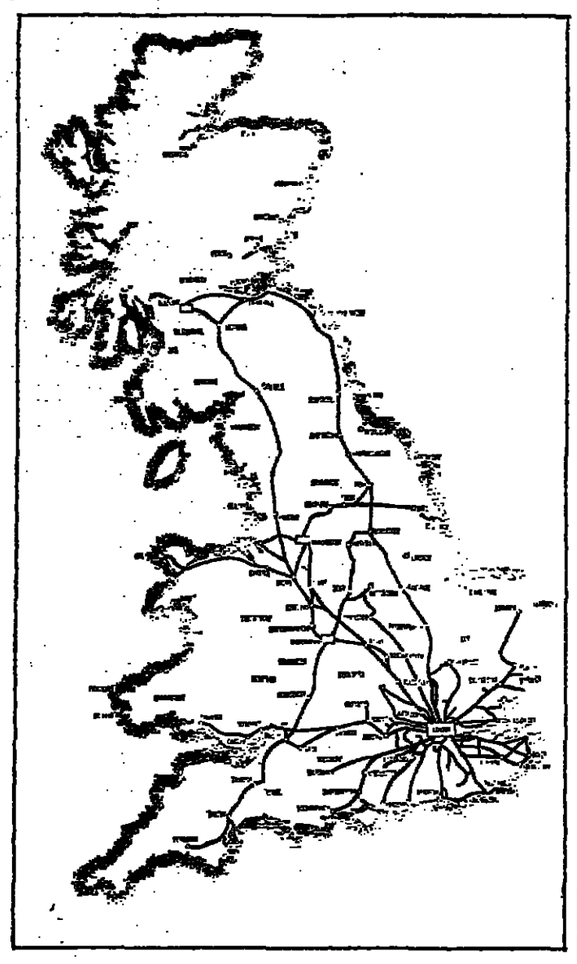
Mr Weighell said the unions were not resisting change, nor were they conducting a job-preservation exercise. They had agreed to present savings in view of the national economic situation but were concerned about the long-term future of the system.

The railways board had agreed, he said, that the railways would emerge from the present situation with the network, labour and equipment intact.

He was joined on the platform by three MPs: Mr Tom Bradley, president of one of the railway unions and chairman of the Labour Party; Mr Stephen *Ross, Liberal spokesman on environment matters*; and Mr John Cockcroft, a Conservative and former Treasury official.

Dr Leonard Tailz, chairman of the Transport 2000 rail lobby, Mr Ray Buckton of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Mr Tom Jenkins of the Transport Salaried Staffs Association, also were present.

Attacking the policy of squeezing the railways by making them price themselves out of the market, Mr Buckton commented that cuts in grants would only intensify the policy of driving people away from the trains because they could not afford to travel on them. One of the first cuts might be Mr Marsh, chairman of British Rail, he commented.



A map produced by the unions showing what they fear Britain's rail network may look like in 1981.

Icelandic gunboat fires at two British cod war support ships

By Roger Berthoud

The first shots were fired yesterday in the cod war between Britain and Iceland. They came from the Icelandic gunboat Thor, and went across the bows of two British support ships, the Star Aquarius and the Lloydsman.

Both ships collided with the Thor during the engagement, causing extensive damage to the gunboat but suffering little themselves.

In London the Foreign Office said last night that it was taking a very serious view of the incident, and at the meeting in Brussels of Nato's foreign ministers, Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, spoke of a deteriorating situation but repeated that Britain was ready to resume negotiations over fishing rights.

Captain Albert MacKenzie of the Star Aquarius confirmed by radio last night that his ship had been sheltering yesterday morning from a force nine gale and snowstorm within Iceland's 12-mile territorial waters—a normal practice for merchant ships in adverse conditions.

It then left shelter and set a steady course out to sea when the Thor approached from the stern and hit the support vessel aft. It then sheered off and fired a shot from a range of about 100 yards. This happened *at 12.30 p.m.*

According to accounts received in London the Star Aquarius, an oil rig supply vessel chartered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was accompanied by the Star Polaris and the Lloydsman, an ocean-going tug. The Lloydsman rushed in to help the Star Aquarius and collided with the Thor, which then pulled away and fired at least two shots across the Lloydsman's bows.

Before turning and heading for home, the damaged Thor *is reported to have stopped*, and was asked by the Lloydsman if assistance was required. The British ships then joined the frigate Galatea, which had been moving in to give assistance.

It is not certain that live ammunition was used during the engagement. Captain MacKenzie said he had no means of determining this, but the Ministry of Defence interpreted reports that there had been no hits to mean that projectiles had been used.

Mr Niels Sigurdsson, the Icelandic Ambassador in London, said the Thor had fired in self-defence after being rammed by British vessels.

David Cross writes from Brussels: Iceland's latest offer of a 65,000-ton annual catch for British fishermen in its territorial waters was final and not negotiable, Mr Einar Egusisson, the Icelandic Foreign Minister, said here after a 40-minute meeting with Mr Callaghan. He added that negotiations could not resume until British Navy ships were withdrawn from the 200-mile limit.

Mr Agustsson, who is attending a two-day meeting of Nato foreign ministers, said he had the support of most countries throughout the world

Referring to the armed clash, he said this was a "very serious incident" as it had taken place *less than four miles off* the coast. At the opening of his meeting with Mr Callaghan, both ministers had lodged formal protests with each other.

Earlier Mr Callaghan had made clear to his Nato colleagues that Iceland must stop harassing British fishing ships if any solution were to be found. Only then could the British Navy ships be withdrawn and negotiations resumed.

Nevertheless, Mr Callaghan said his Government was willing to talk with the Icelanders "at any time, at any place, and at *any level*".



High fashion: Air France's Concorde hostess uniform (above) designed by Jean Patou. The dress is a drip-dry jersey material in blue and grey to match the Concorde's interior colours.

Hope for end to doctors' dispute rises

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

There appeared to be some hope last night as junior doctors' leaders again met Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, that their dispute may be resolved. Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, also attended the discussions.

They were apparently concentrated on redefining the juniors' contract and producing a package deal. One view by *one of the juniors' representatives* was that a satisfactory result could lead to a recommendation to call off the present industrial action.

But the talks took place against a call from militant juniors in the North-west and the North West Thames areas for resignation from the service as a result of disappointment over the first meeting with Mrs Castle on Tuesday.

The juniors argued that the NHS could not be manned adequately if they worked a 40-hour week, that they were pre*pared to work the necessary* hours to maintain the service, but that too long hours were dangerous because of the effects of fatigue.

Report sought: Dr Owen, Minister of State for Health, told the Commons yesterday that his department had asked for an immediate report from Hillingdon Area Health Authority on *the death of Seema Bhaula*, aged five months, on Tuesday night. Ambulancemen were unable to get her admitted to two hospitals and by the time they arrived at a third she was *dead*.

A pathologist yesterday carried out a post-mortem examination, which was suspended until tests can be made on the child's blood, urine, stomach contents and lung tissue.

Statement on Chrysler is delayed

By Our Political Staff

No Chrysler statement will be made in the Commons until next week. That firm assurance was given to the Parliamentary Labour Party at a meeting last night by Mr Mellish, Government Chief Whip.

The announcement followed a Cabinet meeting which lasted four hours. Earlier Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, and Mr Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancashire and personal adviser to Mr Wilson, had talked for 35 minutes with Mr John Riccardo, the Chrysler chairman.

Mr Riccardo, who flew to London yesterday morning at short notice, was believed to be staying overnight for further talks today.

The Government appeared to have offered £150m to Chrysler to salvage most of its operation in the United Kingdom, on strict understandings, with apparently a contribution of £50m from Detroit.

The delay in a Chrysler settlement is obviously embarrassing the Government. Only an hour or two before Mr Mellish set the timetable back into next week some senior ministers were confessing their hope that it might be possible to make a statement either *last night or* this morning. There is no doubt that the decision now lies in the Chrysler Corporation's court.

The Chrysler board is considering the Government's offer of a much larger financial stake in the Chrysler operation in Britain than was first suggested, and the Government can now only wait. Ministers expect that there is still one more meeting necessary between Mr Riccardo and the Government before any agreement can be concluded and prepared for announcement.

Meanwhile the House of Commons grows increasingly restive. Next Tuesday, in opposition time, the Commons will spend the day discussing the motor vehicle industry, and during business questions yesterday Mrs Thatcher pressed Mr Short, Leader of the House, hard for the Government to make the earliest announcement of any Chrysler rescue operation and to publish the Cabinet policy research staff's document, described by Cabinet ministers as grim and gloomy, before the House goes into the debate. That is an indication of the general anxiety that the salvaging of British Leyland may be stultified by the salvaging of Chrysler in Britain.

The Government has entered into no commitment with the opposition to publish the CPRS report, but it accepts that, at best, it should be in the hands *of MPs before the debate* begins.

At question time yesterday Mr Wilson left no doubt that the decision on selective import controls is to some extent contingent on the Chrysler decision. He said there would be a statement on import controls in the House before Parliament rises for the Christmas recess today week.

"There is a problem here", Mr Wilson said. "Negotiations are still going on about the difficult Chrysler problem. And this problem can well involve this matter. I do not want to say more than that. That is why there has been this delay."

Mr Wilson said there had been no secret international negotiations on import controls. Certain procedures would have to be followed and "these have not started".

Nevertheless it is clear that the Government hopes to settle the whole complex of issues before next Wednesday, when the Chancellor will be at the Treasury dispatch box to announce new measures to preserve or promote jobs. If there

Importers angered, page 19

is to be an announcement next week on selective import controls it will come then, and at Westminster there is some expectation that the Chancellor may bring in a limited easement of hire-purchase restrictions to give industry a stimulus in the depths of a recession.

Unions fear steel plan will cost 40,000 jobs

By Peter Hill

Proposals for drastic cuts in the British Steel Corporation wages bill, amounting to £170m in the next financial year and involving compulsory redundancies and termination of the guaranteed week affecting 100,000 steelworkers, were put to union leaders yesterday by the management.

The unions have rejected the plan and are seeking an early meeting with the Prime Minister to discuss the cost-saving *measures, which, they fear*, would lead to premature closure of certain steelmaking plants. Union leaders have interpreted the corporation's proposals as implying a cutback of 40,000 jobs.

The proposals could lead to strike action at plant level which national union leaders may find difficult to control.

This dramatic move by the BSC, whose losses this year will exceed £340m, presents the Government with yet another major industrial dilemma. Although corporation executives emphasized after the *meeting with the TUC steel industry* consultative committee that it had been a fairly harmonious meeting, this view was not shared by Mr Bill Sirs, chairman of the committee and secretary of the steel industry's largest union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

According to Mr Sirs, the package had been presented as a fait accompli. The Government had been aware of the BSC's plans, but so far it had remained silent, presumably waiting to see what reaction the proposals provoked from the trade unions.

"They are taking us back to the harsh employer attitudes of the 1930s where people could be hired and fired at will". Mr Sirs said. "You can rest assured that we will garner all the forces of the trade union movement and political forces—which are very considerable—to ensure that this proposition does not succeed."

He explained that his committee had asked the BSC team to withdraw the document to enable talks to take place involving the Government, but this had been rejected. He expressed fears that the BSC's action could jeopardize cooperation and union assistance in the future.

In effect the state steel undertaking is seeking to implement plans which were outlined to unions in May this year. In

Continued on page 19, col 4

Warning to Labour on Trotskyists

By Our Home News Staff

Secret tactics by Trotskyist organizations for infiltrating the Labour Party and influencing its thinking along Marxist lines have been disclosed in detail by Mr Reginald Underhill, Labour's national agent.

In his long report, which was left "lying on the table" at the last meeting of the Labour Party's national executive, he quoted extracts from documents circulated within the ranks of Trotskyist organizations.

*One such group, which pub*lishes the journal *Militant*, is quoted as saying in a 19-page political analysis: "The main struggle would be between us and the Tribunite left. That is why we must seriously endeavour to establish a group of a half or dozen or so MPs identified with the [*Militant*] tendency."

Elsewhere the document says: "We must never forget to train our cadres to the theoretical possibility of the unions as organizations being thrust aside, in a period of *revolution, or prior to an in*surrection and that workers' committees or soviets could take their place."

Mr Underhill's report says that the International Marxist Group, which has 800 to 1,000 members, has indicated that it intends to begin a policy of "entryism" into the Labour Party.

The International Socialists, it adds, abandoned their "entryism" tactics some years ago

Mr Underhill's report defines "entryism" as the tactic adopted by an organization that *has* been proscribed by the Labour Party or is otherwise ineligible. Members then join the party individually to carry out activities within it, as directed by outside organizations.

Report details, page 5

Dean to retire

The Dean of Canterbury, Dr n White-Thomson, who is 71 ext week, announced esterday that he intends to tire on May 9 next year.

Commons recess

The House of Commons will rise next Friday for the Christmas recess, and reassemble on January 12.

IRA terrorists in siege may have explosives

The IRA gunmen under siege with two hostages in one room of a flat in Balcombe Street, St Marylebone, London, may have gelignite or hand grenades, the police said yesterday. The failure so far of attempts to establish useful communication with the terrorists was seen by Commander Roy Habershon, head of Scotland Yard's bomb squad, as an indication that the siege might continue "possibly for weeks"

Page 2

Hopes at Beilen

New negotiations with Moluccan terrorists have given the Dutch authorities some hope of freeing the hostages held on the train at Beilen and in Amsterdam. Moluccan community leaders have eased their earlier demands, which the Dutch could not possibly meet

Page 8

Muslims in control

Muslim street armies yesterday intensified their battle for the hotel district of Beirut, making a buffer force from the Lebanese Army withdraw. They captured two more luxury hotels and were near their target of clearing the entire area of Phalangists

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University warning on economies

The Committee of Vice-Chancellors has warned the Government that the universities have economized to the limit and that maintaining the present level of saving will mean lasting damage. The committee wants a firm *economic basis on which to plan for* the next two years

Page 7

Rhodesia progress

Without any visible sign of disagreement, Mr Ian Smith and the Nkomo-faction of the African Nationalists got through the first session of their Rhodesian constitution talks in Salisbury. What were described as "substantive" discussions will begin on Monday

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Dispute over sprats

British fishermen are protesting against new quotas which give foreign boats a larger share in the richest sprat fisheries in the world off the mouth of the Tyne. The British Trawlers' Federation has asked the Government to object to the formula adopted by the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission

Page 4

Old faces in the new Spanish Cabinet

According to unofficial lists of the new Spanish Cabinet circulating in Madrid yesterday, Señor Carlos Arias Navarro, the Prime Minister, has chosen established political figures from the Franco regime. The Opposition is expected to pour scorn on its composition

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Eire's border patrol

Soldiers of the Irish Republic go on patrol with blackened faces in co Louth, near south Armagh, but the atmosphere is more relaxed than that north of the border. The Irish Army has never suffered a casualty as a result of the Provisionals' campaign

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France: Police shoot dead escaped convict who held woman hostage in a flat in Valence

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Oman: Sultan claims successful end to 10-year war as first Arab victory against communism

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Japan as world power: Four-page Special Report on the international role of a nation which ranks below only the United States and the Soviet Union in terms of gross national product

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Mr Michael Marriott; Mr Jack Frye; The Rev Dr Colin Roberts
Business News, pages 19-26
Stock markets: Equities were subdued by the prospect of a large Chrysler rescue operation. Gilts were also affected. The *FT* Index was down 4.8 to 358.1
Financial Editor: Lager sales boost Guinness; Conrad is the key at Assoc Engineering; ATV invests in feature films
Business features: Other foreign concerns besides British Leyland have been closing down operations in *Italy—John Earle discusses* the frustrations met there by businessmen
Business Diary: Strong words on the issue of whether or not hotels should compulsorily display their charges

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As good as when Bonnie Prince Charlie first brought Drambuie to Scotland.
The Drambuie Liqueur Company, Edinburgh.

HOME NEWS

Police fear besieged gunmen may have explosives

By Clive Borrell and Stewart Tendler

Sandbags were moved yesterday into the flat in Balcombe Street, Marylebone, London, where four IRA gunmen are holding two hostages. The police fear that the gang may have gelignite or hand grenades.

Commander Roy Habershon, head of Scotland Yard's bomb squad, said the move was part of a contingency plan as the gunmen were known to have the skill to manufacture bombs.

Tests on the gunmen's escape car found abandoned on Saturday night and a red canvas holdall they dropped had shown *no traces of explosives* "but that does not mean they have not the wherewithal to make bombs inside the room", he said. A dog trained to sniff out explosives was put into the flat, but could not detect anything through the door which separates the police from the sitting room where the gunmen and hostages are.

The gunmen, described by Mr Habershon as a determined band of men who are resilient and quite capable of withstanding a long siege, spent the daylight hours yesterday listening to pop radio programmes on a transistor set which was interspersed with news bulletins.

Anxiety for the hostages, Mr John Matthews, aged 54, a Post Office inspector, and his wife, Sheila, aged 53, increased last night as their captors would accept only two pint bottles of fresh water and a replacement for their chemical lavatory.

Apart from a dozen tranquillizer tablets for Mrs Matthews and some cigarettes, the gunmen have refused all other supplies offered since the weekend. Sandwiches and hot coffee lowered to the besieged first floor room on Wednesday night were hurled to the street a few minutes later. The police regarded that gesture of defiance as a minor setback in attempts to establish a rapport which had been built up in previous days.

Further attempts to persuade the gunmen to accept provisions were being considered last night.

The water and replacement lavatory were sent down at the end of a rope to the flat yesterday morning after Det Chief Supt James Nevill, Mr Habershon's deputy, had asked through a loudhailer to speak to "Tom", as one of the gunmen calls himself.

He replied laconically to questions about the health of the hostages but made no reply when he was asked if the gunmen wanted a new field telephone to replace the one thrown from the window on Tuesday night.

For nearly half an hour Mr Nevill tried to put questions to "Tom" and often asked him to speak up as some of his responses became inaudible. Only three men have spoken to the police since the siege began on Saturday night. The two others have identified themselves as "Mick" and "Paddy" but "Tom" seems to have established himself as the leader.

The police still believe there is a fourth gunman in the room.

A fresh attempt was made later last night by Det. Chief Supt. Peter Imbert, also from the bomb squad, to check the conditions of the hostages. He and Mr Nevill have been working a split shift as negotiators with the gunmen.

Mr Imbert shouted messages from relatives of the captive couple, but there was no response, although the police are sure that the messages were heard inside the room.

The lack of positive communication with the gunmen indicates to Mr Habershon that the siege may be a "long-drawn-out affair". He said last night that it might continue "possibly for weeks".

The occupants of the sitting room, according to the police have settled into a rough routine and seem to sleep in shifts. "Banging bumping and other noises" can be heard at about 5 am each day.

However, the police believe that some of the men inside go to sleep early as no noise is heard from the room between midnight and early morning. The gunmen and Mr and Mrs Matthews take it in turns, the police believe, to share the settee and two armchairs throughout the day and night and conversation between them, although not clearly heard, is described as desultory by the police.

Changing tactics, page 16

Siege case committals

Six men charged in connexion with the Spaghetti House siege in Knightsbridge, London, were committed in custody for trial at the Central Criminal Court from Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, Westminster, yesterday.

Republic's soldiers have never suffered a casualty during Provisionals' campaign

No shots but some anger as Eire army patrols

From Christopher Walker
Dundalk

On a bleak, windswept field in co Louth, the Irish army commandant, face blackened with theatrical greasepaint, stands map in hand and points 50 yards down the bumpy road to the spot in neighbouring south Armagh where three weeks ago a British soldier was blown to pieces by an IRA booby-trap.

Close by, one of his men waves a motorist over the section recently reopened by irate farmers after another vain attempt by the British to erect a lasting barrier.

Although a meandering stream is all that divides this part of the Irish Republic from the most dangerous corner of the United Kingdom the atmosphere is relaxed: the troops have their Belgian FN rifles cocked, but there is none of the tension experienced by military patrols across the border.

The scene illustrates the wide difference in the security operations mounted in the area by the two governments. The Irish Army has never suffered a casualty as a result of the Provisional IRA's campaign and has not even had a shot fired at it this year, while in the past month four British soldiers have been murdered, some by terrorists operating from bases in the republic.

As a result cross-border security has again become one of the most contentious issues affecting Anglo-Irish relations. But because of the wild terrain it is not open to quick or simple solutions. Much has been made by politicians of the extent of cooperation, but examination on the ground reveals wide gaps open to exploitation by the Provisionals. Some of them have historical roots, but the mutual distrust between senior oficers of the two armies must affect strategic thinking.

The Irish Army's 27th Infantry Battalion has responsibility for 123 miles of the most troubled southern part of the border. It has its headquarters at Dundalk, a town nicknamed "El Paso" by the British because of its alleged popularity with the Provisionals.

In common with all Irish units the battalion has been built up considerably since the "loyalist" bombs which killed 32 Irish people in May, 1974, and has more than 800 men under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Louis Hogan, who has seen United Nations service in the Middle East, Cyprus and the Congo.

Asked this week if there was any cooperation with the British security forces, Colonel Hogan replied emphatically: "Absolutely none. We have a job to do, and we do it in our own way. I do not think that the fact they are doing something else is of any great importance. I do not see that any advantage would come of it."

With its French Panhard armoured vehicles, the Irish Army divides its border duties into three categories: maintaining a visible military presence, evacuating casualties and providing armed assistance to the civil power. In practice that means the Gardai, the unarmed police who, since 1974, have maintained a direct radiolink with the Royal Ulster Constabulary in the North.

The need to await a request officially from the civil power is blurred by the fact that the battalion has carried out 800 border patrols on its own initiative this year, but it still slows the army's arrival at any border incident. From Dundalk that means a journey of at least 20 minutes.

Soldiers who take part are subject to much the same firing regulations as the British Army, but instead of being written on individual cards they are read out in the barracks before each patrol leaves.

In spite of the republican tradition that persists in many recruiting areas, the slogan "No extradition" is chalked conspicuously on the wall of Dundalk barracks, there is no denying the determination of the Irish Army to counter the activities of what its officers like to call "subversives".

But along the 300 miles of the border it is tempered by a realistic, if cynical, assessment of the impossibility of complete success without a totally impractical increase in manpower. There is also the totally different relationship with the local population, which will continue to make a sharp contrast between the Irish Army's operations and those of its British counterpart: "About the worst we can expect from them is to be given the fingers," an officer explained.



An Irish Army patrol in border country near where three British soldiers were killed in south Armagh last month.

Move to tak over home of Scottish assembly

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

Lothian Regional Council attempt to take over the fo Royal High School, Edinbu an intended home of the tish assembly, to use as a gaining counter with the ernment.

This week the regional c cil was refused authorizatic the Government to bo £2.75m to acquire the Erskine Girls' School, burgh, a private fee-p school, as part of its own to establish comprehensive cation in the city. The High School, which is us an arts centre, is owne Edinburgh District Co with whom the Governme to negotiate the purchase.

Lothian regional educ committee called on the Go ment yesterday to recor its refusal and protested a way the region had been with while attempting to our the Government's for comprehensive educati

Councillor George Fo chairman of the committee talks would be sought wit Edinburgh council to di the possibility of taking the former Royal High Sc

Replying to a suggestion the move was a form of b mail against the Governi Mr Foulkes said: "Not b mail; we are just goin pressurize them".

Councillor Gordon Reid the committee earlier th the Government continue refuse borrowing consent city would be left with independent schools, inch Mary Erskine's. The sch would be only for the chil of the rich.

The committee instructed director of education to re on action necessary to overcrowding in Edinb schools if the Government tinued to refuse borrowing sent.

Mr Powell urges reciprocal exclusion of terrorists from Northern Ireland

By Our Parliamentary Staff

There was offence in Northern Ireland at the notion that the province had become a dumping ground for terrorists not wanted in Britain, Mr Enoch Powell, United Ulster Unionist MP for Down, South, said yesterday. That belief was due partly to misunderstanding, but not wholly.

He was moving an amendment during the Commons committee stage of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Bill to provide for reciprocal arrangements so that people could be excluded from Northern Ireland and sent to Britain in the same way as those excluded from Britain were normally returned to Northern Ireland.

The amendment, supported by the Conservatives, was defeated on the casting vote of the committee chairman, Mrs Joyce Butler, who, in accordance with precedent, voted to leave the Bill unamended after seven votes had been cast in favour and seven against.

Mr Powell said that, however convenient and graphic it might be, the term "dumping terrorists in Northern Ireland" was a less than accurate expression of what happened under the Bill. The only citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies who could be excluded to Northern Ireland under the powers were those who had not established residence in Britain under the terms of the Bill and those who were connected, in the view of the Home Secretary, with Northern Ireland.

But it was natural, he said, for the overwhelming majority of people in Northern Ireland who desired peace and the observance of the law to say: "Our delinquents are to be shifted back from Britain to Northern Ireland but Britain's delinquents in exactly similar circumstances are not to be shifted back from here to Britain where they belong.

"It follows from that that people in Northern Ireland get the feeling they are being treated as a second-class province of the United Kingdom."

Dr Summerskill, Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, undertook to convey the feelings of the committee to Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, and Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. She gave an assurance that the whole issue would be reconsidered before the report stage of the Bill.

She said that the Bill was intended to enable terrorists to be removed from Britain or the United Kingdom if they were not United Kingdom citizens. There appeared to be no evidence that there was a practical problem in respect of people resident in Northern Ireland who had connexions in Britain, who were carrying out terrorist acts in Northern Ireland and whom it would be appropriate to move to Britain.

Mr Rees, she said, had repeatedly said that he would not find useful or necessary a reciprocal provision enabling him to exclude United Kingdom citizens from Northern Ireland.

The Government had carefully considered the question of reciprocity and did not feel that such extra powers were necessary or desirable.

Print union chief foresees a circulation battle

A printing union leader yesterday asked whether money being spent on new techniques by national newspaper owners was the prelude to a Fleet Street circulation battle.

Mr John Jackson, general secretary of the Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers (Slade) writes in his union journal: "Do these investments in new techniques demonstrate a rearming for an intensification of the circulation war or an investment in a long-term future?

"Unless the leopard has changed its spots, we must fear that we are seeing preparations for a struggle in Fleet Street which will foreshorten rather than lengthen that period over which we might otherwise have expected to see the survival of the fittest.

He says the unions are being asked to accept fewer jobs now on the gamble that they might save a smaller number of jobs for much longer in the future.

Slade newspaper members in London and Manchester have made clear that they were not willing to accept unemployment. On Monday Fleet Street employers and four printing unions agreed that there should be no compulsory redundancy in areas covered by the introduction of new technology and methods in return for cooperation in those plans by the unions.

Three other unions, Slade, the National Graphical Association and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, were not parties to the agreement.

University sets up centre to study government

From a Staff Reporter
Edinburgh

The sharp growth of interest in Scottish political affairs, spurred by devolution and a reorganized local government service, has led to the setting up of a research centre at Edinburgh University for the study of Scottish government.

The centre will monitor and collect information on the development of the Scottish assembly and other government structures on behalf of students from many parts of the world. It will be organized jointly by the politics and constitutional law departments at the university and is intended to be concerned with Scottish government at all levels.

The university said: "The unit will provide a convenient meeting place at which assemblymen, councillors, journalists, academics and others can discuss problems freely." The university is considering creating at least one honours option course in Scottish administration.

Dr H. M. Drucker, of politics department, hopes centre will help to break d barriers between the unive and the community and p useful to both. A library documents and newspaper material on Scottish affairs is t built up

Dr Drucker said: "Scot government is a neglected ject, but until recently th has not been sufficient material about. Now the materia there, but no one is collect it into one central source wh could be of tremendo general use.

They would not be spying devolution but talking abo it in a non-political kind way which was hard to do wi in the bureaucratic structure local government. "It is go to talk about these problem because France, Italy, Canad and other places are havin them as well. Scotland is n alone."

Council of Europe favours strong Ulster coalition

From Our Correspondent
Strasbourg, Dec 11

A Council of Europe parliamentary report, published here today, comes down unequivocally in favour of a "strong coalition government" for Northern Ireland, in which power would be shared between the Protestant majority and the Roman Catholic minority and which should develop "the social, cultural and economic links between North and South".

It implicitly rejects the conclusions of the recent Northern Ireland constitutional convention which, the report considers, could lead only to permanent majority rule and leave no hope for any true democratic alternation of government.

The document, written by Mr Piet Dankert, a Dutch socialist parliamentarian, is the result of a four-year study involving visits to London, Dublin and Belfast.

Having been unanimously approved by the political committee of the 18-nation Council of Europe's assembly, which includes British and Irish members, the report will come up for public debate at the assembly's next session at Strasbourg in January, about the time that the British Government is expected to take a stand on the conclusions of the Constitutional Convention.

Mr Dankert recalls that the Convention, in which the Protestant United Ulster Unionist Coalition had a majority of 46 to 32, produced a report excluding full power-sharing with the Catholic minority at executive level as well as any form of institutionalized cooperation with the Republic of Ireland.

He adds: "There is little indication that such an outcome is acceptable to the United Kingdom Government".

The report suggests that the Convention should be reconvened to reconsider its report and a referendum organized to test public opinion on the acceptability of some form of power-sharing.

Meanwhile, direct rule of the province from London, perhaps with a greater degree of flexibility and imagination, could be maintained as a medium-term constitutional arrangement.

Gradually increasing the participation of Ulstermen in the government of the province and the extension of powers of the district councils, where power-sharing is more likely to succeed, could also be envisaged.

If the Convention failed to reach a satisfactory compromise direct rule would be the only solution.

'Biggest' bomb in Belfast blasts shopping centre

From Our Correspondent
Belfast

What is believed to be the largest bomb to have exploded in Belfast went off shortly before 5 pm yesterday outside the former Grand Central Hotel, used as a base in the city for the 17/21st Lancers.

No one was seriously hurt, but the blast, from an estimated 2½ to 3½ cwt of explosives, caused widespread damage in the central shopping area which had been dense with Christmas crowds.

The bomb was in a hijacked Post Office van. Immediately the alarm was raised by the driver. The police evacuated the area, using loudhailers mounted on RUC vehicles in what appeared to be a pre-arranged plan.

Control man is cleared of sabotage in pit

From Our Correspondent
Sheffield

Joseph Peter Thompson, aged 26, a pit control man, of Burton Crescent, Monk Bretton, near Barnsley, South Yorkshire, was found not guilty at Sheffield Crown Court yesterday of damaging the ventilation bagging intending to endanger the lives of workers at Grimethorpe colliery, Barnsley, or being reckless whereby their lives were endangered. Judge Cotton directed that Mr Thompson's costs should be paid out of central funds.

Mr Paul Johnson, for the Crown, said Mr Thompson, the last man to leave the afternoon shift on June 18, had admitted in a statement to the police having put an empty oil drum into the ventilating ducting as a joke on the night-shift workers. Had it not been found the men would have been in danger. Mr Thompson said later that he knew from his training that it was a dangerous and stupid thing to do.

Mr Thompson was not called to give evidence. Mr Anton Lodge, his counsel, said Mr Thompson did not have to prove his innocence. He had told the colliery general manager afterwards that his statement was untrue and had been made under pressure.

Sewage service costs up

The Southern Water Authority decided yesterday to impose an extra charge on effluent delivered for treatment in order to recover income lost as a result of the Daymond case.

It agreed to charge £2.74 for each load of 1,000 gallons delivered from properties not connected to main drainage. That will be a further charge for the 100,000 properties affected in the authority's area, which covers Kent, Sussex, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

The occupiers already pay for the collection of sewage fr their cesspits, and they fear t the new charge means that t will pay more than they when they had to pay general service charge.

The House of Lords judgm in the Daymond case last said that properties not nected to main drainage not liable for the charges. Government and the Nati Water Council are studying implications of the judgme decide how the £60m ha and future costs are to be

County accepts 'pastoral care' plan for schools

Pupils should be able to get advice from school doctors about contraception, pregnancy testing, abortion and venereal disease, it is stated in part of a report accepted by Hampshire Education Committee. The report, on pastoral care arrangements in secondary schools, was prepared after the death from a drug overdose two years ago of a Southampton girl who, it was alleged, had been bullied at school.

The report recommends that cards advertising the Samaritans should be displayed in schools, and any child showing possible suicidal tendencies should be promptly referred to a psychiatrist.

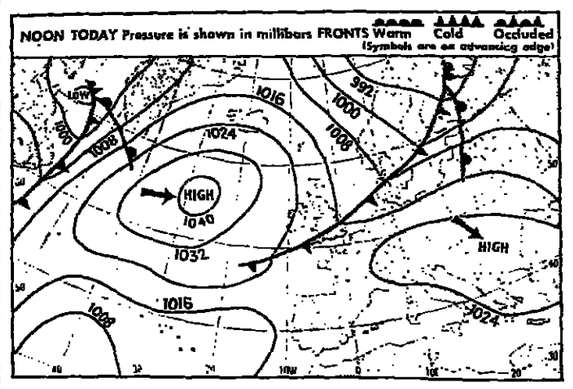
On sex problems, the report says that secondary schools, after consultation with governors and parents, could invite staff from family planning clinics to talk to senior pupils.

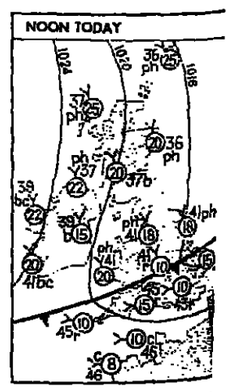
The proposals would require the appointment of nine educational psychologists and 42 welfare officers additional to present staff. The county council said yesterday that after the appointment of the initial psychologist and 10 welfare officers the build-up to full strength would be made when the economic climate allowed. The estimated cost of the first team in a full year is more than £36,000.

Peer seeks divorce

Lord Carrick, aged 46, has filed a petition for divorce from Lady Carrick in an undefended suit listed for hearing in the London Divorce Court. They were married in 1951.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 7.57 am. Sun sets: 3.52 pm
Moon sets: 1.20 am. Moon rises: 12.35 pm
Full Moon: December 18.
Lighting up: 4.22 pm to 7.28 am.
High water: London Bridge, 8.5 am, 6.0m (19.6ft); 8.53 pm, 6.1m (19.9ft). Avonmouth, 1.7 am, 9.9m (32.4ft); 1.40 pm, 9.9m (32.5ft). Dover, 5.32 am, 5.5m (18.0ft); 6.19 pm, 5.3m (17.4ft). Hull, 1.0 pm, 5.7m (18.6ft). Liverpool, 5.57 am, 7.1m (23.4ft); 6.18 pm, 7.4m (24.2ft).

A trough of low pressure across Wales and the N Midlands will move slowly S.

Area forecasts:

London, East Anglia, SE, Central S England: Mist or fog patches at first, otherwise cloudy, rain possible later; wind W, light; max temp 7°C (45°F).

Midlands, S Wales, E., Central N England: Cloudy, rain at times, gradually dying out; wind W to NW, light; max temp 7°C (45°F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Mainly cloudy, occasional drizzle, dying out; wind variable, light; max temp 8°C (46°F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, N Ireland: Occasional showers, sleet or snow on hills, sunny periods; wind NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 6°C (43°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Showers, with sleet or snow on high ground; wind NW, fresh or strong; max temp 5°C (41°F).

Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Argyll, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Wintry showers, sunny int wind NW, fresh or strong temp 5°C (41°F).

Outlook for tomorrow a day: Mostly dry, but some N and W Scotland, fog f temperatures near normal frost in places.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max. 6 6 pm, 7°C (45°F); min. to 6 am, 6°C (43°F). Ha 6 pm, 80 per cent. Rain, 6 pm, .02in. Sun, 24hr to 2.5hr. Bar, mean sea level 1,023 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun; sn, snow.

	C	F		C	F		C	F
Aberdeen	r	48	50	Cologne	c	41	L Palmas	c	29	84
Amsterdm	c	41	51	Copenhgn	r	39	41	Lisbon	c	18	64
Athens	c	25	70	Dublin	r	43	50	Locarno	s	14	57
Barcelona	c	14	57	Edinburgh	r	41	48	London	c	16	61
Beirut	f	16	61	Florence	r	13	55	Luxemburg	c	7	45
Belfast	c	8	46	Funchal	s	21	70	Madrid	c	4	39
Berlin	c	11	52	Geneva	c	7	45	Majorca	c	14	57
Biarritz	c	11	52	Gibraltar	c	15	59	Malaga	c	17	63
Birmingham	c	4	39	Guernsey	r	8	46	Malta	c	19	66
Bristol	r	6	43	Helsinki	c	-1	30	Manchstr	fog	6	43
Brussels	s	6	43	Innsbruck	r	0	32	Moscow	sn	-5	23
Budapest	c	6	43	Istanbul	r	9	48	Munich	c	-1	30
Cardiff	c	6	43	Jersey	c	1	34	Naples	c	11	52
New York	c	3	37
Nice	r	15	59
Oslo	s	1	34
Paris	s	1	34
Reykjavik	s	-1	30
Rome	c	12	54
Rotterdam	c	5	41
Stockholm	c	0	32
Venice	r	10	50
Vienna	c	2	36
Warsaw	s	1	34
Zurich	c	0	32

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 12; Belgium, Canaries, Pes 10; Denmark, Finland, Fmk 2.50; France, Germany, Dmk 2.00; Greece, Holland, Dfl 1.75; Italy, Luxembourg, Lf 200; Madeira, Malta, 5c; Norway, Kr 2.50; Eire, 10p; Spain, Ski 3.75; Switzerland, Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia,

L. S. LOWRY
A Personal Choice
THREE SIGNED PRINTS & A COMMEMORATIVE BRONZE



L. S. Lowry signing the prints at his home in Manchester, 13 November 1975.

A UNIQUE PRESENTATION

Jupiter Books, publishers of Mervyn Levy's recent study, *The Paintings of L. S. Lowry: Oils and Watercolours*, are priviledged to offer to the public, at the request of Mr Lowry, a unique opportunity to acquire a set of three signed prints, together with a bronze profile, in commemoration of the artist's eighty-eighth birthday.

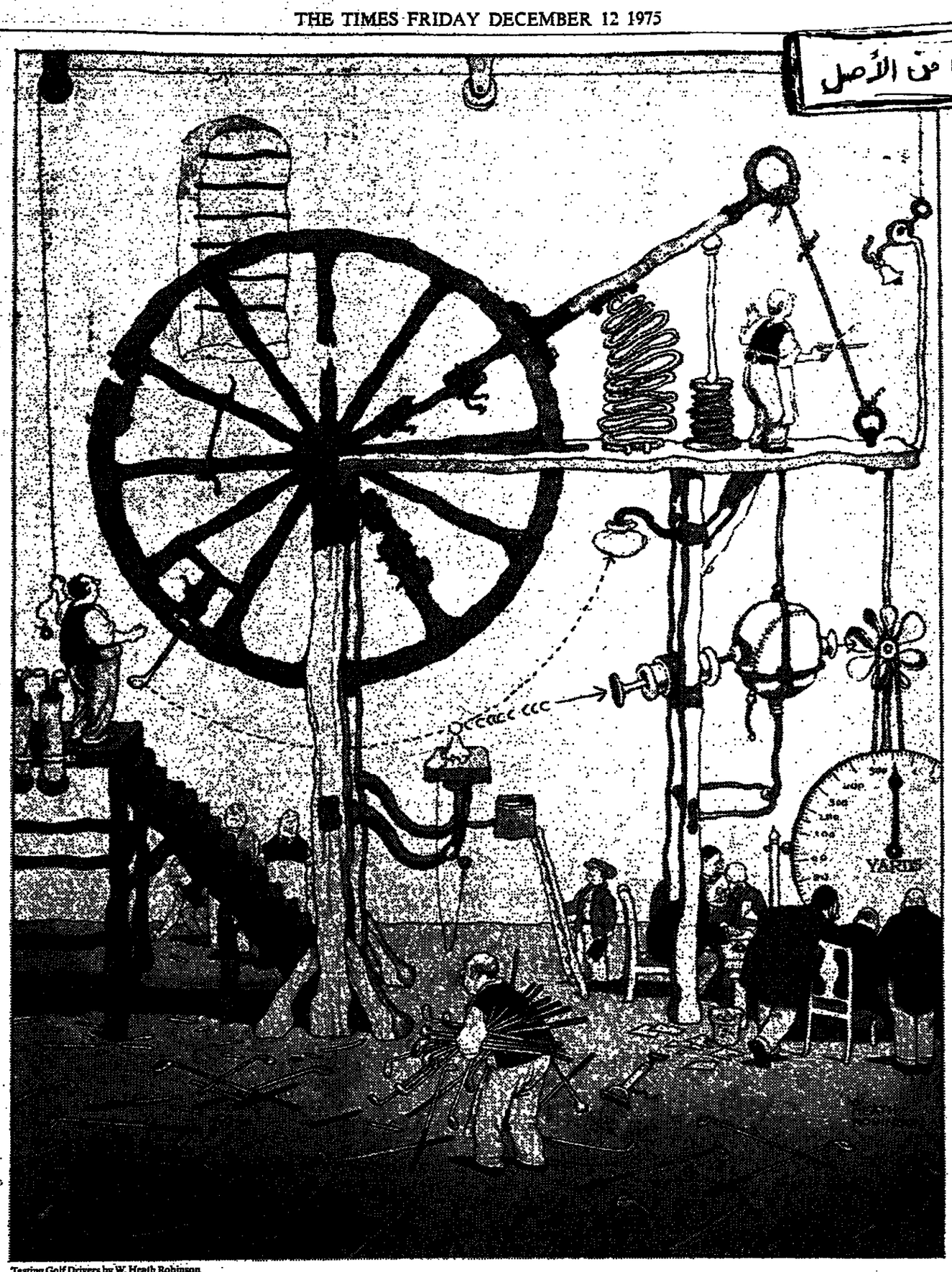
The prints, measuring 10½" 14½ inches, comprise the SELF-PORTRAIT painted in 1025, and the ARTIST'S MOTHER and ARTIST'S FATHER both dating from 1910, and were described by Mr Lowry as "... marvellous. As perfect as the originals". The prints are presented in a silk-lined full leather portfolio and are strictly limited to 300 numbered and signed sets.

Accompanying the prints is a bronze commissioned from a close friend of the artist's, the sculptor Leo Solomon. This bronze measures five inches in diameter and was struck especially by the Morris Singer Foundry. It comes in a satin-lined clasp-held case and is also strictly limited to 300 numbered impressions.

Of the 300 sets of the prints and bronze 250 only are for sale to the public: orders should therefore be placed immediately. The price is £375. Cheques should be made payable to Jupiter Books (London) Limited, and delivery will be within twenty-eight days from receipt of payment.

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SAVE IT

HOME NEWS

Britain angry about foreign sprat fishing quotas for traditionally rich grounds off north-east coast

By Ronald Kershaw
Northern Industrial Correspondent

A new fishing dispute, that time over sprats, may develop unless changes are made in North Sea sprat fishery quotas. Fishermen in Scotland, North Shields and Grimsby all of whom have been badly affected by restrictions on herring fishing, have realized that a new formula adopted by the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission last month gives foreign fishermen, principally Norwegians, a bigger share than Britain of the richest sprat fisheries in the world just off th emouth of the Tyne.

A spokesman for the British Trawlers' Federation said the new formula was adopted at the instigation of Norway, the principal beneficiary, and it worked to Britain's disadvantage.

"Instead of fixing quotas by reference to the relative catches of the countries concerned over the past 10 years—the usual approach to quota determination —they were set as the best catch of the years 1964 to 1974, or the catch in the first 11 months of this year, reduced by 40 per cent for the quantity about 50,000 tons. That has given Norway a very large share and the United Kingdom a relatively low share", the spokesman said.

Fishermen on the north-east coast have been pushed out of their traditional herring fishing grounds by catch-limitation schemes and were planing to change to sprat fishing. The British Trawlers' Federation has asked the Government to raise a formal objection to the fisheries commissions recommendation, as Denmark and Iceland did over the herring quotas earlier this year.

Mr Austen Laing, director general of the federation, said: "This has upset most fishermen, especially those in Scotland, coming as it does on top of the North Sea herring quotas, which served Britain as a whole, and Scotland in particular, very badly.

"For the first six months of next year the United Kingdom's North Sea herring catch quota is 5,300 tons out of a total allocation of 87,000 tons. That is the same as Russia and France, while the big shares go to Denmark, with 23,000 tons, and Norway, with 13,000 tons. To add insult to injury, even Iceland gets 5,000 tons.

"So, after all that, we might reasonably have expected to get a fair share of the sprats on our very doorstep."

Britain is particularly annoyed because in the fisheries commission's discussions the principle of coastal preference, which Britain observes when negotiating catch quotas for stocks adjacent to the coasts of others, was overridden. The federation says the sprat situation emphasizes the need for Britain to become firmly committed to the introduction of a 200-mile fishing limit as soon as possible after the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference next March.

The so-called "Edinburgh declaration" at which Scottish and English fishing organizations called for this commitment has asked for early renegotiation of the EEC common fisheries policy to allow inner and outer 100-mile bands. The inner band would be exclusive to the fishermen of the coastal state and the outer band open to EEC fleets but closed to third nations except by agreement.

Distribution of EEC fund upsets councils

From a Staff Reporter, Leeds

The Strategic Conference of County Councils in Yorkshire and Humberside, comprising members of Humberside, South, West and North Yorkshire county councils, is upset about the Government's distribution of the EEC Regional Development Fund and its "clawback" policy. The conference has written to the Department of the Environment, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, and the Association of County Councils, expressing its anxiety.

A report to the conference pointed out that although final decisions on various applications were still being awaited it was clear from earlier announcements that the Government intended to "clawback" its budget contribution.

The report says: "The UK is to receive £150m from the fund over the three years 1975 to 1977, but the net amount left for distribution to the regions after the Government have taken back their £90m budget contribution will be £60m.

"This clawback problem is compounded by the Government using some of the net figure of £60m from the fund to reimburse or supplement its own national regional aid programme. In October, 1975, the Department of Industry received the first grant to the United Kingdom from the fund amounting to £8.7m, all of which related to industrial site projects and advance factories.

"It is not clear, however, whether receipts from the fund were added to the national aid already granted to these projects. In announcing the allocation of an additional £20m for factory buildings the Government stated that anticipated receipts from the regional development fund had been taken into account in deciding the new programme.

"What all this means is that after the Government have taken their share of the fund there is very little left for infrastructure projects in the regions."



General Sir Antony Read (right), Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and Mr Percy Taber at the annual Christmas cheeses ceremony yesterday.

Doctor says snake bite treatment inadequate

Dr Hugh Reid, senior lecturer and consultant at Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, told a fatal accident inquiry in Glasgow yesterday that there were inadequate hospital facilities for treating snake-bite victims.

The inquiry was into the death of Raymond Leitch, aged five, of Lithgow Crescent, Paisley, Strathclyde, who died on July 1 after being bitten by an adder in the Trossachs, Tayside.

Dr Reid said: "I think the Department of Health and Social Security should long ago have appointed recognized hospitals in each main region so that all doctors know where these very rare cases should go".

Those hospitals should have anti-venom available, and, more important, doctors would be able continually to keep abreast of the treatment of such rare cases.

Mr Ronald Leitch, aged 43, a bus driver, the boy's father, said that when his son was bitten on the ankle while playing on a hillside during an outing he sucked the wound.

He then drove the family four miles to Callander to the Tourist Information Centre, where they telephone to Dr Ian Wiliams, a local doctor, who arranged to meet the boy at his surgery. The doctor dressed the wound, gave a tetanus injection and said the child should be all right, but that if any complications arose he was to see his own doctor.

The boy wanted to go back to the Trossachs and while they were there he became ill and was violently sick all the way back to Paisley.

They arrived home abo 4.30, and went to the Ro Alexandra Infirmary, Paisl where the boy was seen by Charles Littman, who said wanted the boy to see anot doctor at Hawkhead Hospi Paisley.

At Hawkhead he examined by Dr Moham Pillai. His leg was beginnin turn black. The doctor said boy would have to be taken the Royal Hospital for S Children at Glasgow.

The boy went by ambular and Mr Leitch followed by When he arrived at the hosp at 6.30 pm the boy was i side ward. There was doctor there, only a nurse.

Mr Leitch said that eve ally a doctor arrived, assu him that the boy would be right, and said that the poi would reach only the thigh.

A ward sister told him she had been a tropical nu that she had seen it all bef and that there was nothin worry about.

Dr Williams, of Brac Road, Callander, said cleaned and dressed the wo and gave an injection to tr stop local swelling. He did administer anti-venom bec the latest medical opinion that it was worse than the and should be given only w the patient was on the poin collapse.

Dr Robert Shanks, consul paediatrician at the R Hospital for Sick Children, he approved the action by tors and nursing staff; the of anti-venom always invol a risk and was potenti dangerous.

The inquiry was adjour until today.

Tommy Lawton jailed for not paying rates

Tommy Lawton, the former England and Notts County footballer, was sentenced to three months imprisonment yesterday for failing to pay the rates on his house. Mr Jack Aram, chairman of Nottingham magistrates' arrears court, told him that he would stay in prison for three months or until the rates were paid.

Mr Lawton was said to owe £87.46 in rates on his home in Patterdale Road, Woodthorpe. He had refused to give details of his expenditure.

Fines of £20,000 over Channel oil slick

From Our Correspondent
Folkestone

Clifford Gwyn Jones, an oil tanker captain, was fined £5,000 by Folkestone magistrates yesterday for allowing his ship, the British Security, to discharge oil into Channel waters off Dungeness, Kent, in February.

The BP Tanker Company, owner of the ship, was fined £15,000 and ordered to pay £150 costs.

Mr Ronald Malbey, counsel for the Department of Trade, said the British Security was seen on February 19 with an eigh-mile long oil slick trailing from her stern as she headed up Channel on route from the Persian Gulf to the Isle of Grain.

Mr David Steel, for the defence of Mr Jones and the tanker company, said it was not a case of a greedy owner or a lazy crew deliberately pumping oil into the sea for financial gain or to avoid doing what had to be done on board ship. The British Security had had a rough passage through the Bay of Biscay and was taking on water in the engine room.

In addition, the boiler that should have been burning oil sludge was not functioning properly.

Queen's swans threatened

Scores of the Queen's swans were threatened last night by a slick of diesel oil on the Thames at Windsor. One swan died and four others, seriously contaminated, were rescued.

Mr John Hutchinson, RSPCA inspector for Windsor, said: "We do not know where the oil came from.

Old Vic, Sadler's Wells need £250,000 to stay open

By Our Arts Reporter

A report commissioned by the Arts Council on the future use of the Old Vic and Sadler's Wells theatres says the probable cost of keeping them open will be "at least £250,000 a year".

The report, by Mr Wynne Godley, has been published although both the Arts Council and the Greater London Council have announced that they cannot find the additional subsidy which the proposed tripartite use of the Old Vic would require.

The Arts Council says it has been made public because both the council and the GLC recognize the help it will give in assessing the present and future needs of several companies both inside and outside London.

Mr Godley examined a proposal, supported by several distinguished authorities, including the Old Vic governors, that the Old Vic should become the London home of three leading drama, opera and ballet touring companies; the Prospect Theatre Company, the English Opera Group, and the Royal Ballet New Group. The cost of restoring the theatre would be about £80,000, and the annual cost of providing management services would be £131,000.

If Sadler's Wells closed, the net financial saving would be about £65,000; the theatre, the report says meets a local London need and is held in great affection by many people.

Its closure would mean the loss of a going concern that had a unique place in the country's cultural life. It would also provide "the absurd spectacle" of "paying off" one thriving managements organization in Rosebery Avenue and simultaneously building up another from scratch in Waterloo Road.

Mr Godley suggests that a new amalgamated organization should be set up to plan for the best use of both houses.

The report anticipates what in fact transpired; that the sponsoring bodies would be unable to provide the large subvention from public funds the tripartite scheme would require.

It comments: "If they cannot, or anything approaching it which would at least make this scheme feasible, then the Old Vic will need to consider urgently what its future shall be, as it would then seem clear that even partial use for 'lyric' theatre of any quality would be impracticable."

Report on Lyric Theatres in London (Arts Council Shop, 28 Sackville Street, London, W1; 50p —62p by post).

Man took lion to see the sights, bench tol

From Our Correspondent
Wolverhampton

Lewis Foley decided to go a tour of Birmingham to sh his 300lb lion the sights, ma trates at Oldbury, Worces shire, were told yesterday. 12-month-old lion was in back of an Australian estate and was attached to the re forced vehicle by a collar the end of a chain with a bre ing strain of 30 tons.

Mr Christopher Jones, for prosecution, said it was not suitable vehicle for carrying lion. It was not big enough a not really secure.

Mr Foley, aged 39, and Les Maiden, described as a li tamer, were bound over in t sum of £250 each to keep t peace for 12 months.

The two defendants, who bo live in Cradley Heath, pleade not guilty to a charge of b haviour likely to cause a breac of the peace by taking a wil animal on a tour of Birming ham. Mr Foley, the court wa told, had said: "We were goin to go once around the Bull Ri and then on to Coventry. Th lion has got two lionesses t look after and we were goin to go straight on to see his gir friends."



Five robbers jailed after 111-day trial at the Central Criminal Court

Five members of a gang of armed robbers, convicted on the evidence of an informer, were given prison sentences ranging from six to 15 years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. Two others were given two-year suspended sentences.

The sentences were passed by Judge Gillis, QC, after a trial lasting 111 days, the longest at the court for about a century.

John Thorne, aged 43, of Downs Road, Hackney, London, was jailed for 15 years; Angus Smith, aged 34, of Warnington Road, Herne Hill, and Ronald Cook, aged 40, of Peterborough Road, Leyton, both London, for 14 years; Joseph Stevens, aged 29, of Gresham Road, Staines, Middlesex, for 12 years; and Eric Gibson, aged 29, of Gipsy Hill, Norwood, London, who received a six-year sentence.

Terence Marks, of Quarterdeck, West Ferry Road, Poplar, and Ozer Arif, aged 28, formerly of Marwood Way, Catlin Street, Rotherhithe, both London, were each given two-year sentences, suspended for two years.

Maurice O'Mahoney, aged 25, a self-confessed gunman and bank robber, now serving a five-year jail sentence, named the seven in evidence as his accomplices in crime.

The judge said: "The public are entitled to be protected for a substantial period from plans to rob honest people of their earnings and savings."

The crimes concerned two plots to rob the Glynwed Bath Company at Greenford, Middlesex, between November, 1973, and May, 1974; an armed robbery at the company's premises in May, 1974, when £1,193 was taken; a plot to rob the Allied Irish Bank at Hammersmith; and an armed hold-up in Phoenix Way, Greenford, when about £13,000 was taken.

There were scenes in the public gallery and from the dock as some of the men were dealt with. Mr Stevens, before being sentenced, told the judge: "I protest my innocence."

There was a scuffle in the public gallery and shouts of "Good luck, Joe. We will prove them wrong." Mr Smith and Mr Cook also protested their innocence and a man and woman in the public gallery were ejected.

A woman shouted: "I am going to fight this. They are being put away for something they have not done. There is no justice in this country."

Longer and costlier: The trial is the longest criminal hearing since the Tichborne personation trial in the 1870s, which lasted 188 days (Ken Dennis, chief Old Bailey reporter of the Press Association, reports).

The trial began on June 3. Originally 10 men and four women were accused in connexion with robbery plots.

The sitting has reached a ne peak in what has become trend for trials to get long and longer and costlier. T previous longest trial at t Central Criminal Court was t Angry Brigade trial in 19 which lasted 109 days.

Fifty-day and even 80-d trials are not now unusual. T reasons for trials of such len are a matter of speculation judicial circles.

I have had 25 years' exp ence covering civil and crim trials, and these are my th main reasons why this sh be so.

The first is that legal aid concerned about the cost encouraged litigants to be court fight.

The second is a little m difficult to define. As detec methods have become mor vanced so criminals have come more audacious and b organized, and gangs have come larger.

As in war, science played a bigger part, and gadgetry has been used on sides. That has led to court time being taken up scientific evidence.

Third, the police have in for large-scale "swe like fishermen spreading nets for larger catches, an has resulted in more co trials: a dozen or more p in the dock at one time, a many as 30 counsel represe prosecution and defence.

U S sergeant fined for cruelty in rodeo

James Mayfield, a sergeant in the United States Air Force, was fined £50 at Maidstone Magistrates' Court yesterday for cruelty to a horse in a bucking bronco demonstration at a rodeo at Detling, near Maidstone, in August. The prosecution was brought by the RSPCA.

Sergeant Mayfield and Western Rodeos Ltd, which paid his expenses to give the demonstration, both pleaded guilty. Western Rodeos was ordered to pay a £50 fine, £65 in witnesses' expenses and a £25 advocate's fee.

The court was told that Sergeant Mayfield was wearing spiked spurs with a long shank. In the arena he started spurring a chestnut mare on the shoulders. The mare was in pain

Damages of £10,000 for former Yard gun expert

Mr John McCafferty, aged 61, described by the judge as probably Britain's greatest ballistics expert, was awarded £10,000 damages in the High Court yesterday against the Metropolitan Police. Mr McCafferty, a former detective superintendent, alleged that his work testing firearms had left him partially deaf.

The continual explosions as he fired thousands of rounds of ammunition from pistols, sawn-off shotguns and the occasional sub-machinegun had left him with a constant ringing in his ears, he told the court.

A medical report had stated that he might be "just one shot away" from total deafness.

Awarding damages against the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police, Mr Justice Crichton he was satisfied that the age to Mr McCafferty's he had been caused by the of gunfire while he was ing. The police, who had d negligence, had not pro him with adequate prot for his ears.

Mr McCafferty, of Avenue, New Malden, S was compulsorily retire 1973 from a civilian post the police because of hi terioruting hearing. He had senior experimental officer responsibility for the for aspects of crimes involving arms.

The police were given a week stay of execution of payment of damages pend possible appeal.

Cook Freeze Catering–food for thought

Increasing costs, shortage of skilled staff and demand for meals at unusual times are forcing caterers to look for alternatives to traditional preparation and cooking methods. The need is pressing where low priced meals in large numbers are concerned.

The Cook Freeze system

Aware of this requirement, The Electricity Council carried out extensive research into catering techniques within one of its own staff restaurant operations, leading to the development of 'Cook Freeze' as it is today. It is a system of preparing and cooking quality food in economic quantities in a central production kitchen, retaining it in a state of 'suspended freshness' by rapid freezing and freezer storage and serving it when required. The Cook Freeze system consists of three main areas of activity: The first preparation and cooking, and the second, quick freezing and bulk storage, take place at the same location. The third, food reheating and presenting, is carried out at the catering establishment itself, where the finished meal is served to the customer.

Cook Freeze in action

Several applications of the Cook Freeze system in the UK have been closely monitored to establish its potential. Substantial overall savings on cost per meal have been achieved through the more efficient use of skilled labour and space resources. Consumers are satisfied because the quality of meals is controlled at a high level and a varied menu can be provided.

Finally, equipment needs can be more critically assessed than with traditional catering operations, optimum use can be made of the equipment and, consequently, capital employed to best advantage.

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Labour report reveals aims of Trotskyists

Trotskyist organizations have om time to time joined the abour Party in an attempt to fluence the party along their wn ideological lines and to reate a mass revolutionary farxist party, according to a eport by Mr Reginald Underill, Labour Party national gent.

Extracts of the report, which as left "lying on the table" the last meeting of the party's ational executive, are set out elow:

ntryist activities: The Organiza- on Committee reported to the eptember meeting of the national ecutive committee that the itional agent would present to the ext meeting a document on ntryist activities within the abour Party.

ntryism (or enterism) is the tac- c adopted by an organization hich, because it is ineligible for ffiliation to the Labour Party, ecides that its members, or some f them, shall enter the Labour arty as individual members to arry out activities within the abour Party as directed by the utside organization.

A distinction has to be drawn be- ween bona-fide pressure groups hich seek to put forward and ecure influence for particular olicies and viewpoints, and those olitical organizations whose mem- ers do not proceed in the Labour arty from the standpoint of in- ividual action but in concert irected from outside the party.

o deal with this type of situation he party constitution includes the ollowing provisions in sections 3 nd 4 of clause II, Membership:

Political organizations not affil- ated to or associated under a ational agreement with the party n January 1, 1946, having their wn programme, principles and olicy for distinctive and separate ropaganda, or possessing bran- hes in the constituencies or ngaged in the promotion of par- iamentary or local government andidatures, or owing allegiance o any political organization situ- ted abroad, shall be ineligible for affiliation to the party.

4 Individual members shall be . . . persons . . . . .

(b) who subscribe to the condi- ions of membership and are not members of political parties or rganizations ancillary or subsi- iary thereto declared by the nnual conference of the Labour Party (hereinafter referred to as "the party") or by the national xecutive committee in pursuance of the conference decisions to be ineligible for affiliation to the party.

Move to control youth section

Over many years Trotskyist organizations have split, regrouped and split yet again, not only for doctrinaire reasons, but also because of differences in tactics about entryism into the Labour Party. Various Trotskyist organizations have from time to time adopted the tactics of entry into the Labour Party for the purpose of trying to influence the party along their own ideological lines and to create a mass revolutionary Marxist party. These organizations have their own programme, principles and policy with their own membership and committee structure and some have their own printing press and full-time organizers.

Revolutionary Workers Party: This organization was until 1973 called the Socialist Labour League, which was proscribed in 1959. Its secretary is Mr Gerry Healey. The SLL sought to gain a foothold in the Labour Party through its association with the paper *Keep Left* whose supporters tried to gain control of the Labour Party's youth organization, the Young Socialists, soon after its establishment in 1960. The SLL had its own press and paid organizers.

It has to be mentioned that the true nature of the *Keep Left* organization and its association with the SLL was not fully understood by some in the party until 1964 when their activities became more outrageous and brought very damaging bad publicity to the Young Socialists and the party. Eventually in August, 1964, the seven members of the *Keep Left* faction on the Young Socialists National Committee called an unofficial meeting from which they published a document which attacked the Labour Party's general election policies and leadership and held a demonstration in Trafalgar Square on the eve of the election which furthered that attack.

In 1965 the Trotskyist leadership convened a national conference which was intended to be a takeover of the party's Young Socialists. The SLL announced the Young Socialists to be its own youth organization with *Keep Left* as its official paper. The national executive committee took action and renamed the party's youth organization as the Labour Party Young Socialists and a number of constituency Labour parties closed down their YS branches, which were under control of the *Keep Left* faction.

Shortly after this the SLL dropped its tactics of entryism into the Labour Party, believing its work amongst the Young Socialists had served its purpose.

Subsequently all the seven *Keep Left* members who had been on the YS national committee declared their membership of the SLL, and one, Mr D. Ashby, writing in the SLL's *Newsletter* (now *The Workers' Press*) on August 28, 1965, admitted: "We went to the YS deliberately to wage the struggle . . . we had no other purpose. . . . If we did not announce ourselves as Trotskyists when the Young Socialists was part of the Labour Party, that was because we saw Trotskyism not as a debate but as a struggle to build the movement."

International Socialists: This organization is the successor to the Cliff Group or Socialist Review Group which published *International Socialism*. It was associated with the paper *Young Guard*, the supporters of which at one time competed with the SLL and *Keep Left* for control of the party's Young Socialists. When the SLL ceased its entryism into the Labour Party, the *Young Guard* faction secured control of the LPYS. Subsequently the *Young Guard* link with International Socialists, which now also publishes the *Social Worker*, was made apparent and a few years ago IS abandoned its tactic of entryism into the Labour Party. It is now concentrating on activity within the unions.

It is understood that there have been discussions as to whether or not the International Socialists should resume entryism into the Labour Party but so far it has decided not to do so. It is known that the IS has a number of branches and full-time organizers. Its membership is believed to be about 3,000.

Militant: The leading figure of what is termed the Militant tendency is Mr Ted Grant. The editor of *Militant* is Mr Peter Taafe. Those who support the Militant tendency openly declare that support, that it is Marxist, and claim that all but one of the 11 members of the LPYS national committee are supporters of the Militant tendency.

The impression has always been that *Militant* is a tendency of likeminded persons within the Labour Party. Reference has never been made to any organization with its own membership being behind *Militant*. *Militant* has its own printing works and is associated with Workers' International Review Publications and *Militant Irish Monthly*. The scale of the tendency's activities is such that it requires direction by something more than an editorial board.

For some time the national agent has received reports that there were full-time organizers operating within the regions on behalf of *Militant*. There has been a belief that the Revolutionary Socialist League was really directing *Militant* but the office has no firm evidence to substantiate this. However, the name of any such organization is of little consequence. It is understood that in 1964 the RSL considered launching a paper under the title *Militant—For Labour and Youth* which is the title heading of the present paper.

The office has a photograph copy of a document which it is understood was issued by the national committee of the RSL which discussed the problems of entryism and set out how entryist tactics would be pursued. In 1965 the RSL was expelled from the Trotskyist Fourth International. The office also has photostat copy of a 45-page document *British Perspectives and Tasks* 1974, issued on May 26, 1974 and which is stated to be a discussion document. It carries no imprint and no name of the organization responsible for it, but there are numerous references to it being produced for discussion in *Militant* tendency.

This document confirms beyond any doubt whatever that there is a central organization associated with *Militant* with its own membership and full-time organizers. The first 19 pages are devoted to a political analysis in three sections, International Background, Crisis of Capitalism and Labour in Power. The next section is headed "The Labour Party" and the following are some extracts:

"The constituency parties are assuming more and more importance for our work. A striking feature of the situation is the weakness of the *Tribune* tendency as an organization. . . . They have no organized tendency—at the present moment. . . . Every attempt at organization within the party during the last decade has ended in a fiasco. 'Victory for Socialism', 'The Socialist Charter' and other feeble attempts. Their political flabbiness and woolliness as a concomitant has also organizational incapacity.

"At regional conferences in areas where we have an influence in the Labour Party, we have been the left wing. . . . Thus, we have the early beginnings of influence and support within the Labour Party." Referring to possible changes in the direction and control of the Labour Party, the document comments: "In this event we would become the left opposition within the party. Already at regional conferences we are the only organized and articulate left opposition . . . We can assist in correcting—within limits our weakness in the unions by contacts in the Labour Parties, in GMCs and wards as regional conferences, and as the struggle hots up, at national conference. Already at national conference we make a sizable impact and are recognized as a tendency which is part of the broad Labour movement".

Digging roots in the wards

"The main struggle would be between us and the Tribunite left. That is why we must seriously endeavour to establish a group of half a dozen or so MPs identified with the tendency. This would powerfully reinforce our appeal as a national tendency. We must dig roots in the wards and constituencies as we have in the YS. Many are still shells dominated by politically dead old men and women. They are now ossified little cliques. They will begin to change with an influx of new members. The YS branches where we have support are already a springboard for work in the wards and GMCs. We must draw the YS into the work in the constituency parties. A period of upheavals and changes on a far more extended scale is opening up in the Labour Party. Enormous opportunities will open up and we must be ready organizationally and politically to take advantage of them".

There follows further sections on the Conservative Party, the Liberal Party and the Communist Party. The following are a few extracts from the next section on the trade unions:

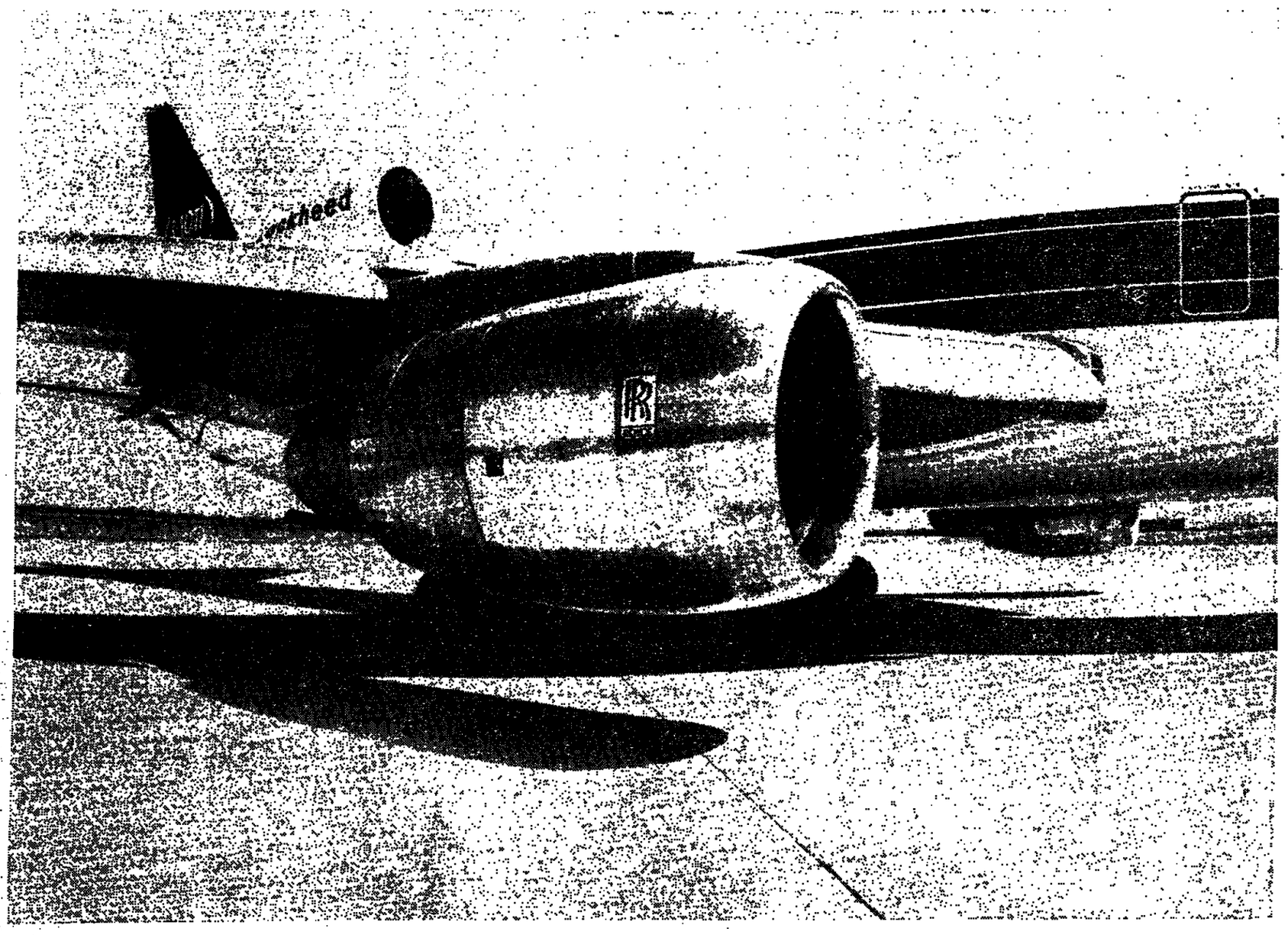
"We must never forget to train our cadres to the theoretical possibility of the unions as organizations being thrust aside, in a period of revolution, or prior to an insurrection and that workers' committees or soviets could take their place, but that is a theoretical possibility only, as Trotsky says, we do not make a fetish of any organization. Work in the unions must be linked to work in the YS, and in the Labour Party, and of course vice versa."

International Marxist Group: It is understood that this Trotskyist organization, which has taken the place of the RSL as the British affiliate to the Fourth International, has between 800-1,000 members. A regional bulletin indicates that this body has decided to follow a policy of entryism into the Labour Party.

"The need for work in and around the Labour Party flows from our understanding of the combined nature of the class struggle in the present period . . ."

Other Trotskyist and Marxist Organizations: Worker's Socialist League; A breakaway from the Workers' Revolutionary Party. No more than 200 members; Workers' Fight; breakaway from International Socialist with about 80 members; Revolutionary Communist Group; group based mainly on Bristol with some 90 members expelled from International Socialists; Chartists, based mainly in London, originated in LPYS with 300 members; Big Flame, appears to be breakaway from International Marxist Group in Liverpool area with some 100 members; Revolutionary Marxist Current, another breakaway from International Marxist Group based mainly in Liverpool and Manchester areas with 100 members.

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THE BIG AIRLINER WITH THE BIG FUTURE

PARLIAMENT, December 11, 1975

Conflict of evidence on death of baby in ambulance: MPs angered by attack on Mrs Castle

House of Commons

MR SHERSBY (Hillingdon, Uxbridge, C) asked, by private notice questions, for a statement on the circumstances in which Seema Bhola was refused admission to Hillingdon Hospital, Uxbridge and subsequently died, following her eventual admission to Wexham Park Hospital.

DR OWEN, Minister of State for Health (Plymouth, Devonport, Lab)—I am sure I speak for the whole House when I express my deep sympathy with the parents of Seema Bhola in their tragic loss.

I have made urgent inquiries as to the circumstances of her death. The first approach to the Health Service was an emergency call from the police for an ambulance at two minutes past seven on Tuesday evening. The ambulance left within a minute and arrived at the patient's home at seven minutes past seven, which was within five minutes of receiving the call. At that time the police were already giving mouth-to-mouth resuscitation which was then continued by the ambulance staff.

It was known that the accident and emergency departments at Hillingdon Hospital and at Mount Vernon Hospital were closed to ambulance cases, but the ambulance officers also knew that some emergency cases arriving at the door were being seen at Mount Vernon Hospital.

The ambulance drivers were informed that no doctor was available at Mount Vernon Hospital after they had gone one mile, but as they were then passing Hillingdon Hospital they turned into the hospital but were then redirected by the ambulance control to Wexham Park Hospital. On arrival, at 33 minutes past seven, Seema Bhola was then seen by a casualty officer and found to be dead. The exact time of death is uncertain.

The opening of the inquest will take place tomorrow (Friday) at High Wycombe and the coroner has decided to hold the full inquest at a date yet to be determined.

Some of the reports suggest a conflict of evidence and I have therefore asked for an immediate report from the Hillingdon Area Health Authority and will then consider whether to hold a formal inquiry.

MR SHERSBY—May I associate myself with the minister in expressing deep sympathy to the parents, Mr and Mrs Bhola, in the loss of their young child.

Does the Secretary of State (Mrs Castle) realize that in the eyes of my constituents and millions of decent people in this country, it is her responsibility—(loud and prolonged Labour protests including shouts of "Withdraw", "Shocking", "Disgraceful" and "No, the doctors!")—to see that patients can gain immediate admission to hospital in any emergency?

Does Dr Owen realize that whatever the rights and wrongs of the dispute with the doctors, it is the duty of the Secretary of State to ensure that the hospitals of this country are open night and day. (Renewed loud Labour protests.)

Does not the Secretary of State agree that the time has come to resolve this unhappy dispute with the doctors so that my constituents can gain admission to hospital when they need urgent treatment? (Some Conservative cheers.)

DR OWEN—The Secretary of State—(cries of "Where is she?")—expresses her deep sympathy. The reason she cannot be here is that just about now she is preparing to see the junior hospital doctors in a further attempt to resolve this dispute.

I hope that Mr Shersby will think carefully whether he should not withdraw. (Labour cheers.) Under the perfectly normal establishment of the House to bring to its attention serious concern about a constituent's case, which we all share, Mr Shersby has taken the opportunity to make a serious allegation against Mrs Castle at a time when the whole House wants a resolution of the dispute. He has made a personalized attack in a political, and, I think most people outside will feel, a disgraceful way. (Labour cheers.)

I believe—I make this plea to Mr Shersby in all sincerity—that it will not help the atmosphere in the wider dispute in the country, or in a resolution of the dispute or in dealing with the tragic circumstances of the death of this child, if these sorts of personalized attacks are made. I would urge him to withdraw that allegation. (Labour cheers.)

MR SHERSBY—With your indulgence, Mr Speaker, I should like to ask the minister ... (Labour cries of "No").

The SPEAKER (Mr Selwyn Lloyd)—I had serious doubts about whether I should allow this question. I thought it right to allow it so that we could possibly ascertain the facts in the chance that another similar tragedy might be avoided. I have no intention of allowing it to become an argument.

MR PARDOE (North Cornwall, L)—On a point of order, without dissenting in any way from your ruling, the fact that you have allowed one question to come from one side gives a false and damnable impression of what MPs think about this case. (Renewed protests.)

The SPEAKER—I have allowed the minister to speak extremely frankly and to say exactly what he thought. It is not a question of one side and another. The minister has said what he thought and if Mr Pardoe is to use that kind of epithet about me, he must do it by a motion.

DR MAURICE MILLER (East Kilbride, Lab)—Since you have allowed a member of this House to make a personal attack on the Secretary of State for Social Services, and not permitted a point of view to be expressed from this side, I would consider that you should permit someone on this side to put a point of view which contradicts the point of view put by Mr Shersby. (Labour cheers.)

The SPEAKER—I hope the House will calm down. I have allowed the minister to express firmly his views. He has done so in no uncertain terms. I think I have been perfectly fair.

MR HEFFER (Liverpool, Walton, Lab)—The hon gentleman, if I could call him such, made a statement to the effect that Mrs Castle was responsible for the death of this child ... (loud Conservative interruptions and shouts of dissent.)

The SPEAKER—I listened carefully. He did not say that, but he did bring in the whole question of the hospital dispute and so on. He did not make that direct suggestion. (Conservative shouts of "Withdraw".)

MR HEFFER—Mr Shersby said that the responsibility for this situation rested with Mrs Castle, and that I am certain, no MP if he thinks about it, would accept.

On that basis, I ask Mrs Thatcher, the Leader of the Opposition, to make a statement dissociating herself from the scandalous and shameful remarks of Mr Shersby. (Labour cheers.) If she does not ... (Loud Conservative interruptions.)

The SPEAKER—I hope the House will calm down. It is a difficult question for the Chair when to allow a private notice question.

In this case I thought it proper because I thought there may be some question of fact which would be brought up and which might obviate a similar tragic event. I allowed Mr Shersby to put his supplementary question and it was a very robust reply from the minister. The House would be wiser to proceed.

The House then considered the business for next week.

Majority of 129 against death penalty for terrorists: Home Secretary pledges: 'There will be no amnesty'

MR IVAN LAWRENCE (Burton, C) called attention to the prevalence of terrorism and the penalties for such offences and moved:

That this House demands capital punishment for terrorist offences causing death.

He said that 12 months ago to the day the House decided by a majority of 152 that it would be uncivilized or provoke more terrorism if terrorist murderers were to suffer the death penalty. The debate would give MPs an opportunity to reconsider, bearing in mind immense concern throughout the country.

The motion was only a declaration in principle. It would be for legislation in due course to work out whether it would apply in Northern Ireland, the best definition of a terrorist, whether it would be a temporary measure, as the method of execution. It should not be assumed that to vote for it would be to vote for death by hanging.

The limited and narrow motion would not cover all murder, only terrorist murder, and did not cover injuries.

The more civilized so-called deterrent of life imprisonment had failed to deter a significant number of terrorists, more innocent lives would be saved if there was capital punishment, and the House could not go on flaunting the wishes of the overwhelming majority of people it represented.

All MPs abominated terrorism and were determined that terrorists should not win. All wanted to save lives. And many might think, as the Home Secretary (Mr Roy Jenkins) had come near saying, there might be no objection to a terrorist forfeiting his life in some circumstances.

Capital punishment is a penalty I find utterly nauseating (he said) but no more than the slaughter and carnage by which terrorists destroy the lives of the innocent.

Since the House last voted there had been 30 bomb incidents, with 243 people injured and 10 killed in England. Violence had got worse, bombs went off without warning and had been more indiscriminately placed and more bestial in their nature. There had been the first doorstep assassination.

Horrible facts

The horrible facts behind all these incidents should serve not to sicken the minds of MPs or twist their thinking against the perpetrators, but to remind the House of the responsibility it bore if no action was taken to stop the bloodshed.

The House should consider the IRA's view on whether capital punishment was a deterrent. They had made it clear that they did. Why else did they administer it against those who broke its code? The security forces would get more information if the informant had as much to fear from the state as from the IRA.

It was possible that juveniles would be used more often, but it was only speculation.

Had not opponents of capital punishment at least to show that martyrdom was likely to make more terrorists than would be deterred by the death penalty? It was not only death that created martyrs, it was also life imprisonment. The martyrdom of death was largely anniversarial, while that of the prisoner continued.

The martyrdom argument presupposed that the Irish people were behind the terrorists and would make martyrs of them. The Irish community in the United Kingdom and in Southern Ireland despised the terrorists as much as the House did.

Those who relied on the hostages argument could not at the same time use the martyrdom argument. If the terrorist wanted martyrdom he was unlikely to take hostages to ensure his release.

If (he went on) we allow the law breaker to dictate our laws instead of the law maker is not that the beginning of the end? Will not every extreme group in Britain start trying to do the same thing? Will not terrorism spread, and will our cowardice then avail us?

On the question of martyrdom, hostages and reprisals (he went on) I can only conclude that there is a real chance that our failure to take this action will in the end escalate the violence, killing and terrorism. Certainly those opposed to capital punishment have not yet made out a case that more lives would be lost by having capital punishment than would be saved by its deterrent aspect.

Eleven days ago a public opinion poll showed that 88 per cent of the people supported this motion. The strength of feeling would be well known to MPs from the post they had all received. Burke's principle was that MPs were representatives, not delegates, and were at Westminster to give their independent judgment; but Burke would have been the first to say that they should not ignore public opinion.

A typical letter to him said: "As the law does not protect me, my family or my house I will have to depend upon myself and will do so. In my house I have a deterrent and will not hesitate to use it. I now depend upon myself".

Do they really not see here (he asked) a serious threat to our society? Is it not at least likely that an increasing number of our people will come to share, if they do not already, the view that Parliament is irrelevant, that our laws are irrelevant and need not be obeyed?

Is it not at least probable that more people in their immense frustration might resort to self-help and that with that will come greater lawlessness, retaliation, reprisals and, quite possibly, counter-terrorism?

If that was even a possibility the House should do something about it. At first in Northern Ireland there was no lawless reaction from Protestant loyalists. When time and experience led them to believe that the forces of law and order were no longer adequate protection some took to the gun and there was an escalation of violence and terrorism. What had happened in that part of the United Kingdom could begin to happen here.

Parliament and people had far more to fear from saying no to capital punishment for terrorist offences causing death than they had from agreeing to this motion. (Cheers.)

MR MACKINTOSH (Berwick and East Lothian, Lab) said it was nonsense to talk about the sanctity of life. We are (he said) in a war situation; we are dealing with people trying to overthrow our Government and change its direction by terror and force.

I have come more and more to the conclusion not that the death penalty is right or wrong, but as a sheer practical matter it would not help us to diminish IRA outrages. I am treating this solely as an empirical, practical question—will it increase or diminish our chances of defeating these people who are attacking society in this way? I have come to the conclusion that it would diminish our chances.

The practical question posed by the motion to introduce the death penalty for one category of crime was: how does one define terrorism? It could not be by the weapon used, or by a special group or by motive. To get round this, the gunman who shot Ross McWhirter would only have had to bend down and whip out his wallet to make the motive theft.

The possibility of wrongful condemnations could not be underestimated when dealing with rival groups such as the Official IRA and the Provisional IRA. So much depended on informers, and if someone was hanged as a terrorist on false information the martyrology would know no bounds. Another practical consideration was that of juries who would be open to pressure and intimidation.

It was the Government's task to drive a wedge between people who supported terrorists and the terrorists themselves.

The drive and courage of Dr Herrema had meant that for once the hero's welcome went to the victim and not to the perpetrators of the offence. But if Dr Herrema had died and if the death penalty had been mandatory and if there had been three, four or six weeks of grisly progress to that sentence, it would have been the perpetrators who were remembered.

Songs would have been sung in the Dublin pubs, ceremonies would have been held over their graves and the crime they committed would have been forgotten. While it might deter some individuals, capital punishment would do an enormous amount for the mythology of the Irish movement.

Reprisals

MR IAN GILMOUR, Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Chesham and Amersham, C), indicating that he was speaking for himself, said all members were agreed on the need to curb and eliminate terrorism. There was universal admiration for the police and a widespread wish to do all that could be done to help them in the fight against terrorists.

In the recent past, none of the leading soldiers or officials concerned for security were in favour of capital punishment and there was no reason to believe that the position had altered. The House would make up its own mind, but on every other issue affecting the security of the state, most MPs would give careful consideration and overriding priority to the views of those in charge of security.

They would be deluding themselves if they did not expect that the execution of a terrorist would be followed by a marked increase in terrorist atrocities and reprisals.

The IRA had become increasingly isolated from the Irish republican tradition, but what could be better calculated to revive sympathy and support for them on both sides of the Channel and Atlantic than a succession of executions? It would be indefensible to reintroduce the death penalty in the United Kingdom, but not in Northern Ireland where terrorism was most prevalent.

I am against the restoration of capital punishment (he said) because the security argument is even more important than the democratic argument. It is because executions would produce more terrorism and more murder rather than less that I shall vote against the motion.

MR TOMNEY (Hammersmith, North, Lab) said what kind of society were they going to become as they slipped further down the slope away from the reality of the operation of justice. The public were becoming frightened of the acceptance of outrages as a regular part of life.

The Home Secretary (Mr Jenkins) was against hanging but following the McWhirter murder he had said that he would not have had much sympathy if the attackers had been shot in the act. This represented an open invitation for the public to do something on their own. The police must be seen to be the only operative authority on behalf of the public.

The House had got to be determined that the sentence imposed matched the crime that had been committed. Some reassurance had got to be given to the public.

MR HUGH FRASER (Stafford and Stone, C) said that political realism was the most important consideration. He sometimes thought that the general public had in some senses a greater feeling of political realism than some MPs.

There had been a growth of terrorism throughout the world and inside their own society. The problem of the jury system in Ireland was that because of terrorism the juror was subject to the sentence of death by the IRA. (Conservative cheers.)

The public were baffled by some of the statements which had been made by leading politicians from both sides. They were baffled by bishops who pontificated and at the same time supported terrorist movements through the world churches. They were baffled by people who said that the public did not know as well as MPs.

This was a decision not for the expert military adviser but essentially a decision for the House of Commons. It was essentially a political decision. They must apply themselves to the questions of the authority of the state and the deterrent power of the death penalty.

The powers of the state had been widened and widened by a series of governments until they were all too embracing, but while the powers of the state had never been greater the authority of the state had never been less. (Conservative cheers.)

At this point (he said) I believe it is essential that the state should now have available to itself the supreme penalty, the penalty of death.

The question of the deterrent could be argued in many ways and many directions but if anyone examined their conscience they must realize, as Johnson said, that there was nothing to concentrate a man's mind more than the thought of being hanged.

I believe (he went on) that we should as a House address ourselves to these matters bearing in mind the statement of the great lawyer Lord Denning that such a penalty is not simply a deterrent but a statement of the total abhorrence of a community against an outrageous crime. (Loud Conservative cheers.)

MRS HELENE HAYMAN (Welwyn and Hatfield, Lab) said if she believed that supporting the motion and legislation to bring back the death penalty would have made it less likely that Mr Fraser would have been subject to the attack on him, or made it less likely that young people in pubs in Birmingham would have died, or that people eating out in London would be subject to death and maiming, she would put her principles as an abolitionist to one side and support the motion. But that was not the case.

They could not seriously argue that people who turned their homes into bomb factories, people who drove carloads of explosives, people who manufactured letter bombs, people who had seen their colleagues blown up, people who went into the West End to shoot knowing that the police were armed to shoot back, people who ran the risk of death in their activities, would be deterred because there was another risk of death, the noose, at the end of a long drawn out trial.

The terrorists would be dictating to Parliament if MPs voted for the motion. They would be making MPs say: "We have only one answer to your violence and it is our violence". Then MPs would be adopting the politics of despair.

Fanaticism

MR CARR (Sutton, Carshalton, C) said he still held the judgment he held as Home Secretary against the death penalty.

He would not dispute that capital punishment must presumably deter some people. But that did not mean its overall result was one of deterrence, because they were dealing not principally with the ordinary criminal thug but with an unusually high proportion of fanatics who saw themselves as fighting for a cause higher than themselves and lived in a state of mind of dangerous excitation in which they held their own lives at a relatively low price.

They are (he said) high on the drugs of fanaticism.

Would not Mr and Mrs Matthews and the police dealing with the siege be in even greater danger of their lives today had the gunmen who had locked themselves in already been subject to capital punishment for things they may have done before that occurrence? If one talked to most of the policemen of all ranks in that operation the majority judgment would be heavily on his (Mr Carr's) side.

The best deterrent in controlling those gunmen in Balcombe Street at the moment (he continued) is the belief, which I trust they have, that if they try to shoot their way out, shooting the hostages in the process, they themselves are in near certainty of being shot by the forces of law and order.

Capital punishment might alienate the sympathy of some people and could increase the degree of intimidation. It could affect cooperation with the police. And what would be the effect on those who gave money for the IRA, especially in the United States? His judgment was hard-headed and not sentimental.

The Government's policy must seem to the public to be strong and not feeble. MPs should not be surprised if the public turned strongly towards capital punishment. They felt the battle was not being won and had doubts about the effective will of the Government.

Would the Government confirm that life imprisonment for terrorist murder meant what it said? Would they restate categorically that the Government would never do a political deal involving any amnesty for terrorist murderers? (Conservative cheers.)

MR ABSE (Pontypool, Lab) said to support capital punishment, given the psychological attractions of martyrdom against an Irish background, could be to incite and activate murder rather than contain it.

MR HOOSON (Montgomeryshire, L) said the House had to face reality. The death penalty had to be introduced for all murder or for no murder. The legal difficulties involved would make it impossible to distinguish between one type and another. The introduction of the death penalty at this stage would make it virtually impossible politically to deal with the present situation in Northern Ireland.

The REV ROBERT BRADFORD (Belfast, South, UUUC) said they must recognize evil for what it was and not rationalize it to become an opportunity for philanthropic orgies. They must apply a punishment which was commensurate with the crime.

MR CARLISLE (Runcorn, C) said acts of terrorism consisting in said acts of the wanton devastation of property and life were one of the major threats facing western civilization. Parliament had a duty to protect, so far as was possible, the people of this country from such attacks. In a situation where the whole of society was under attack they were wrong if in advance they removed the power to use any particular sanction.

Police views

MR ELDON GRIFFITHS (Bury St Edmunds, C), adviser to the Police Federation, said the Joint Central Committee of the Police Federation, representing 105,000 policemen, had carefully considered the motion.

They have asked me to inform the House (he said) that it is the considered view of the men and women who make up the police services that capital punishment would assist the police in carrying out their duties.

The federation was unanimous that the abolition of capital punishment was a mistake. They believed, and thought they could prove, that it had exposed many more policemen to danger and death than would otherwise have been the case.

Above all, the federation was convinced that the task of resisting violent crime and combating terror and protecting the lives of citizens would be materially less dangerous and less onerous if the capital sentence was to be restored.

The death penalty would deter the hired gun, because he would become more expensive and he was, above all, a calculator, and it could deter the nocs of terror. Terror or murder could not be stopped by hanging but it would reduce the number of those engaged in such crimes.

Greatest protection

MR ROY JENKINS, Home Secretary (Birmingham, Stechford, Lab), said that by a strange coincidence the debate fell on the anniversary of last year's debate on the same subject. Members had spoken and voted on the last occasion in the shadow of the Birmingham bombing in which 21 people had been killed and after a year in which 40 people had been killed and over 500 injured. In the past year, 12 people had been killed and 255 injured.

They were all at a time of considerable and continuing menace, when deep passions, apprehensions and anger were stirred outside, giving their judgment without the help of the whips, on the basis of rational argument on how they could best protect the people.

In his two periods as Home Secretary he had had to deal with cases of wrongful prosecution, including three in the last year. It might be that they would be less likely to occur in the terrorist context, but he did not know.

In any event, he was prepared to consider the issue without regard to previous conceptions and solely in relation to what would give them the greatest protection.

I have (he said) no regard for the lives of those people who wantonly or specifically set out to kill others. Some blow themselves up, others risk being shot by the police. I see little danger of a trigger happy police force. This has far been from the case. At the Spaghetti House seige and at Balcombe Street, the police have been patient, resourceful, disciplined and determined.

Advocates of the death penalty ignored the substantial and hazardous efflux of time which was inevitably involved in the progress towards a judicial killing; there would be the committal, the trial and appeal and then the final stages.

Lord Hailsham had this week put forward alternative arrangements and propounded a sort of inverted parole board with these people making the final decision after a trial.

I do not like it (he said.) What criteria would they possibly use? Parole boards faced with much easier decisions have been split. Confronted with these fraught decisions, they would be more frequently split down the middle. What would we do then?

There were prospects of escalation of violence during this process either by general violence, the taking of hostages or specific violence against those engaged in the process.

I read a letter in *The Times* (he said) which suggested the Birmingham bombings a year ago were almost directly timed to my decision, which I believe commended the support of the House, to ban the public funeral for the IRA man who had blown himself up in Coventry. If banning a funeral caused 21 deaths, people might imagine what might happen if judicial hangings are restored.

No one could suggest that being an Irish terrorist was a safe occupation; they had killed each other in Ulster. In Spain, nine policemen were shot after Basque terrorists were executed.

Death was always the threat to an Irish terrorist although no doubt their first desire was to deal it out to others. It was a profound mistake to believe they were not themselves prepared to become involved in part of the grisly dea
The importance of the funeral i
their mythology was eloquent wi
pass of this.

They could not hang landlord
mothers who sheltered their son
or women who sheltered their hu
bands. They should not decei
themselves that they could
would. There could be few thin
proclaimed deterrent which w
more humiliating and counter-pr
ductive than to introduce a mu
proclaimed deterrents which w
not used.

Capital punishment had pi
sisted on the statute book
Northern Ireland until 1973 in t
midst of internecine slaughter
worse than anything known
Britain. Whatever they decided,
did not think it would be practi
to reintroduce it in Northern I
land. It certainly could not be de
without a jury system which
not at present exist there for r
sons they all understood.

Did terrorists really believe
long-term imprisonment?
recognized that if long senten
were not believed in that would
a grave weakness in their armou

Any terrorist who deceived hi
self in this direction or
encouraged by any statement
the House so to deceive him
would be very foolish.

Long sentences

Long sentences had recen
been imposed by the courts. In t
past year, of the 45 people c
victed for offences relating to Ir
terrorism, 12 had been sentenc
to life imprisonment and 24
sentences ranging from 10 to
years. These tough sentences h
been fortified by stern recomm
dations by the judges about
long-term future.

He took those recommendati
seriously. So, he believed, wo
any of his successors.

There would be no amnesty.
recognized no political excuses
cold-blooded crimes of murder
maiming. Those who had comm
ted them would serve for decad
and in some cases until the ends
their lives. That was his view a
that would be the view of anyo
likely to hold his office.

There were many in the poli
services, as outside, who believ
instinctively that capital punis
ment might help. But it is my du
(he went on) to take the greate
notice of the advice of those in t
police service who carry t
he viest responsibility and wi
are best placed to take an over
view of the threat.

A year ago he informed t
House of the views of the Comm
sioner of Police of the Metropo
which he had volunteered to hi
Had he not dPone so, he would n
have thought it right to ask hi
for a public statement. In view
the strong interest expressed
MPs, he was prepared to give t
view the Commissioner had aga
volunteered without the slighte
prompting.

The Commissioner had told hi
that he had in no way changed hi
view. He had added that in hi
opinion the prospects of the polic
being able to deal successfully wi
kidnappers would be weakened an
the risk to the lives of hostage
greater if there was a deat
penalty for terrorist murder.

Conservative MPs were entitled
to disagree with the Commis
sioner's view but they ought not to
ignore it.

There remained the fact that the
public wanted capital punishment.
All MPs were under pressure. He
did not ignore this fact. We should
all of us (he said) be careful about
not encouraging the view that
capital punishment is a policy of
guts and resistance to it is a policy
of softness. (Labour cheers.)

He was not clear upon what basis
it required more political guts to
vote for the motion than to vote
against it.

He had paid tribute to Mr Hugh
Fraser and would continue to do
so, but he would not like to say
that Mr Fraser had more courage
than Mr Heath, who was the only
MP who had been twice subject to
personal attacks and who took a
different view on capital punish
ment.

All MPs owed their constituents
respect for their point of view
They also owed them their judg
ment and courageous applicatio
for what was in their considere
view the best protection they cou
give against the menace they face
and might have to continue to fa
in the months ahead.

There was no complete securi
either way. No one could preten
to infability of judgment or kno
ledge on this or any other matter

Let us say by our words a
votes (he went on) what we thi
is right and not what we think
expedient or acceptable. For the
who were convinced of the value
the death penalty there was
problem. For those unconvinc
either way, it might be re
sonal to vote in accordance with outs
views if they were sure that ha
ing, even if it did no good would
least do no harm.

This was not in his view the
to deal with the problem. It co
and would increase and
diminish the risks to people, po
and security services.

There will be (he said) no l
of resources for carrying to
uttermost this battle against
rorism. There will be no givin
and no irresolution, nor will
seek a false remedy of ar
ourselves with a weapon w
while superficially attractive
many would not merely be ine
tive against the enemy, but w
be dangerous for our own c
(Loud cheers.)

The motion was rejected by
votes to 232—majority against
motion, 129.

Civil servants not a class apart but ordinary members of community

House of Lords

LORD ORR-EWING, calling attention to the formula by which the Government determined the pay, pensions and perquisites of civil servants and the comparison between them and the benefits of private sector employees, said the object of the debate was to elucidate more information and openness. He was not attacking civil servants.

Since December 31 last, the pensions of retired civil servants had cost the country an extra £180m on top of the £730m already paid out.

The average pension for a former civil servant was £14 a week and with the increase given last December it had risen to £17.50. It was more generous than almost any private firm.

The large and powerful companies and some of the banks might be able to give considerable indexation of pensions but the majority of companies were not.

A civil servant also received on retirement three eighteenths of his final salary for every year of service as a gratuity and for an executive officer in the middle rank drawing £5,500 a year the gratuity, which was tax free, amounted to

The public were disturbed that although the pay research unit might be independent and of high integrity, they could not help suspecting that it might appear as judge and jury in its own court. The time had come for a look at the structure of the unit and perhaps to see that half the people of that unit should be from the private sector.

LORD SHEPHERD, Lord Privy Seal, said that Civil Service pay and conditions were decided by ministers and there was no question of them being judge and jury in their own court.

The average earnings of non-industrial civil servants was £54 a week. Civil servants were not a class of people set apart. They were members of the ordinary working community.

The Civil Service was only as big as it needed to be to do the work required of it. To make large savings in manpower Parliament must either cut out many tasks or accept lower standards.

He objected to the character of recent criticism. It affected the morale of the Civil Service. The bitterness and viciousness of the attacks created new strains between civil servants and public.

The final pay levels were neither the best nor the worst of those being paid outside. They were pitched in the middle of the range. At any one time it was possible to find people who were better paid and others who were worse paid than their Civil Service equivalent. The system was calculated to ensure that civil servants were paid fairly but not more than fairly.

The average pay increase nationally for males in non-manual occupations during the year ending April 1, 1975, was 27.5 per cent. Civil servants got an average increase equivalent to an annual rate of 26 per cent. Since 1964 national average earnings increased by 221 per cent and Civil Service earnings rose by just under 200 per cent.

Anyone who wished to press the charge that civil servants by their advice led ministers into unjustified settlements had better produce their evidence.

It was the Government's firm intention that civil servants should be treated neither more nor less favourable than the rest of the community. For the duration of the pay policy the operation of the Pay Research Unit has been suspended.

The top salary in the home Civil Service, which was paid to three people, was £20,175 instead of the £23,000 recommended by the review body. Senior civil servants had not been favoured at the expense of others. They were not feather-bedded and privileged. Their standard of living had been dropping for many years and that would continue.

The inflation-proofing element in pension arrangements had caused most criticism and given rise to accusations of civil servants being in a privileged position. The principle of inflation-proofing was a sound one which should command general support. It was the cornerstone of the additional component in the new state pensions scheme and it was the least that other major European countries did for their public service pensioners.

The reasons for the general clamour against the inflation-proofing arrangements was that this year would be an abnormal one because prices could be expected to increase faster than earnings. For a brief period pensioners would be doing better than the working population.

But a long-term view must be taken of pensions. It was not necessarily right to make a sudden change because of one year's unprecedented inflation. Future conditions, rather than the present, were what needed to be taken into account.

The Government would keep the inflation-proofing principle under review and look at it in the context of the economic situation next year. They should be wary of interfering abruptly and frequently with long-term pension arrangements because of short-term changes in the economic situation.

The estimated cost of Civil Service pensions for 1975-76 was £760m. It was no more than 10.5 per cent of the total salary bill.

Next week

Business in the House of Commons will be:

MONDAY: Debate on Rate Support Grant Orders.

TUESDAY: Outstanding Votes. Debate on the motor industry. Motion to approve Privileges Committee report on Mr Knight and Mr Schreiber of "The Economist".

WEDNESDAY: Debate on employment.

THURSDAY: Proceedings on Consolidated Fund Bill.

FRIDAY: Adjournment for the Christmas recess until Monday, January 12.

Business in the House of Lords will be:

MONDAY: Northern Ireland (Loans) Bill, Licensing (Amendment) Bill, Moneylenders (Crown Agents) Bill, and OECD Support Fund Bill, second reading.

TUESDAY: Hare Coursing Bill, second reading, Road Traffic (Drivers' Ages and Hours of Work) Bill, committee stage.

WEDNESDAY: Debates on Horserace Betting Levy Board report and on report on Hydrographic Study Group. Debatable question on results of elm disease.

THURSDAY: OECD Support Fund Bill, Moneylenders (Crown Agents) Bill, Road Traffic (Drivers' Ages and Hours of Work) Bill, and Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Bill, remaining stages. Civil List Bill, all stages. Damages (Scotland) Bill, and Divorce (Scotland) Bill, second reading. Northern Ireland (Loans) Bill, third reading.

FRIDAY: Consolidated Fund Bill, all stages. Royal Assent.

Whale product substitutes

MR TUCK (Watford, Lab) asked what representations the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food had had concerning his refusal to take steps to prohibit the import of sperm whale products into the United Kingdom.

MR BISHOP, Minister of State (Newark, Lab)—I have received a number of letters from conservation societies and others on the extension of the existing ban on the import of whale products to cover products of the sperm whale.

I believe that products from the sperm whale should continue to be exempt from the ban since stocks of sperm whales are not in danger of over-exploitation and because certain industries would face very real difficulties if these products were not available. However, United Kingdom research into satisfactory substitutes continues with Government encouragement.

He added later: My department has been concerned for many years with finding conservation methods. We have not done any whaling since 1963 and we are actively concerned with research into substitutes.

But those who want an immediate ban on the use of sperm whale products must recognize the consequences for employment and costs. This is important. We are inclined to press for use of substitutes where we can find them.

Confidence improves in farming industry

MR MICHAEL LATHAM (Melton, C) questioned the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the progress to date towards the objectives contained in the White Paper, *Food from our own Resources*.

MR PEART (Workington, Lab)—In the annual review which has now started we are reviewing the state of the industry set out in the White Paper.

MR LATHAM—The deplorable September livestock herd returns show clearly that agriculture is going backwards at the present time. The main causes are the Government's capital taxation policy and their biased attitude to tied cottages.

MR PEART—I cannot accept that. Beef industry prices show a return of confidence which has arisen because I was able to obtain a premium system which has worked. Mr Latham must also consider the return of confidence that is developing in the milk industry. Milk production has increased considerably over the last year.

MR TORNEY (Bradford, South, Lab)—Instead of making this important industry a political football as the Opposition have done, would it not be better if the minister considered setting up an all-party select committee in order to look at agriculture and look at how it can help produce food from our own resources?

MR PEART—The matter of a select committee is for the Leader of the House. I resent gloom-mongering. I do think confidence is returning.

MR WINTERTON (Macclesfield, C)—The cattle herd is down, the dairy herd is down and the pig herd is down. Is Mr Peart satisfied with investment in agriculture because Government policy militates against further investment in agriculture? Is the minister satisfied with the level of profitability of the food manufacturing and processing industry?

MR PEART—I accept that there has been some retrenchment for various reasons but I cannot accept the gloom that some people purvey in the House and outside. In the dairy, beef and livestock sectors, there is a considerable improvement in confidence.

I intend to hold on to what I achieved in Brussels in relation to the beef regime.

MR HARDY (Rother Valley, Lab)—Figures in the September livestock figures show that the pig breeding herd is considerably greater than it was a year ago—by 14,000 animals. This improvement is not only considerable but is evidence that Mr Peart's policy is effective.

MR PEART—In cereals the same applies. Of course there are still problems, problems of inflation which not only affect farming but all sections. I am anxious that the price review and what I achieved in Brussels will help the farming community.

MR JOPLING, Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Westmorland, C)—While accepting that things are certainly not so bad as they were, will Mr Peart stop describing as gloom merchants those people who are merely pointing out that his own department's figures show that agricultural production is likely to be severely reduced this year.

There was to be 3 per cent expansion in five years up to 1980. This year production is likely to be 7 per cent down rather than 3 per cent up and therefore for the remaining four years there should be expansion at the rate of 5.5 per cent rather than 3 per cent.

MR PEART—The figure was not a target, but an objective. I cannot be specific each year about what will be the rate of production. There was a period of retrenchment over this year, but in certain key commodities there has been an improvement.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 11.00: Private members' motions on investment of pension and insurance funds; unemployment in Sunderland; and on working of Crown Proceedings Act.

Plans for saving jobs to be announced on Tuesday

During question time exchanges in which the Prime Minister rejected an Opposition backbench call for the resignation of Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade.

MR NOBLE (Rossendale, Lab) said: Mr Shore and the Prime Minister have a golden opportunity next week to appear as Santa Claus in Lancashire provided they are prepared to listen to the voices of the united Labour movement, from the TUC, the Labour Party Conference, the Parliamentary Labour Party yesterday, the liaison committee and workers in Lancashire and throughout the country, on the question of import controls.

Will he accept the invitation to appear as Santa Claus and not as a Scrooge character in *A Christmas Carol*?

MR HAROLD WILSON—He can include the CBI as well on that list. Neither the CBI nor TUC are in favour of generalized import controls for our balance of payments, but they take a view, and we said we accepted it, where sectors of industry which have a future are being threatened out of existence by imports in a world depression. We said this was a matter we would look at.

I would like to tell the House that not only have these matters been fully investigated—and I have every confidence that there will be a statement to the House before we rise for the recess—but there is a problem here.

Negotiations are still going on about the difficult Chrysler problem, and this problem could well involve this matter. I do not want to say more than that. That is why there has been this delay.

MRS THATCHER, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C)—Could he clarify a statement in the House on import controls when the Minister of State for the Treasury (Mr Sheldon) in reply to an intervention, gave an assurance that there were no secret negotiations on the subject of import controls?

Does that mean that there are no negotiations at all, or that Mr Wilson is going ahead without them?

MR WILSON—There have been no negotiations on this matter. If by this she means International negotiations. Certain procedures would have to be followed and these have not started for the reasons I have just given.

There is no question of secret negotiations going on, but there will be procedural negotiations which would be necessary in certain circumstances.

I have explained to the House, and gone further than any other minister, that the thing has been held up because of the difficult situation still continuing in negotiations today on Chrysler.

MR WATKINSON (West Gloucestershire, Lab) later asked: Will he give added impetus to the growth of the economy by limiting hire purchase restrictions?

MR WILSON—I cannot anticipate the statement on the economy which will be made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer when we have a debate on the economic situation next week.

Later MR SHORT, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, announced that a debate on the motor vehicle industry would take place on Tuesday and on employment and measures for saving jobs on Wednesday.

MRS THATCHER—As we are to have a debate on the motor industry on Tuesday, may we expect a statement on the Chrysler position not later than tomorrow and, before the debate, the publication of the Central Policy Review Staff report promised at the beginning of November?

Last week it was said there would be a statement from the Chancellor of the Exchequer in good time before the debate on unemployment. May we expect it on Monday?

MR SHORT—The Chrysler negotiations are continuing and the Secretary of State for Industry (Mr Varley) has had a further meeting with Mr Riccardo and his colleagues this morning. A statement will be made as soon as possible in the House. I hope early next week. I will see if it is possible to publish the CPRS report before the debate.

The Chancellor does not have it in mind to make a statement before Wednesday's debate. There are many precedents for this under the last government. In view of the contents of the Chancellor's measures it would be appropriate if he did not make a statement before the debate.

MRS THATCHER—It looks as though we will not get a Chrysler statement long before we debate the motor vehicle industry. Many of us wanted it well before—(Conservative cheers)—and not to be denied information in CPRS report.

MR SHORT—If it is possible make a statement tomorrow I see it is made. But we cannot before we have a solution. I see if it is possible to make CPRS report available before debate.

MR HUCKFIELD (Nunea Lab)—Many Labour MPs, th recognizing the urgent need f statement on Chrysler as soo possible, believe this is far important a statement to be m on a Friday. Nevertheless, mas us would appreciate it as earl possible before the motor ind debate.

MR SHORT—I promise it at earliest possible moment. House will sit tomorrow and it be a working day.

MR RICHARD WAINWRI (Colne Valley, L)—Before T day's debate will he arrang make available not only the C report but the Government's r to the report of the Expendi Committee on the motor ve industry? We have waited s weeks.

MR SHORT—I cannot pro that for this debate.

University economies have reached limit, vice-chancellors say

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

The universities have warned the Government that they have economized to the limit. Many of the savings they have made cannot be repeated. The present level of economies cannot be maintained without lasting damage.

A four-page memorandum has been submitted by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors to Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, before decisions are taken in the next six weeks to fix the universities' recurrent grant for 1976-77.

Sir Arthur Armitage, chairman of the committee and Vice-Chancellor of Manchester University, said that for this academic year the recurrent grant was £515m. He declined to be drawn into saying what would be needed next year. But he said it would have to take account not only of inflation but of the additional numbers of students at the universities. He estimated that there would be 12,000 extra students at universities in 1976-77, and 15,000 extra in 1977-78.

He told a press conference that if the Government did not fix a realistic grant there would be a further reduction in the staff-student ratio. It had already been reduced from 1:8.5 three years ago to 1:10. About five hundred academic posts had already been left vacant. The ratio, which was worse than in other sectors of higher and further education, would deteriorate to 1:11 in two years.

"We would no longer be able to make allocation for libraries and equipment", he said. "We should have to contemplate longer periods of closure of buildings and laboratories, and closing down the research that goes on in them. We should have to contemplate not filling existing vacancies in subjects for which there is an expanding student population."

There would have to be further energy cuts in universities of at least £1m because of the recent increase in the price of oil. "These are stretching universities to the limit," he said. "We have buildings which we cannot go on deferring to maintain."

The memorandum says the universities have accepted that they must economize but they have been forced to bear more reductions than any other sector of the education system. Despite that they had worked hard to maintain standards and were determined to uphold them.

"Given a grant which in real terms takes account of the additional students coming forward, the universities can make a contribution far exceeding that proportionate increase in recurrent grant" it adds.

The vice-chancellors want the Government to give them a firm economic basis on which to plan for the next two years of stringent economy. Sir Arthur said: "Beyond this hand-to-mouth two-years' realism the sooner we can return to a better planning base the greater will be our effectiveness."

A year ago the Committee of Vice-Chancellors sent an unprecedented memorandum to the Secretary of State for Education and Science, which succeeded in getting an extra £15m added to their recurrent grant. It looks as if such grim bulletins are going to be a yearly occurrence.



Prince Andrew with Flight Lieutenant Peter Bullivant, his instructor, during initial training as a glider pilot at RAF Milltown, Grampian.

Minister rejects plea for whales

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Mr Bishop, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, yesterday refused to accept an unusual "petition" addressed to his department. It consisted of a "Christmas hamper" with about 50 jars and tins of oils and greases that can be put to a variety of uses, such as special lubricants for high-performance engines or softeners for leather goods.

The parcel was accompanied by a report by a research group of Friends of the Earth explaining that the contents containes substitutes for sperm oil.

The report examines the threat of extinction of the sperm whale, which represents more than half the number of great whales being caught and points out ambiguities in material being used by the ministry to explain why it continues to allow imports of sperm oil.

The appeal for a ban marks the beginning of the whaling season in the Antarctic. Up to 19,000 whales will be slaughtered, mainly by Japanese and Russian fleets. During the past 30 years the average size of sperm whales has dropped from 35.52 tons to 22 tons and at least one stock in the southern hemisphere has needed protection from extinction.

Sperm oil has a high resistance to breakdown at high temperatures and pressures, hence its attractiveness as a lubricant. It also combines with the fibres of newly tanned leather in an unusual way to give a softness and an enormous stretching quality to the material.

The study by Friends of the Earth shows that recent research and development have produced agents from coconut oil, sulphated cod oil, and mineral oils with additives that can do the same job.

In an answer in the Commons yesterday Mr Bishop repeated that in the opinion of his experts the sperm whale, was not in danger. That was in contrast to a previous written reply from the Foreign Office to a question, saying: "The sperm whale is now along with all the other species of great whale, in the category of a protected stock, which means that the taking of sperm whales is not now permitted."

In fact the quotas of the International Whaling Commission for sperm whales this year were 19,040.

Pecking order

An investigation of whether there can be any genuine university pecking order is published today in *The Times Higher Education Supplement*. Christopher Cornford writes about art colleges, and there is a special inset on religious books.

Closed shop for NCB staff

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The National Coal Board, under pressure from the National Union of Mineworkers, has agreed to a closed shop for non-managerial white-collar workers entering the industry.

The agreement, with the NUM and a minority union, the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs (Apex) covers about 14,000 staff and will come into operation from January 1. New staff will be obliged to join the NUM or Apex and about 2,000 non-unionists will be encouraged to join one of the recognized unions.

Defending the union's claim for £6 a week on basic rates, rather than as a supplement to earnings as laid down in the TUC - Government incomes policy, Mr Gormley, the president, said he did not think there was any conflict in that interpretation of the wage-restraint rules.

However, the NCB calculates that adding the £6 to basic rates will give miners who work a Saturday shift 60p a week more than the wage rise limit, and those working a Sunday shift £1.20 more.

Union chief resigns to take new job

By Our Labour Editor

Mr William Kendall, general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association, the largest Civil Service union, has resigned to take up the secretaryship of the staff side of the Civil Service National Whitley Council.

His resignation takes effect from next June, when the present secretary, Mr John Dryden, is to retire. Mr Kendall, aged 52, is usually regarded as a left-winger. He has been leader of the CPSA during a period of growing militancy in the Civil Service, which culminated in the strikes of 1973, and the increasing clamour for a closed shop.

Although there is bound to be something of a political battle over the succession for the leadership in such a highly politicized union as the CPSA, it is almost certain that Mr Kenneth Thomas, the deputy general secretary, will get the job.

Mr Thomas is generally reckoned to be a centre-of-the-road Labour Party stalwart, but he takes over a union whose executive has been dominated by left-wingers for the past two years. The unexpected move by Mr Kendall, who was due to retire in three years' time, will have serious repercussions farther down the CPSA.

Police given power to seize pirate radio ship

Southend magistrates, Essex, made an order yesterday empowering the police to seize the pop pirate radio ship Mi Amigo, from which Radio Caroline broadcasts. The order can be enforced only if the vessel strays inside British territorial waters. The owners would have to apply through the courts for the vessel's recovery.

The order was made at the end of a Home Office prosecution against the ship's captain and two disc jockeys, who pleaded guilty to summonses brought under the Marine Broadcasting Offences Act, 1967.

Mr David Knight, for the prosecution, said the vessel was usually moored about twenty miles off Clacton but broke adrift from her moorings during a storm on November 8 last. She drifted inside territorial waters and began broadcasting from a point one mile inside the limit.

Police and Home Office officials boarded the Mi Amigo and arrested the three defendants, who had not realized that they were inside territorial waters.

The captain, Werner de Zwart, aged 30, a Dutchman, of Alicante, Spain, was fined £100 with £50 costs for being the master of a vessel from which illegal broadcasts were made.

Simon Burnett, aged 21, a disc jockey, of Kingwood Avenue, Bromley, Kent, who admitted two offences of taking part in illegal broadcasts, was fined £200 with £50 costs. Glenn Schiller, aged 22, an American disc jockey, of Kingswood don, was fined £50 with £25 costs for one offence.



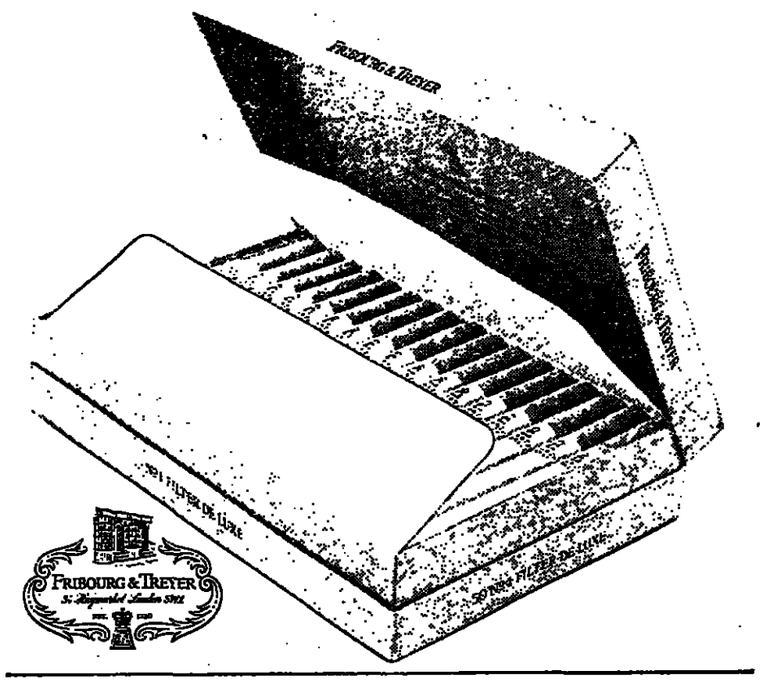
At the risk of displeasing you we raise the subject of Christmas.

We sympathise with clients who find the occasion has become too commercialised.

We will not add to the tedium by suggesting that No.1 Filter de Luxe boxed in fifties make ideal gifts.

It is, however, the season for entertaining. In this connection cigarettes boxed in fifties have an advantage over similar amounts boxed in twenties. An absent-minded guest may, quite innocently, pocket the latter in mistake for his own.

The larger box spares him this embarrassment. For it would require total amnesia and something like a poacher's pocket to create the same delicate situation.



MIDDLE TAR
Manufacturer's estimate, October 1974, of group as defined in H.M. Government Tables
EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

Venetian prints and drawings in strong demand

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Eighteenth-century Venetian drawings and prints proved a highly popular combination at Sotheby's yesterday, particularly with Italian dealers. The sale totalled £52,106, with only 5 per cent unsold. The top price, £5,720 with premium (estimate £3,000 to £5,000), was paid for a fine unusual drawing by Giovanni Domenico Tiepolo, "Venus at the Forge of Vulcan".

There were also more characteristic joke drawings. "Studies of flying eggs and an eagle emerging from an egg" made £3,410 (estimate £1,800 to £2,600), going to Munsterberger from New York, and "Landscape with an elephant seen from behind and a dog" at £2,090 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500), to Caprotti. The huge posterior of the beast dominates the landscape but Tiepolo's grasp of its anatomy is a bit shaky: the legs and the tail have more in common with a cow's.

A caricature by his father, Giambattista Tiepolo, of a man with a pigtail made £1,870 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500), a strong price; the last one at auction made £1,000. Other notable prices included two slight ink studies of the head of the Virgin by Francesco Guardi at £2,200 (estimate £1,600 to £2,000), and the divided plate of Canaletto's imaginary view of Venice at £1,320 (estimate £700 to £900).

Only Giacomo Guardi's somewhat repetitive gouache views of Venice seemed to be slipping a little in value. A group of four sent for sale by the Lady Rosebery ranged in price from £275 to £385; they have recently been selling at about the £500 mark.

A second mixed sale of Old Master prints also went well, totalling £41,040 with 7 per cent unsold. A rather damaged set of Piranesi's "Vedute di Roma" made £1,980 (estimate £400 to £600).

A sale of British and European pewter made £17,842, with 11 per cent unsold. Mrs Appleby paid £1,100 (estimate £750) for a north German flagon or roerken made by Hinrich Helmcke.

Sotheby's jewel sale made £152,622, with 3 per cent unsold. Seymour paid £57,200 (estimate £50,000 to £60,000) for a ruby-and-diamond collar. Sotheby Parke Bernet in New York were also selling jewelry on Wednesday, with an 8.15carat diamond mounted in platinum as a ring at $105,000 (estimate $60,000 to $70,000) or £51,720.

Christie's established a new auction record for a modern sporting gun yesterday at £16,170 (estimate £12,000 to £16,000). It was paid for a fine pair of 20-bore over-and-under sidelock ejector guns by J. Woodward. In the antique section of the sale there was a fine Saxon wheel-lock holster pistol of the late sixteenth century at £10,972.50 (estimate £5,000 to £7,000). The antique arms were 90 per cent sold and the modern arms 83 per cent.

Christie's sale of Continental furniture proved as successful as usual, totalling £73,579 with only 3 per cent unsold. Emden paid £5,006 (estimate £3,000 to £4,000) for a mid-seventeenth-century Antwerp silver-mounted tortoiseshell and ebony cabinet-on-stand.

George Davis loses plea but sentence cut as campaigners pledge to continue fight

By Neville Hodgkinson

George Davis, aged 34, of Bow, London, was refused leave by the Court of Appeal yesterday to appeal against his conviction of armed robbery and wounding a policeman. But the Court reduced his 20-year prison sentence to 17 years.

Mr John Marriage, QC, his counsel, had argued during the three-day hearing that the conviction, by a verdict of 11 to one, was unsafe. The trial judge, counsel said, had not drawn sufficient attention to inadequacies and inconsistencies in identification evidence on which the conviction rested.

It was also argued that a breach of the rules of evidence during the trial, when the jury was given, after its retirement, statements that had not been given in evidence earlier, was in itself a ground for quashing the conviction.

Announcing the decision to refuse leave to appeal, Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, said there had undoubtedly been an irregularity, but it could not have affected the jury's verdict.

The trial judge had given an admirable general warning on the difficulties of identification, and could not have been expected to review the detail of the circumstances of each identification.

The fact that five policemen had identified Mr Davis as having taken part in the robbery, whereas three other defendants who faced the same charges had been identified by at most two, might have been some reason for the jury taking a different view with regard to Mr Davis than they did with the others, who were acquitted.

After delivering their decision the judges adjourned the hearing and were to have returned after lunch to consider a request for leave to appeal to the House of Lords. They did not reconvene, however, after it had been realized that there was no right of appeal to the Lords in the case of a dismissed application for leave to appeal.

The only way the case could be heard further would be through a reference back to the Court of Appeal by the Home Secretary, in the light of new evidence.

An investigation into the case is being carried out by Scotland Yard. It is headed by Det Supt Jack Moulder, of Hertfordshire CID, who is being helped by detectives from the Yard's A10 branch, which investigates complaints against the police. Mr Moulder and some A10 officers were in court yesterday.

Scotland Yard said yesterday that the investigation, begun in August, was continuing, and they could give no date for its completion.

The court's decision produced an immediate promise by members of the campaign to prove Mr Davis's innocence, that their efforts would be intensified and put on a national basis.

Four members of the campaign are on bail awaiting trial at Birkenhead next month on charges connected with damage at the Headingley cricket ground, Leeds, which led to the abandonment of the third Test match between England and Australia last August.

Mrs Rosemary Davis, Mr Davis's wife, said she intended to carry on fighting until her husband was released. She would try to involve the public in the campaign.

Race board's advice on commission rejected

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, has rejected the strongly expressed advice of the Race Relations Board over a crucial function of the proposed Race Relations Commission.

Instead he is supporting what the present Community Relations Commission and many others in allied fields want: to link the new body with local community relations councils.

The issue caused a fierce clash of opinion between the board, chaired by Sir Geoffrey Wilson, and the Community Relations Commission, whose chairman is Mr Mark Bonham Carter.

The board argued that to make the new body in any way responsible for the activities of the local community relations councils could not fail to compromise its independence and impartiality in fulfilling its quasi-judicial function.

Mr Jenkins said in a parliamentary written answer yesterday:
After careful consideration of all the views which have been put to me I have come to the conclusion that the balance of advantage lies in the new Race Relations Commission taking over the present responsibilities of the Community Relations Commission for work at the local level.

I accordingly intend to include in the legislation which I shall put before Parliament proposals for placing these responsibilities on the new commission.

Welcoming the decision, Mr Bonham Carter said last night: "It will enable the work at local level to be supported by the national activities of the commission which, in turn, will be kept in close touch with the situation on the ground." Racial equality would be brought closer.

The National Association of Community Relations Councils thought the connexion would help to make the new commission's policy realistic, and will now press for meaningful representation of the local councils on it.

Responding to the announcement with good grace, Sir Geoffrey Wilson briefly recalled the board's opinion, but added: "If the decision is accepted by Parliament the board will do all it can during the remainder of its life to get the Race Relations Commission off to a good start."

Leading article, page 17

Government to set up fuel tests for cars

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

The Government is to introduce independent fuel consumption tests on all new cars sold in Britain. Manufacturers and dealers will be required to publish the results in promotional literature and car owners' handbooks.

Announcing that in reply to a parliamentary question yesterday, Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, said legislation would be introduced in the present session and the scheme would come into effect on January 1, 1977. The tests were predicted in *The Times* on November 17.

Each car will undergo two tests, one simulating town driving conditions and the other at a constant speed of 90 kilometres (56 miles an hour) to simulate open road driving. Lists of results will be published regularly.

The tests will be carried out by the car companies, although the Government will retain the right to supervise testing and carry out check tests. The French Government has decided to introduce a similar scheme from April 1 next year, and it is likely to be adopted by other members of the European Community.

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PIA give me a rare opportunity to sit back and relax, listen to good music or watch a movie.



PIA sait très bien lorsqu'il faut vous laisser tranquille. J'ai dormi sans être dérangé de Paris au Caire et j'ai à peine remarqué l'escale de Francfort.



Although we spend half our lives on 'planes, we always look forward to flying PIA. The cabin crews are as helpful and courteous as anyone could wish for.



私たちは、PIAのスムーズで行き届いたサービスに、とても感謝しています。私たちスポーツ関係の旅行に対して、座席の予約から発着まで、スピーディーで信頼にあふれた援護サービスで応えてくれました。おかげで、全員が満足の行く素晴しい旅行ができました。

Take a 'plane load of PIA passengers and you've got a very mixed crowd. They are people from many nations with many different reasons for flying PIA.

So if you want to know about PIA, ask them. We do. Through comment cards we give to our passengers on all our flights.

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WEST EUROPE

Composition of Señor Arias's new Cabinet expected to disappoint Spaniards hoping for liberalization

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Dec 10

Señor Carlos Arias Navarro was expected to announced his new Cabinet today. Unofficial lists published in the press and circulating in political circles in Madrid coincided almost to a man in the composition of the new Cabinet, the first under King Juan Carlos.

According to the unofficial list there are no surprises, but rather a reshuffling of familiar figures, many of them former ministers under General Franco, whose political leanings in the main can best be described as centre-right. The list is:

Deputy Prime Minister without Portfolio: Lieutenant-General Fernando de Santiago y Díaz de Mendivil, present director of the Centre for National Defence Studies; Interior Minister: Sr Manuel Fraga Iribarne, former Ambassador in London and former Minister of Information and Tourism; Foreign Minister: Sr José María de Areilza, Count of Motrico, General Franco's former ambassador in key posts such as Washington, Paris and Buenas Aries, a liberal monarchist; Justice Minister: Dr Joaquín Garrigues Díaz-Cañabate, a law professor.

Finance Minister: Sr Juan Miguel Villar, a highways engineer who is president of the boards of Spain's two biggest steel producing companies; Minister of Education and Sciences: Sr Carlos Robles Piquer, a former senior official at the Ministry of Information and Tourism under Sr Fraga; Minister of Information and Tourism: Sr Adolfo Martín Gamero Gonzalez Posada, Ambassador to Morocco and former chief spokesman at the Foreign Ministry.

Minister of the Presidency: Sr Alfonso Osorio García, former Under-Secretary of Commerce and former president of the board of governors of the state-run railway network, a liberal monarchist; Labour Minister: Sr José Solís Ruiz, the present Minister of the National Movement and former Minister in charge of the regime's state-run trade union organization, a moderate right-winger; Housing Minister: Sr Francisco-Javier Lozano, president of the sugar producers' association, a Falangist; Commerce Minister: Sr Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, an engineer who is a member of the board of Unión Explosivos, Río Tinto and former president of the board of the state run railway network; Industry Minister: Sr Carlos Pérez de Bricio, a senior official of the Industry Ministry, a technocrat; Public Works Minister: Sr Antonio Valdes Gonzalez Roldán, a highways engineer and the only civilian member of the Cabinet other than Señor Arias to remain in his present post. Agriculture Minister: Sr Virgilio Onate, another highways engineer, former Under Secretary of Agriculture; Minister of Trade Union Organization: Sr Rodolfo Martín Villa, Lieutenant-Governor of Barcelona and a former senior official of the trade union organization, a moderate Falangist.

Minister, Secretary-General of the Movement: Sr Adolfo Suárez Gonzalez, former Under Secretary-General of the Movement, a right-wing founder of one of the political "associations" recently tolerated in Spain; Army Minister: Lieutenant-General Felix Alvarez-Arenas, former Captain-General of the second military district, with headquarters in Seville; Navy Minister: Rear Admiral Gabriel Pita de Veiga Sanz, one of the late General Franco's most trusted military aides, unchanged in his post; Air Minister: Lieutenant-General Carlos Franco, iribarnegaray commander of the third Air Force district.

The composition of the new cabinet is expected to draw expressions of scorn from opposition groups, most of whom are bound to see a repetition of the old names identified closely with General Franco's authoritarian regime.

The Council of Europe has asked Spanish politicians to go to Paris next Tuesday to inform the Council about Spain's political situation.

Leading article, page 17

Haulage law threat to Britain recedes

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Dec 11

The threat that Britain might be prosecuted for failure to implement EEC regulations on working conditions in the Community's road haulage industry, appears to have receded after an inconclusive two day meeting in Brussels of the Community's transport ministers.

Under the treaty of accession, Britain accepted an obligation to implement the regulations, which are already legally enforced (though imperfectly observed) elsewhere in the Community, from January 1, 1976.

Dr John Gilbert, the Minister for Transport, returned home tonight with what British officials described as a "nod and a wink" from the European Commission, indicating its sympathy towards a plea for temporary exemption.

The main effect would be to limit driving hours to eight a day (instead of 10 as is now the case in Britain) and to make the installation of tachographs in the cabs of new lorries mandatory. The tachograph records speed, time, distance, non-driving and break periods. It is strongly disliked by lorry drivers in Britain, who call the instrument "the spy in the cab".

The Transport and General Workers' Union sees the regulation on fewer driving hours as a threat to overtime earnings,



Closer Nato ties: Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, adjusting the neckwear of Mr Frydenlund, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, as Nato foreign ministers gathered in Brussels yesterday for a two-day meeting. The talks later concentrated on new proposals for breaking the deadlock with the Warsaw Pact on mutual force reductions in Europe.

Outspoken admiral who sees his role as helpful piece of ham in Nato sandwich

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Peter Hill-Norton, who lectured defence ministers in Brussels this week on the risks of cutting national commitments to Nato, is well fitted to be keeper of the allied conscience.

That, however, is not his primary role as chairman of the Nato Military Committee, a job which is more that of an intermediary as communicator between the allied politicians and the military chiefs.

Sir Peter, aged 60, took up the post last year after a long and distinguished career in the Royal Navy which culminated in his appointment as Chief of the Naval Staff and then Chief of the Defence Staff in Whitehall.

He is a colourful personality. His fluency in what the navy politely calls "lower-deck language" drew envy on all sides during his days in the Ministry of Defence, and caused some confusion in Brussels at first.

But he also speaks good French and has won general respect for his rapid grasp of events, his capacity for hard work and his unequivocal, clear-minded approach to the problems of the Alliance.

The appointment is an important one. The committee which he chairs is the highest military authority in Nato and meets two or three times a year. The chairman is assisted by a deputy, traditionally an American, responsible for nuclear matters and discussions on troop reductions in central Europe.

Sir Peter told me of the objectives to which he thought the Alliance should address itself.

"Top of the list", he said, "I would place the need to keep the public informed of the continuance of a demonstrable threat which is not only military in character but could also be used to exert political pressure.

"Next, I think it is necessary for the military in Nato to convince their political masters that resources devoted to defence are being spent wisely."

In the medium term he wants to see the combat effectiveness of allied forces improved, so that the nuclear threshold can be kept as high as possible.

He also says it is futile for Nato to draw a southern boundary along the Tropic of Cancer when 80 per cent of her oil and 70 per cent of other materials come from outside that line.

But any extension of alliance interests would be politically impossible now, and he recognizes that it could be only a long-term objective.

His second long-term aim is to improve standardization of equipment so that within 10 years all the allies will be using the same.

There has already been a dramatic improvement in the past 12 months, he says.

"I nailed my personal banner to the standardization mast when I came here. I would not say that this improvement could be put down to 'that fellow Hill-Norton', but I am immodest enough to claim some share of the credit for having thumped the bloody tub."

He has been scrupulous about the international character of his appointment, insisting always upon taking the far-sighted European view. "I am", he once said, "just a helpful piece of ham in the politico-military sandwich."

Plan to end British beef premium

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Dec 11

Britain's variable beef regime, which the Government presented earlier this year as one of the key elements in its renegotiation of EEC membership, will be phased out by May of next year if proposals announced today by the European Commission are approved by the Council of Ministers.

This was disclosed in Brussels today by Mr Pierre Lardinois, the Commissioner for Agriculture, when he unveiled price proposals for the 1976-77 crop year which on average would give EEC farmers 7.5 per cent more money for their produce. He estimated the impact on consumer prices at not more than 0.65 per cent.

Although the special arrangements for beef in Britain were originally approved for only one year, it was generally assumed in Brussels that the Commission would propose an extension of the scheme.

The system of the variable beef premium has enabled Britain to keep market prices lower than elsewhere in the EEC, while paying direct subsidies (financed partly by the Community) to producers to supplement their incomes.

If the Commission's proposals are accepted, Britain would have to operate the full EEC intervention system whereby beef is bought and put into cold storage if market prices fall below a given level. However, the Commission proposes a more restricted intervention policy than in the past.

Although the Commission envisages an average price rise for farmers in 1976-77 of 7.5 per cent (compared with the 10.6 per cent demanded by the farmers themselves), the actual return will be considerably lower for farmers in most countries because of linked proposals for the reduction or abolition of border taxes.

As expected, the most controversial aspect of Mr Lardinois's package is in the dairy sector. The Commission proposes that dairy producers should get no more than a 2 per cent price rise in the spring, with a second instalment of 4.5 per cent in the autumn.

To help to reduce the EEC's surplus of more than a million tons of skimmed milk powder, the Commission proposes subsidizing the sale of 200,000 tons as food aid to the developing world and the compulsory use of a further 600,000 tons in the manufacture of compound animal fodder.

Small cattle breeders would also receive a small premium to encourage them to keep milk off the market, either by feeding it to calves or halting production.

Giscard speech will launch Paris conference

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Dec 11

President Giscard d'Estaing is to open the international conference on economic co-operation due to begin here next Tuesday, the Elysée said today.

He is expected to make a speech before the foreign ministers of the 27 industrialized and developing countries underlying the historic importance of the "north-south" gathering.

Officials are taking the line that Paris is "available" as the site when the four commissions—on energy, raw materials, development questions and financial problems—which will do the real work of the conference at high official level begin their task in the new year.

Man who seized woman hostage is killed

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Dec 11

To save an unmarried woman of 61, who had been held hostage in her flat in Valence by a young escaped prisoner, the police today shot him dead. They intervened after almost 24 hours of vain parleying and appeals on the spot from the prisoner's mother.

Michel Ghezaiel, who was 21, had threatened to shoot Mme Marguerite Vignon, a retired post office clerk, in her second-floor flat. He had broken in to the flat after taking refuge in the block from pursuing policemen.

The prisoner was shot by members of the Marseilles police sharpshooters' brigade as he looked out on to the flat's balcony. The brigade is headed by Commissioner Nguyen Van Loc, who last September took the place of one of his men as hostage in a bank hold up in Nice.

M Ghezaiel had threatened to shoot the woman unless the police agreed to release two of his friends also serving jail sentences and put a car at his disposal, guaranteeing him a safe get-away.

The police brought the prisoner's mother to the flat. She spent the night trying to persuade her son to give himself up. His father also pleaded with him by telephone.

M Ghezaiel was serving in Grenoble a five-year term for robbery. He had failed to report while out on parole to a young prisoners' training centre. The police said that on Tuesday night he shot and severely wounded a Grenoble taxi driver in the head before seizing his vehicle. He later switched this for a second stolen car, according to the police, and was finally picked up in Valence for ignoring traffic lights. A chase then began.

In Paris a jury has sentenced to life imprisonment the surviving member of three bandits who staged a bank hold-up with the taking of hostages in Paris in September. The two others were shot by the police.

There is no doubt that the verdict expresses mounting popular concern over the seizing of hostages.

A Bill has been introduced in Parliament by an Independent Republican deputy providing for the death penalty for certain kidnappings. M. Francois Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, today supported courts showing an "extreme severity" towards kidnappers but opposed replacing life sentences by the death penalty.

Fourteen kidnappings occurred in France between January and the end of October.

Dutch hopes raised by talks with gunmen

From Sue Masterman
The Hague, Dec 11

Two more hostages, Mr T. Smit, aged 87, and Mrs D. Bakker-de Bruin, aged 72, have been released from the train near Beilen where six Moluccan gunmen have been holding 38 hostages captive for 10 days.

Their release followed the longest period of personal negotiations so far. Four prominent members of the Moluccan community in the Netherlands, which numbers 30,000, spent almost three hours in the train. Led by the self-styled President of the South Moluccan Republic in exile, Dr Jan Manusama, they tramped along the foggy embankment to the train just before 1 pm.

Two and a half hours later the two hostages emerged and walked the long way back to where the Red Cross was waiting to welcome them.

In Amsterdam, where six Moluccan gunmen have been holding 25 hostages for eight days, there was also contact with the authorities. This time it was by telephone to the crisis centre at the main police station. What was discussed is not known, but the police appear to think that things look more optimistic.

The two sieges, which have cost the lives so far of four hostages—three killed in the train and one who died after jumping from a second-floor window of the Indonesian Consulate in Amsterdam—appeared to have reached a stage of deadlock this morning after the political council of the Moluccan community had set conditions which cannot be met, for calling off the gunmen.

Dr Manusama, however, has said that an indication by the Dutch that they are willing to recognize that the Moluccans fight for its own independent republic is justified would be sufficient for the Moluccan leaders to appeal to the gunmen to give up.

The situation becomes more confused from day to day. Dr Manusama has made repeated appeals to the gunmen to give up on radio and television, but he has also issued statements saying that he fully supports them, although he regrets that people have died. It is now extremely questionable whether the moderate Moluccan leaders have any real control over their youthful militants.

The Moluccan community is a closed unit, and insight into its precise mood from day to day is difficult to obtain. Not one of the stateless Moluccans however, has been willing to get up and say that the gunmen in Beilen and Amsterdam are wrong; and in none of the statements made by the leaders are the hijacking of the train or the raid on the consulate condemned.

"Thousands of Moluccans have died in the past for the Dutch", the leaders have said, referring back to the colonial period when the Moluccans provided the Dutch with first-class soldiers in Indonesia. "And now a few Dutch have died for the Moluccans."

Stolen paintings found in Louvre

Paris, Dec 11.—Two paintings by Rubens, two by Corot, and one each by Ingres and Dufy, stolen from a Marseilles museum in March, have been found in a courtyard of the Louvre.

The police said today that a Marseilles teacher, aged 30, and his wife had been arrested

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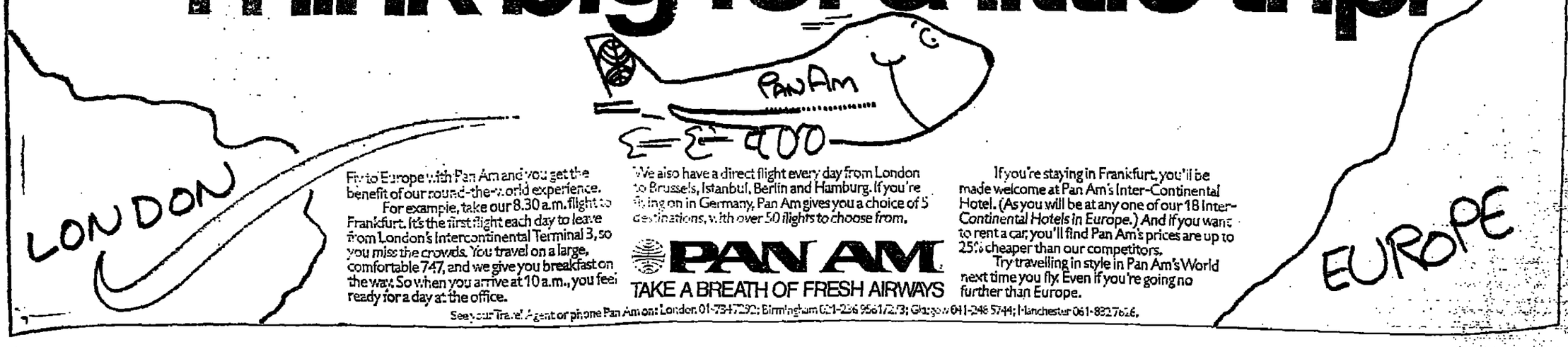
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OVERSEAS

Unita leader says Soviet success in Angola would lead to intervention elsewhere in Africa

From Our Correspondent
Lusaka, Dec 11

Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan nationalist leader today said that if the Soviet Union was successful in its intervention in the Angolan civil war, it might later intervene in the affairs of other African nations.

"Africa should be aware of the dangers which the Angolan conflict presents not only to us but to the whole continent. No one can assure us that tomorrow they (the Soviet Union) will not intervene in another independent country", he said shortly before leaving Lusaka today.

Dr Savimbi, leader of Unita, said that the Soviet and Cuban intervention in Angola had caused the civil war. "It was not Neto (Dr Agostinho Neto, leader of the rival MPLA), who asked the Cubans to come to Angola. It was Russia, which is now using the Cubans as cannon-fodder."

Dr Savimbi said that his movement was ready to take Cuban and Katangese prisoners to the ministerial meeting of the Organization of African States later this month. "Some of the Cubans are ready to expose their own country to the OAU and how cooperation was made between Cuba and the Soviet Union to invade Angola."

As to allegations that his own movement was receiving assistance from South Africa, he challenged the MPLA to produce "a single mercenary captured in the battle against Unita". He added: "The face Russia is showing in Angola should be a warning to the continent. It should remind us of the Soviet interventions in Czechoslovakia and Hungary. If it was not for the Russian tanks, the democratic and liberal system that they wanted would not have failed.

"This is a serious warning for Africa when, for the first time, Russia is not acting with caution at all. They are openly coming in, sending their arms and sending their personnel. Their aim is very clear and I hope it will be clear to other people

"They want to impose a government in Angola, the MPLA, so that they will have many advantages. They will be able to establish a naval base in Angola and from that they will be able to control the route around the Cape. They will force the African countries in this area which do not agree with the Soviet Union to come more and more on their side.

"If you have Angola with Russia—we have long borders with Zambia, long borders with Zaire—then anything which will happen to our country will affect Zambia and Zaire and will effect developments in Southern Africa. They have chosen the best possible place for a springboard".

Dr Savimbi attacked those African states which had recognized the MPLA and said this was encouraging civil war. "The OAU has to condemn all foreign intervention in Angola. If foreign troops are allowed to intervene freely, no one can asure us that tomorrow they will not intervene in another independent country".

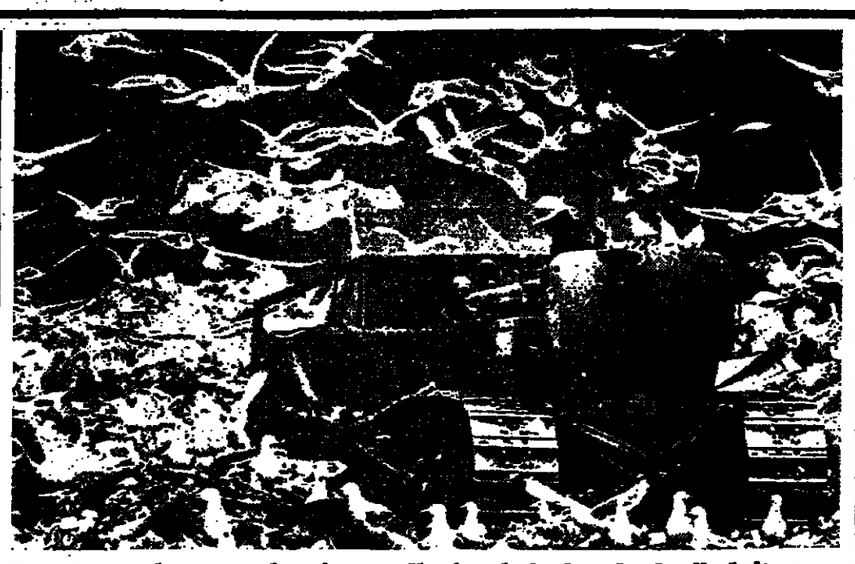
No one could clear the MPLA of having started the war with Soviet arms, he said. In fact, 450 Cubans had arrived in Angola to join the MPLA even before August 5 when the first clash between Unita and the MPLA took place.

Dr Savimbi singled out Nigeria among the African states which had recognized the MPLA. "I think the Nigerians show ignorance or they trust very much the lies of the MPLA.

"We want to remind Africa that if the OAU does not find a solution for Angola the whole world will just sit back until Neto has killed the country. That is why I think the next meeting of the OAU is one of the biggest challenges the organization has ever faced. I think the chairman of the OAU (President Amin of Uganda) has been taking a very correct attitude so I think it is our duty to go and see him and inform him how we see the situation."

Kampala, Dec 11.—Nigeria decided to back the MPLA after it had learnt that South Africa was helping its rivals, Colonel Dan Suleiman, the Nigerian Health Minister, was quoted by Uganda radio as saying here today. He arrived yesterday with a message for President Amin from Brigadier Murtala Muhammed, the Nigerian head of state.

Nigeria had previously encouraged the MPLA to unite with its two rivals to form a government of national unity. Reuter.



Forsaking the sea, herring gulls in their hundreds find it more profitable to feed on garbage at this dump in Portland, Maine.

Prague coaxing Dubcek men to repent

Prague, Dec 11.—The Czechoslovak Communist Party will forgive those who supported Mr Alexander Dubcek in 1968, but only on condition that they repent their "faults and mistakes", the party newspaper *Rude Pravo* said today—in an editorial. But it added: "With those who politically stand on the other bank we shall continue to wage a consistent political fight."

Observers believed the editorial was an exposition of the party line for next April's party congress, and underlined that the price former Dubcek supporters must pay for rehabilitation was to abandon all sympathy for his 1968 "Prague spring".

Rude Pravo said many people expelled from the party after Mr Dubcek's administration was ousted by Warsaw Pact troops in 1968 have taken part in efforts to implement the policy of the fourteenth party congress in 1971.

"They see their faults and mistakes and false images, and are trying to make up for them with an open self-critical attitude and active work.

Appealing to all Czechoslovaks to take part in the "common effort", *Rude Pravo* said: "Neither the party nor society condemns anyone eternally".

It repeated accusations voiced several times in recent weeks that Mr Dubcek and other leaders of the 1968 "counter-revolutionary plot" have "moved from rightist opportunism to open treason, and are isolated".

The treason accusations were seen by the observers as confirming that the present leadership, confident it is in full control of the country, denies there is any organized opposition and treats political dissenters as merely traitors.

Reuter.

Dr Sakharov demands that his voice be heard

Moscow, Dec 11.—Shouting "My voice must be heard", Dr Andrei Sakharov, winner of the Nobel peace prize, tried and failed for the third time today to enter the courtroom where his friend, Dr Sergei Kovalev, another human rights worker, is on trial.

The court declared Dr Kovalev in contempt and continued his slander trial without him after an acrimonious exchange over who should be allowed to enter the courthouse in Vilnius, Lithuania.

Dr Sakharov tried to enter after a recess. When vigilantes with red armbands stopped him, he shouted through the open door at the judge: "My voice must be heard in there . . . I have a right to shout", one witness said.

Communist Party stalwarts, who form the bulk of the spectators, jeered at him. "Go back to work", one man shouted.

Dr Kovalev, who faces up to 12 years in jail and exile on five counts of anti-Soviet slander, said he would refuse to eat until his friends were admitted.

A witness said the judge ordered him from the court and continued the trial in his absence after Dr Kovalev said: "As you have got along without a defence lawyer, you can get along without me, too."

Dr Kovalev was conducting his own defence after the court rejected two lawyers he had nominated and after he rejected the court's nominee.

The 45-year-old biologist, who is a member of the Amnesty International human rights organization, is accused of producing illegal news journals, distributing copies of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's *The Gulag Archipelago* and slandering the Soviet Union.

As in the first two days of the trial, Dr Sakharov, wearing a shabby overcoat and a floppy hat of rabbit fur, shuttled between the courthouse and the telegraphic office where he kept trying unsuccessfully to place a call to his wife in Oslo.

In an earlier scuffle outside the courtroom door, one of the vigilantes on guard yelled at him: "You are a disgrace to the Soviet Union", a witness said.

While Mrs Sakharov attended a banquet in Oslo in honour of the Nobel award, Dr Sakharov celebrated with a half glass of wine in the flat of his host in Vilnius, a Jew who has been trying for five years to emigrate to Israel.

People seeking to give evidence for the defence also clashed with guards, Mr Mikhail Litvinov, grandson of a former foreign minister, and Mr Yuri Orlov, a Physicist, who is a friend of both Dr Sakharov and Dr Kovalev, were detained briefly.

Dissident sources said that the prosecution called one of the doctors treating Mr Leonid Pliushch, a dissident mathematician, to give evidence that Dr Kovalev had lied when he wrote that dissidents were being held in mental hospitals and that psychitry was used as a means of repression.

Mr Pliushch, who is 36, has been held for three years in a psychiatric prison hospital near Kiev after being found guilty of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.—UPI and Agence France-Presse.

Portuguese enclave seized by pro-Jakarta forces

Jakarta, Dec 11.—The Indonesian flag has been raised over the small Portuguese enclave of Ocussi Ambeno inside Indonesian Timor while other pro-Jakarta elements have reported new gains in Portuguese Timor, a senior government official said today.

He said the flag was raised on Monday by local parties which want the enclave integrated into Indonesia after 400 years of Portuguese rule. The local people were expected to hold a referendum before officially becoming a part of Indonesia.

Portuguese officials were believed to have left Ocussi Ambeno, about 60 miles southwest of the Portuguese Timor capital of Dili.

Other pro-Indonesian elements were reported to have captured the strategic town of Suai near a harbour on the southern coast of the island. Together with the capture of the airport town of Baucau, 50 miles east of Dili, this has effectively cut off another supply point for leftist Fretilin forces.

Diplomats in Jakarta noted that pro-Indonesian forces backed by Indonesian troops—or "volunteers" as the Jakarta Government calls them—appeared to have gone for key Fretilin supply points after capturing their headquarters in Dili on Sunday.

Fretilin remnants will be faced with a serious supply problem, although they are believed to have done a certain amount of stockpiling in the hills before Sunday. The question now is how long can the Fretilin forces carry on a guerrilla war.

Lisbon was expected to react angrily to the Indonesian flag being raised over Ocussi Ambeno. But Jakarta appears little concerned these days at anything the Portuguese may have to say on the Timor situation.

Confirming this, Mr Adam Malik, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, said today: "It is up to the people of Timor to decide if and when the (Indonesian) volunteers will have to go because the Indonesian Government has nothing to do with them."

He claimed that the volunteers acted of their own volition and insisted that Portugal and not Indonesia would be on trial if the Timor question came before the Security Council. "We will ask", he said, "why Portugal abandoned its colony and why it armed the Fretilin." Reuter & Agence France-Presse.

Darwin, Australia, Dec 11.—Portugal is sending two warships to patrol off East Timor, but they will not take military action against the pro-Indonesian forces, a Portuguese military officer said here today.

Extra police guards for Fraser home

Melbourne, Dec 11.—Extra police guards were placed round the home of Mr Malcolm Fraser, the caretaker Prime Minister, in Melbourne today after 1,000 demonstrators had given him the most hostile reception of the election campaign.

Mr Fraser was struck on the neck by a paper bag full of beer as he arrived to address a rally at Melbourne's Northcote town hall. Demonstrators also spat at Mr Fraser and thumptd and kicked his car.

Opinion polls continue to indicate that the Liberals-Country Party coalition is likely to win over Labour in the election on Saturday.—Reuter.

Michael Leapman, page 16

British embassy clerk dies in car collision

Ipoh, Malaysia, Dec 11.—A clerk at the British Embassy in Thailand has died in a car crash in which three Chinese Malaysians were killed and three other Britons slightly injured, the police said today.

Mr John Cathels, from Sheffield, who was 30, was travelling back to Bangkok from Kuala Lumpur with his three friends yesterday when their car was in collision with another car near Tamjong Malin, south of Ipoh.

Those injured were Mr and Mrs R. O. Skelton, from Chislehurst, Kent, and Mr David Smith. The two injured men work for the British Embassy's development division in Bangkok.—Reuter.

Indian press criticizes restrictive ordinance

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi, Dec 11

The Indian press, by and large, has reacted adversely to the ordinance that revives the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act after almost two decades.

The ordinance, more stringent than the previous legislation, considers as objectionable "words, signs, or visible representation" which "bring into hatred or contempt or excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in India or in any state thereof and thereby cause or tend to cause public disorder."

In the earlier Act, people accused of writing "objectionable material" were arraigned before a senior judge and were entitled to claim trial by a special jury of people active in journalism or public affairs. The present ordinance empowers the Government to judge, punish and hear the first appeal. The defendant can go to the High Court but after the Government has dealt with his appeal.

The Government can also demand from an accused editor a deposit, the amount of which will be "fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and shall not be excessive."

The ordinance lists the following as persons "protected" from defamation: the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, governors, and ministers in the central and the state governments.

Commenting on the ordinance the newspaper *National Herald*, founded by Jawaharlal Nehru, has said that the Government has brought back the old Press (Objectionable Matters) Act in another form and with another name but in a more draconian manner.

The pro-government communist newspaper, *Patriot*, has said that "discriminating between individuals is a principle accepted by the ordinance because it insists on setting apart the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and certain other VIPs who cannot be criticized overtly lest this should amount to defamation."

It added: "Any restraints on the press for achieving this purpose must not be conceived in a hurry

The *Times of India*, which usually supports the Government, has said: "These are without doubt very substantial changes and they arm the Government with powers it has never enjoyed before in respect of newspapers, journals and printing presses.

"It does not, of course, follow that these powers will necessarily be abused. But the risk is there, especially at the state and district levels. For it is common knowledge that some persons in authority at that level tend to be unduly sensitive to any form of criticism,

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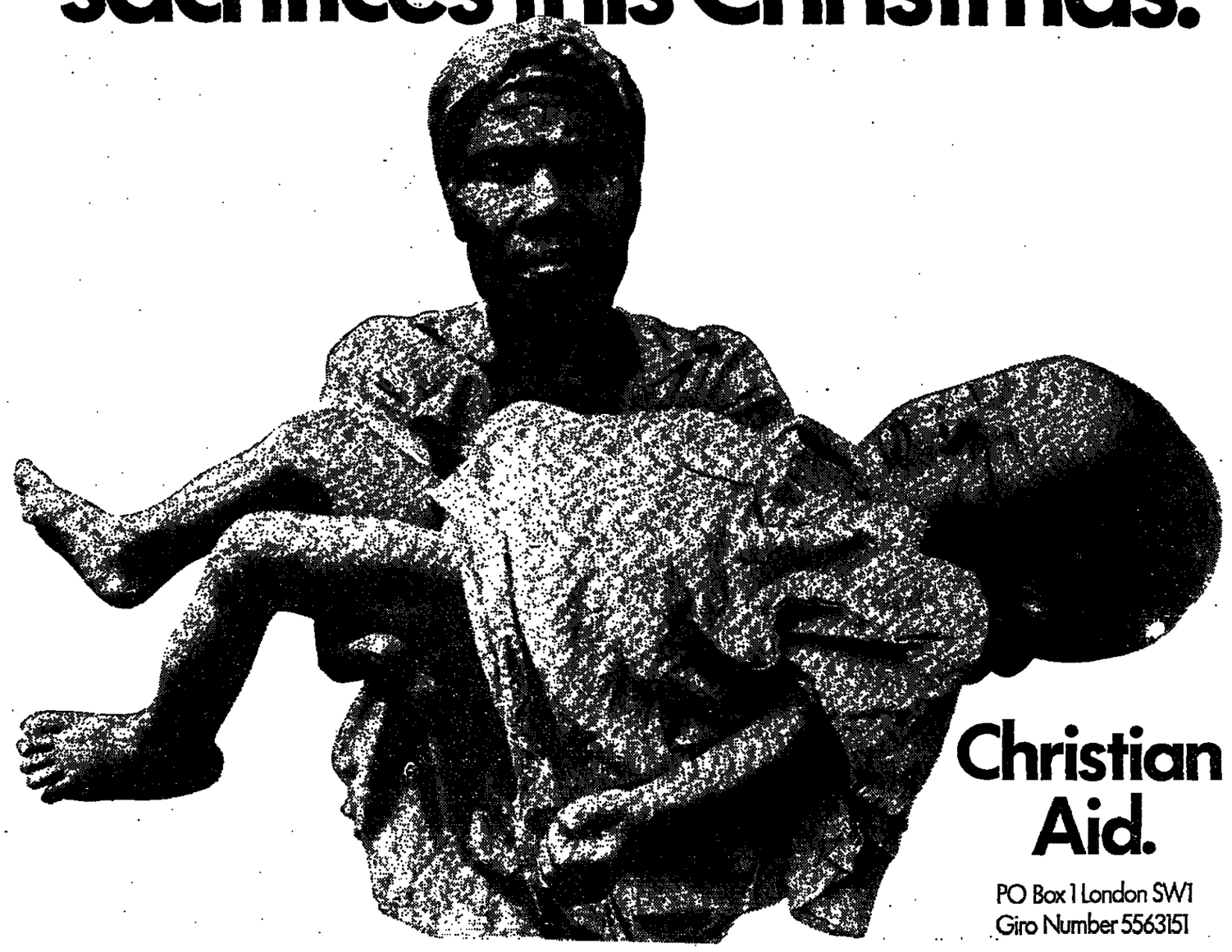
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In a series of articles in the December issue of *The Burlington Magazine* we concentrate on Neo-Classicism in France: on the use of light and shade; on the Baron Gros and his borrowings from English art; on the obscure group about 1800 of 'Méditateurs'; on Gérard's politically-slanted *Entry of Henry IV into Paris;* on Stendhal as art critic; and on Jacques-Louis David's *Brutus.*



Left: Girodet in his studio by Dejuinne

Above: Chair from Ackermann's Repository of Arts, 1817

Furniture

The second part of the December issue is devoted to the history of English and American furniture from the early 18th century to the early 20th century. The articles range from William Kent's association with cabinet makers to furniture designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, and also include cottage, farm and villa furniture, Edgar Wood's designs, and notes on furniture in John Talman's travel diaries.

This issue is available now at £1.25, or, by post from the publishers, at £1.75.

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OVERSEAS

Sultan of Oman claims successful end to 10-year war as first Arab victory against communism

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The 10-year war in Oman, fought by the Sultan's armed forces with British help against communist-inspired rebels in the southern region of Dhofar, is officially over.

Final victory was declared by Sultan Qaboos bin Said in a broadcast yesterday. A national holiday was declared and an estimated 50,000 people marched through the ancient city of Muscat to hear the Sultan deliver a personal message in the new sports stadium on the outskirts of the capital.

Oman's armed forces had secured the first total victory over international communism by any Arab country, he said. He gave a warning against complacency, however.

The victory did not mean the Omanis could rest and lay down their arms. They should be prepared for international communism, which he called "the cancer of nations", to try new methods and to exploit "weak-minded individuals" to achieve their objective.

The end of the fighting, forecast by military leaders a fortnight ago, followed a month of highly successful operations. It was brought about finally by a pincer movement north of Rakhyut which, it is claimed, has destroyed the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman as a military entity.

A total of 94 rebels surrendered during November and 36 more this month. Between 300 and 400 regular troops from South Yemen, who had been supporting the guerrillas, retreated over the border.

Up to 700 British nationals, some of them under private contract to the Sultan and some of them officers seconded from the British forces, had played an important part in the campaign amid the rugged mountains and deep ravines of Dhofar. The British troops included 60 members of the Special Air Service.

About 3,500 Iranian troops and nearly 200 Jordanian engineers are also still in Oman after helping the Sultan in his struggle. These are expected to leave some time next year.

Emphasis will be placed on civil development schemes in Dhofar and on "Omanization" of the armed forces. Most British troops will have left the country by 1978, according to present plans.

Republicans endanger New York's rescue

From Patrick Brogan
New York, Dec 11

The Republicans in the New York State legislature continue their opposition to the plans of Mr Hugh Carey, the state governor, to increase taxation. If they persist, it would be fatal to the plan to save New York City from default, because the Republicans control both houses of the legislature and the federal loan of $2,300m (about £11,500m) is conditional upon the state's balancing its budget.

Mr Ellmore Patterson, chairman of the Morgan Guaranty Trust company, said yesterday that the legislature must pass the tax measure immediately. "The market will not tolerate further delay", he said. "If the necessary actions are not taken now to bolster the state's credit and to provide immediate financing for the agencies, the whole house of cards collapses, wreaking irreparable damage to the whole state."

The Republicans have denounced Mr Carey's measures, which extend an income tax surcharge and increase corporation tax and taxes on alcohol and tobacco. They will probably amend the Bill and perhaps try to cut expenditure further than Mr Carey recommends but it is hardly likely that they will defeat it.

The governor wants a permanent increase in taxation of $555m and $320m in temporary revenue, as well as expenditure cuts of $500m. The agencies that Mr Patterson mentioned are state bodies which are near bankruptcy. The most important is the Housing Finance Agency which will default on Monday unless the state can raise $160m to save it.

The governor went to Washington yesterday to ask Dr Arthur Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, to help, and came back empty-handed. The money is needed to redeem "moral obligation bonds".

These were much used during the Rockefeller years to raise money without the authority of the electorate, which has to approve bond issues committing the state to set aside its tax revenues to redeem them. Many such bonds were rejected at the polls, and so "moral obligation" bonds were issued instead. People who bought them will now discover what the state's morals are worth.

At the same time, the city of Yonkers, upriver from New York, is also on the verge of default. It will go under tomorrow unless it can raise $4.8m to redeem short-term notes.

Yonkers, with a population of 210,000, has a serious cash-flow problem. It usually borrows money on the market in the autumn, and pays it back when taxes are paid in the spring and early summer. This year, the banks refused to lend it the money it needed.

It was saved by New York state last month, when it was unable to find $7.8m and now wants to consolidate tomorrow's debt with other debts amounting to $24.8m which must be found by next March. The state comptroller must take time off from trying to save New York City and the agencies to put together a package to save Yonkers.

Greek ex-dictators break their silence

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Dec 11

Mr George Papadopoulos, the former Greek dictator, today urged the court of appeals here to lay the full blame for the Polytechnic massacre on him but to exonerate his 31 codefendents. In what was intended to be the dramatic climax of his plea, he said: "I am ready to march to the firing squad with my head held high."

It was a figure of speech, of course. The fallen dictator is only liable to a prison term on the charge of moral instigation for the Polytechnic killings. At least 23 people died and over 1,000 were injured when Mr Papadopoulos, who was then President, ordered troops and tanks to suppress the disorders in November, 1973.

This is the first time in 17 months of democracy that the former dictator spoke up in court. When he was put on trial for revolt and high treason with his junta associates last summer, he refused to defend himself. He was given a death sentence but the Government promised to commute it to life imprisonment.

It was almost a gala day for the tribunal today. Brigadier *Demetrios Ioannidis*, who became dictator after ousting Mr Papadopoulos one week after the Polytechnic massacre, also made a revealing maiden speech in court. The once dreaded chief of the military police had never been heard speaking in public before.

The two deposed leaders and former friends managed to avoid accusing each other, although it was clear that there was no love lost between them. Mr Papadopoulos rejected the prosecution's theory that Brigadier Ioannidis had provoked the Polytechnic affair and the killings to use them as a pretext to overthrow his regime.

The brigadier himself argued that since his decision to overthrow Mr Papadopoulos on November 25 had been taken much earlier, the Polytechnic uprising had upset his plans because military units had been put on the alert and troops and tanks had been moved into Athens from the north.

Mr Papadopoulos seized today's opportunity to answer criticism of his regime. He gave economic statistics to prove that in the seven years of his rule the Greeks had doubled their per capita income, while education credits had increased six-fold and the number of university professors had increased by half. The student agitation had been unjustified.

He assured the court that his intention had been to lead the country to normality. He appealed to his last Prime Minister, Mr Spyros Markezinis, to come forward and disclose their secret understanding to revise the constitution and whittle down the excessive presidential powers which were needed at the first stage for a smooth transition from dictatorship to democracy.

He said he himself had decided to call in the Army and storm the Polytechnic. He believed that the deaths and the injuries had been the result of accidents or of frightened soldiers faced with demonstrators. He had given orders that arms should not be used.

Denying that he had ever been an agent of the American Central Intelligence Agency, or had ever served in the Nazi-organized security battalions in Greece during the Second World War, he told the court he was prepared to become "the sacrificial lamb in order that passions and hatred should be dispelled in this country".

In his plea, Brigadier Ioannides claimed that after the fall of the dictatorship the Karamanlis Government had offered to help him flee abroad. He had rejected this categorically. "Ioannidis will not become a fugitive", he said. "He has lived all his life in a glass house and fears nothing".

He and his military police, he said, had not become involved in the Polytechnic. In fact, he had ordered his policemen to stay away from the trouble. He attributed the deaths to accidents. The verdicts are expected next week.

Nkomo-Smith talks begin with agreement on agenda

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, Dec 11

The Rhodesian Government and the faction of the African National Council (ANC) led by Mr Joshua Nkomo are to begin "substantive talks" on Monday aimed at finding a solution to the country's 10-year-old constitutional crisis.

This was announced here today after a meeting between the two sides at which an agenda for the talks was approved. Today's talks, lasting 45 minutes, were far shorter than had originally been expected and it was clear that no big disagreement had arisen during discussion on the agenda.

Both sides looked relaxed when they emerged from the Prime Minister's office after the talks and Mr Nkomo said the meeting had gone off "quite well". The fact that they were meeting again on Monday was a hopeful sign, he added.

However, neither he nor Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, was prepared to elaborate on what had taken place at today's meeting nor give any details of the agenda. There was no official statement.

Both sides appear to be adhereing rigidly to clause 8 of last week's "declaration of intent" which prevents them from making statements to the press about the substance of the talks.

There was some confusion as to whether today's meeting was in fact the first plenary session of the constitutional conference, as Mr Nkomo stated yesterday. Mr Nkomo clearly regarded it as such as he was accompanied by his full team of 22 delegates and legal advisers.

His delegation includes two British lawyers and representatives of the Zambian Government.

Mr Smith was also accompanied by a top level team. It included Mr David Smith, Minister of Agriculture, Mr Pieter van der Byl, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence, Mr Reginald Cowper, Minister of Co-ordination, and Mr Jack Mussett, Minister of the Interior, as well as a group of legal advisers led by Mr Jack Gaylard, the Cabinet Secretary.

The ANC were loudly cheered by a crowd of several hundred blacks when they left after the meeting. Some bystanders carried placards which were clearly designed to allay the fears of Rhodesia's 250,000 whites that their livelihood would be threatened if a black government comes to power.

One read "Blacks and whites alike rally behind Nkomo" although there were very few whites around to support this claim. Another stated "All whites are free to stay in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)". Another placard referred to the deep split within the ANC: "One ANC, one leader, one ANC, no factions".

Six executed

Pretoria, Dec 11.—Six men, all convicted of murder, were hanged today at Pretoria central prison, the Prisons Department announced. The executions bring to 34 the number of people hanged so far this year.—AP.

Strike forces US airline to cancel flights

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Dec 11

United Air Lines, the American domestic airline which has 1,400 scheduled daily flights and about 49,000 employees, has cancelled its regular flights until Christmas Day and its charter flights until January 1. These decisions result from a strike begun on Friday by some 16,770 mechanics.

The cancellations will cause considerable rescheduling by other big United States airlines to fill the gaps. They could well produce considerable inconvenience for foreign visitors booked to transfer from foreign airlines to United for American destinations and who have not been given advance notice to rearrange their bookings.

The strike over working conditions is expected to drag on for some weeks. The company plans drastic action in addition to the steps it has already taken if its latest offer to the Machinists and Aerospace Workers' Union is not accepted by Saturday.

The company said that unless the dispute was settled swiftly it would have to reduce pay by 50 per cent to all non-union employees. On Tuesday it placed on "Non-pay status" 5,200 pilots and 7,000 flight attendants.

Ford image fares badly over air chief's resignation

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Dec 11

President Ford's image was hardly improved today by an exceptionally embittered exchange of accusations accompanying the resignation from the Civil Aeronautics Board of Mr Robert Timm, the chairman in 1973 and 1974.

Mr Timm was facing imminent executive hearings the White House said on the question of whether he should be removed from office because of "neglect of duty". Mr Timm countered with a series of letters all of which he made public.

In one he told the President: "My resignation is not voluntary but is submitted solely out of respect for the office of the President". He added that the White House staff had been threatening him with action "which may be prejudicial to us both".

He was forced out, he said, because of his disagreements with President Ford's announced attempts to deregulate the airline industry, thereby opening it to greater competition. The airlines are vigorously opposed to it.

The White House denies this and instead lays out in public its own charges against Mr Timm.

Kremlin hint of shift away from détente

From Edmund Stevens
Moscow, Dec 11

The Soviet Union's recent increased emphasis on the importance of unity within the Communist block could foreshadow a shift in Kremlin policy priorities at the twenty-fifth Communist Party congress in February.

Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, speaking at the Polish party congress earlier this week, repeatedly defined "the commonwealth of socialist states" as "one of the most remarkable creations of our epoch, a factor which places an increasingly bright and indelible imprint on all present-day international life".

His message was clear enough: unless the West is prepared to pursue détente and cooperate with the Soviet Union and its allies largely on their terms, Moscow will downgrade détente and concentrate on consolidating the Soviet block.

He described the "socialist commonwealth" as "a voluntary union of equal sovereign and independent states", and "a union of an utterly new type . . . based not merely on the community of state interests of a group of countries, but . . . a brotherly family of peoples, led by Marxist-Leninist parties, welded by a common world view, a community of lofty aims, relations of comradely solidarity and mutual support".

Mr Brezhnev added: "This is a union based on a permanent unity of positions and actions, that lends each of its participants added strength in solving its national problems and increases . . . their combined weight and influence in world affairs".

Referring to the "socialist commonwealth" as "the most reliable bulwark of the forces of freedom and progress in the entire world", he said this was why the imperialist forces sought to discredit it and by "ideological infiltration" and economic leverage attempted unsuccessfully to weaken the fabric of socialism in one country after another.

In a remark clearly intended for China, Mr Brezhnev referred to "traitors to the cause of socialism who pour filth upon our commonwealth, seeking to distort the nature of our relations with each other and our common policy".

The significance of his speech adds special importance to Soviet efforts to woo Yugoslavia by disowning the so-called Cominformist opposition and professing the strongest approval of the Tito regime and its policies. The Yugoslavs have responded, as shown by the recent visit to Moscow of Mr Milos Minic, their foreign affairs spokesman and a deputy prime minister.

The complete unity of views and policies under Soviet leadership, as envisioned by Mr Brezhnev, requires a far greater degree of economic integration within the Comecon framework than exists at present, as well as coordination of policy within the Warsaw Pact. Romania is strongly opposed.

Efforts to establish some kind of working relationship between the EEC and Comecon continue to be blocked by Moscow's hostile attitude. The Soviet press pours scorn on the EEC almost daily, and the Kremlin regards it as the economic infrastructure of the North Atlantic Alliance, as Comecon is of the Warsaw Pact. But the Soviet leaders draw the distinction that the Warsaw Pact is "peace-loving" whereas Nato is the embodiment of aggression, the avowed cornerstone of American foreign policy.

There is also the tendency of both superpowers to ignore their closer relationships when differences arise on some international issue.

This is notably true of Angola, where Soviet intervention has led to an erosion of popular support for détente in the United States. At the same time disclosures in the Central Intelligence Agency investigation have further diminished the credibility of Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State and main champion of détente.

Soviet-American relations were not helped by President Ford's recent trip to Peking. Official Soviet comment tended to shrug off the events, but private Soviet spokesmen saw Chinese approval of the continued United States military presence in Japan, Thailand, the Philippines, and even Taiwan provides evidence of a Sino-American accord on maintaining a mutual balance of force as a check to Soviet influence in the Far East.

In short, the view in Moscow today is that the Soviet-American "special relationship" proclaimed at the 1972 summit is in urgent need of a boost, preferably in the form of tangible progress in the strategic arms limitation talks (Salt).

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Kremlin of shift away by detente

Israel group to work for the creation of Palestinian state

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, Dec 11

A group of Israelis known for their liberal views on the Middle East dispute have set up an "Israel Council for Peace between Israel and Palestine". It will work for an independent Palestinian state up to negotiations based on mutual recognition.

At the inaugural meeting in Tel Aviv last night leaders of the group claimed that the Palestine Liberation Organization had changed its views as a result of contacts abroad between members of the group and PLO leaders, and that it was now prepared for co-existence with Israel. The meeting launched a campaign to change government policy to bring about agreement on self-determination for Palestine Arabs and their right to establish their own state alongside Israel. It opposed a dialogue "with every Palestinian sector" which would recognize Israel.

The honorary president of the peace council is Mr Eliyahu Eilat, a veteran leader of Israel's Sephardic Jews, who was a member of the first Knesset in 1948. He recently published a controversial book *Peace with the Palestinians* in which he criticized Israel's pioneer leaders from Eastern European countries for making the new Jewish state "like an island" in the middle of the Arabs.

The provisional chairman is General Mattiyahu Peled, former army quartermaster who has been outspoken in favour of Israel concessions for peace. Committee members include Mr Arye Eliav, the former Labour Party secretary, who is now in the left-wing Yaad (Target) party; Colonel Meir Pail, another Yaad Knesset member; Mr Jacob Arnon, former director general of the Finance Ministry; Mr Uri Avneri, editor of a weekly magazine and author of *Israel without Zionism*; Mr David Graham, acting editor of *New Outlook*, a magazine devoted to Arab-Jewish relations; Mr Amos Kenan, an avant garde author; and Mr Yossi Amitai, poet and Middle East expert.

The Peace Council will find it hard to convince fellow-Israelis of the need for a dialogue with the PLO. The Government's adamant refusal to consider this has the backing of about 80 per cent of the public, according to opinion polls.

There is no sign of a shift in the Government's attitude towards the PLO, in spite of an appeal from the United States Government that Israel should reconsider its refusal to attend the United Nations Security Council's Middle East debate on January 12 because the PLO will be taking part. The Americans had interpreted the statement by Mr Allon, the Foreign Minister, as hinting that the boycott might be reconsidered, but when Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, called in Mr Simha Dinitz, the Israel Ambassador in Washington, he was told that Israel was determined not to take part in the debate and that the decision was final.

Dr Kissinger had discreetly suggested that Israel's delegates *might prefer to be out of the chamber while the PLO delegate was speaking* but that it would be in Israel's best interests to attend the debate. Dr Kissinger and Mr Daniel Moynihan, America's permanent representative at the United Nations, are known to be concerned that if the Israelis stay away the Americans will be left to state Israel's case, which they fear could jeopardize America's standing as an intermediary.

The Secretary of State told the ambassador that Israel was playing into the Arabs' hands by staying away from the Security Council. He is also reported to have complained of the Prime Minister's decision to delay his visit to Washington until January, saying that if Mr Rabin had gone in November when invited it might have been possible to avert some of the diplomatic setbacks the United States and Israel had suffered recently. (At the time, it was reported that Mr Rabin was unwilling to visit the United States on the heels of President Sadat of Egypt.)

Mr Rabin calls for cuts in spending

From Our Own Correspondent
Jerusalem, Dec 11

Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister of Israel, has warned his countrymen of tough times ahead unless they make further voluntary sacrifices.

He told the Labour Alignment's economic committee that Israelis must accept changes in lifelong habits and accept drastic cuts in private consumption. There would have to be greater efficiency in production and public services.

Otherwise it would be impossible to maintain a reasonable defence budget. The United States would not commit itself to long-term aid on the level of this year's $2,300m (£1,150m) and no significant increase in contributions from Jews abroad could be expected.

He forecast cuts in food subsidies, education, health and welfare services and housing, increased taxes and extended working hours.

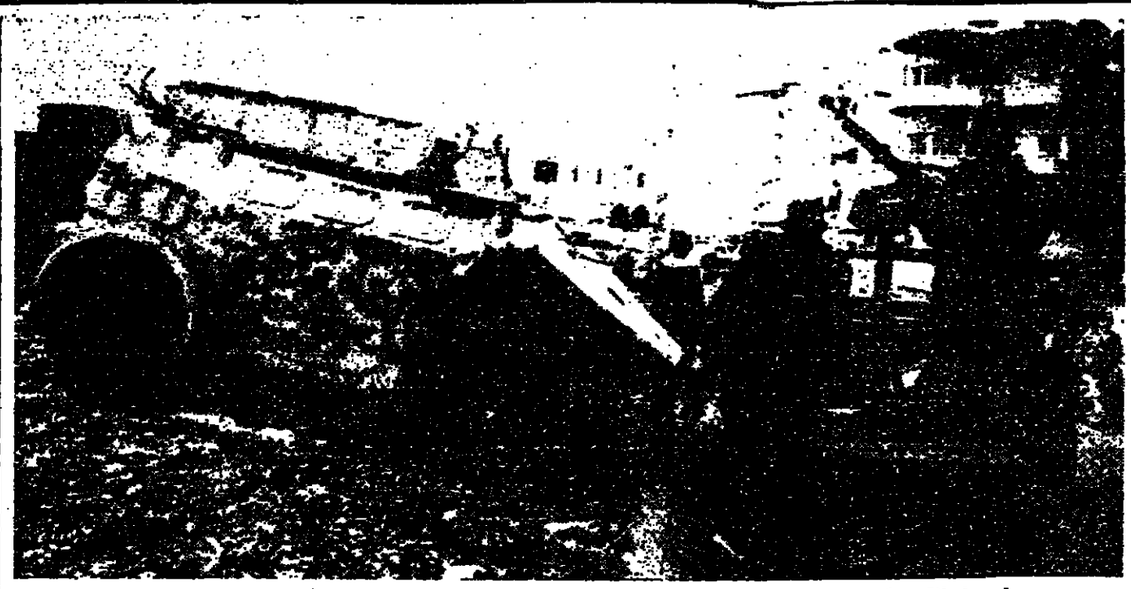
Mr Rabin is being openly criticized for the first time since he took office 18 months ago, but no serious attempt to replace him is likely at present.

His offer to resign put an end to criticism at a Labour Party caucus meeting on Tuesday over his decision to allow illegal Jewish settlers in the West Bank to shelter in an Army camp instead of expelling them.

He had been attacked for veering to the right in politics and for his personal style of government without reference to the Labour Party. His critics claimed that he was behaving as though he were still Army Chief of Staff, consulting only senior advisers, some of whom were generals with right-wing views.

But there is no agreed opinion on who could take over as Prime Minister. Mr Peres, the Defence Minister, is still further to the right in his views. The decision not to expel the Jewish settlers squatting near Nablus was originally his.

Mr Allon, the Foreign Minister, is not of the main stream Mapai section of the Labour Party and is regarded as too "dovish". Mr Zadok, the Minister of Justice, does not have enough support.



Left-wing gunmen in Beirut stand guard yesterday over an army personnel carrier they captured on Wednesday.

Muslim forces take Beirut hotel district

From Paul Martin
Beirut, Dec 11

Street armies of left-wing Muslims intensified their campaign to secure the hotel area of Beirut today, forcing a Lebanese Army "buffer force" to withdraw and bringing two more luxury hotels under their control.

With a force of Christian Phalangists trapped in one of the captured hotels, the left wingers disregarded a 24 hours old call for a ceasefire, pouring in heavy reinforcements and fresh street fighters.

Three Britons are among those trapped in the battle zone. One is in the hotel area which has been the scene of swirling street battles and rocket and mortar barrages for the past three days. The other two are in the Zeitouni area to which Phalangist forces have been forced to retreat. British consular officials are attempting to evacuate them through the lines.

After a special meeting, the left-wing leaders agreed to abide by the ceasefire call. But hours after this was announced, the Muslim and Christian armies were still locked in combat around the 26-storey Holiday Inn and in at least six other areas of the capital.

The defiance of the left-wingers, who are under the command of the independent Nasserite movement, underlined the crisis of leadership in the Muslim camp. They ignored pressure from the Baathist regime in Syria and the mainstream Palestinian guerrilla leadership to halt their campaign.

Clearly, the chaotic deployment of forces on the Muslim side of the battle line has begun to be realized by the traditional leadership for the serious danger it poses. Indicative of this was the decision of Mr Saeb Salam, the respected former Prime Minister and a conservative, to send a force of 50 of his newly formed, Saudi-financed militia to join the left-wingers.

The four-day-old battle for the hotel district, which has plunged Beirut into its worst fighting of the civil war, has left 330 dead and more than 875 wounded. In the last 24 hours, when a ceasefire called by Mr Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister was supposed to have been in effect, more than 100 were killed.

Now that they have almost achieved their aims in the hotel area, with the gutted St George and fire-blackened Phoenicia and Holiday Inn hotels in their hands, the leftwingers are expected to follow through with a drive to clear the entire area of Phalangists.

Apart from their military success over the Phalangists, the Muslims also scored a victory over the Lebanese Army commandos, whose task it had been to hold a buffer zone between the warring forces in the hotel area. Although the Army succeeded in its initial task of scattering the rival street armies, it came under such withering fire from the heavily armed left wingers that the Government thought it prudent to order a retreat today from the Phoenicia and the Holiday Inn.

The Muslims had claimed that the object of the Army's intervention was to rescue besieged Phalangist forces and that it was partisan in the conflict. Although the arrival of the Army two days ago did prevent a complete rout of the Phalangist forces, this charge enabled the Muslims to direct their full force against the army buffer troops.

The left's snub to Mr Karami's peace efforts has served to open up new rifts in the Muslim camp. It is now clear that the left, feeling its new power in the street, is determined to push ahead with its wider political aims.

Symbolic of this was the call by Mr Karami for a truce to enable the Muslims of Lebanon to celebrate the Id al-Adha (the Feast of Sacrifice). This call, designed to appeal to the religious feelings of the left-wing Muslims was answered by the heaviest barrage of rocket, mortar and artillery fire.

Chileans discuss who took CIA cash

From Florencia Varas
Santiago, Dec 11

The Christian Democratic Party denied today that it had received help from the Central Intelligence Agency during the election of 1964 in which Señor Eduardo Frei was elected President.

A statement said that the party adopted an independent attitude towards the United States. It denied reports from Washington suggesting that the CIA had spent more than £4m in Chile between 1963 and 1974, most of it in a campaign against former President Allende.

Señor Pablo Rodriguez, leader of the nationalist movement "Patria y Libertad" (Fatherland and Freedom), however, denounced Christian Democratic and right-wing politicians for accepting large sums of money from the CIA.

According to Señor Rodriguez, the money did not reach the people who carried out the coup that ousted Dr Allende eventually in 1973, such as the armed forces and its members of the nationalist movement. The earlier attempted coups, like that of June 29, 1973, were financed without any foreign help.

In an interview with *The Times*, he accused the CIA agents and Christian Democratic politicians of stealing large sums of the money. "If the total amount of money had been spent in overthrowing Allende, he would have fallen much earlier", he said. He challenged the United States Congress to disclose the names of the Chileans who received the money.

"Our resistance against President Allende was paid from our own pockets.

Two-day delay

Honiara, Solomon Islands, Dec 11.—The British Solomon Islands Protectorate, lying 1,000 miles north east of Australia, will become self-governing from January 2, two days later than originally planned.

Arms main topic at Cairo summit

From Our Correspondent
Cairo, Dec 11

President Sadat and President Giscard d'Estaing of France held the first round of their formal talks here today on the Middle East situation, Mediterranean issues and bilateral relations.

Informed sources said the possibility of extensive French military aid will be the most important issue at the summit.

French and Egyptian officials expressed satisfaction at today's discussions which they said were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Mr Fahmi, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, who attended today's session, told reporters that the presidents began with a general review of Franco-Egyptian relations and agreed on the need to consolidate them further.

Mr Fahmi said that he had earlier had separate talks with M Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister, on the world situation and Middle East developments. A joint announcement to be called "the Cairo declaration on friendship and cooperation between Egypt and France" would be issued at the end of the visit.

The possibility of further supplies of French weapons is expected to be discussed by the French and Egyptian leaders at the second round of their talks on Sunday.

They are also likely to discuss bilateral cooperation to build factories for warplanes and other weapons in Egypt.

Egypt is determined to break away from its dependence on the Soviet Union for its main weapon supplies and President Sadat has sought the assistance of western powers, particularly France, Britain and the United States, to rebuild his country's arsenal.

During his first visit to France, last January, President Sadat succeeded in concluding an arms deal under which the Egyptian Air Force is to be equipped with sophisticated Mirage fighter-bombers.

Soviet Union blamed for 'bug' in Congress

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Dec 11

A tiny bugging device found in the summer of 1973 in a seat in the hearing room of the House of Representatives foreign affairs committee as it was then called, was attributed to the Soviet Union by Jack Anderson, the columnist, today.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation confirmed that it had examined the bug, but answered "no comment" to questions on its origin. Mr Thomas Morgan, chairman of the House international relations committee, said only that the bug contained "no United States parts".

It was found at the height of the Watergate investigations and it was then surmised that it might have been planted by political spies, including the FBI itself.

The device's batteries were dead when it was found, and it was not clear for how long it had stopped working. According to Mr Anderson it could have been working during earlier committee secret sessions on strategic arms negotiations or the Vietnam policies.

Mr Anderson, who writes meticulously, spoke only of a Soviet "link"; he did not say the parts were manufactured in the Soviet Union.

El Aiun is occupied by Moroccans

Rabat, Morocco, Dec 11.—Moroccan troops today occupied El Aaiun, the capital of Spanish Sahara, and Moroccan delegates in the city proclaimed the territory to be united with Morocco.

The troops were met with joy by the local population which pledged allegiance to King Hassan, according to Morocco's national news agency.

Algeria's viewpoint, as put forward by APS, that country's national news agency was that the 5,000 Moroccan troops had "invaded" El Aaiun as part of Morocco's aggression against the territory.

Representatives of the Algerian-supported Polisario front which demands independence for Spanish Sahara, told reporters that their guerrilla forces would fight on.

Troops from Morocco have been gradually occupying north-eastern areas of the mineral-rich territory since Spain agreed to hand it over to Morocco and Mauritania. The cession of an unspecified southern area to Mauritania is expected soon.

In El Aaiun, assembled Saharan notables were assured today that Morocco will invest heavily to raise the living standard of the largely nomadic population.—UPI.

Tiger eats mate

Belgrade, Dec 11.—Rex, a six-year-old tiger mangled and ate a tigress in their cage in the zoo at Osijek, northern Yugoslavia the *Politika* daily newspaper said today.—UPI.

Music From The Schools Prom

The Times Educational Supplement is producing a long playing record album of the first-ever Schools Prom

The album, which will consist of two records, features music—recorded live at The Albert Hall—by all twelve groups which took part.

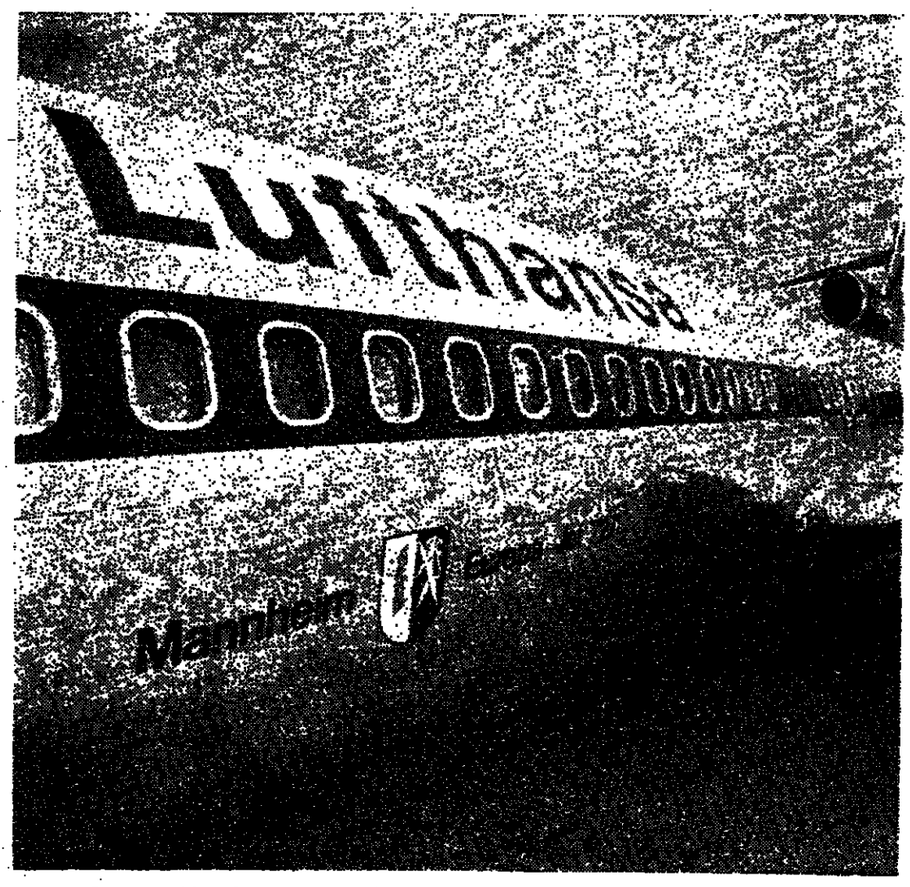
The twelve groups featured on the album are:
The High Wycombe Music Centre Concert Band
St Anne's Chamber Ensemble, Southampton
Elmwood Junior School Steel Band, Croydon
Woking County Grammar School for Girls Orchestra
The Tabor Recorder Consort, Chelmsford
Kingsdale School Dance Band, London
The Darlington Youth Big Band
The Colchester Accordion Orchestra
Itchen Sixth Form College Wind Quintet, Southampton
The Brighton Youth Orchestra
The Pro Corda String Orchestra, Weybridge
and the Teesside Youth Orchestra

The double record album is available from Times Newspapers at £3.75.

Orders and enquiries should be sent to Shirley Green, Times Newspapers Limited, Room 256, P.O. Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Payment should accompany the order and be payable to Times Newspapers Limited.

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Football

Liverpool a somewhat special case in European community

By Gerry Harrison

Although some distinguished names are among the last eight clubs in the Uefa Cup, it must be a source of considerable pride, particularly on Merseyside, that not one of the other seven can relish the thought of being paired with Liverpool, Britain's sole survivors, when the quarter-final round draw is made next month. Liverpool, playing their seventy-fifth European tie, polished off the Poles of Slask Wroclaw on Wednesday night at Anfield without remorse or trouble by 3—0 to win 5—1 on aggregate.

In the three rounds so far they have scored 17 goals and only Hibernian have stretched them. As past winners of the competition, for so long dominated by British clubs, they seem to be one of the giants among such clubs as Dynamo Dresden, Stal Mielec, SC Bruges, AC Milan, Barcelona, Levski Spartak and Hamburg. But when the next round is played in March the rabbits will have long gone and form and fortune can have changed.

On a gloomy, foggy night the highlight of Liverpool's performance was the treble of Case, aged 21, who prefers to play in midfield and is still in the process of recovering from a punctured lung. His manager, Bob Paisley, paid him a considerable compliment by saying: "He has something of a Roger Hunt about him."

The goals, which came in the space of 24 minutes, will deservedly be included in a Case history, but on a less cheerful note, other Liverpool forwards, Keegan among them, again created and squandered plenty of chances.

Ray Kennedy is doubtful for the league game at White Hart Lane tomorrow because of a congested chest, but once more Mr Paisley is left with happier selection problems, provided Heighway and Jones recover. Mr Paisley is a great believer in the strength of the British game and the British way of life, bless his heart. He worries more about attitude and balance than Johan Cruyff or the location of Stal Mielec on the map.

"Our approach was right", he said, "although perhaps it made us look a bit sluggish to start with while we were seeing what they were made of. They couldn't cope with Toshack's ability in the air and could not cut off his source of supply. As for the next round, it's a long way off, but as a generalization we prefer to play against sides of a similar style like the Belgians, Dutch, Germans or Poles. Barcelona look to be the pick of the bunch and should be more of an attacking force now that the former Borussia Mönchen Gladbach coach is in charge there."

Barcelona beat Vasas 4—1 on aggregate and had no problems in Budapest once Cruff had created an opening in the 16th minute. Another experienced campaigner, AC Milan, who two years ago won the Cup Winners' Cup, were happy enough to concede two goals to Spartak Moscow in the Crimea on the strength of the 4—0 lead they held from the first leg. Ajax, winners in three consecutive seasons of the European Cup before the team disintegrated, suffered the frustration of defeat by penalties, 5—3 in Sofia, after they had finished level 3—3 with Levski Spartak after extra time.

Hamburg were quarter-finalists in this competition last year and they eliminated FC Porto on a 3—2 aggregate after losing the second leg 2—1 in Portugal. Like Dynamo Dresden, the goal they scored in defeat eventually gave them victory. The East Germans held a 3—0 lead over Torpedo Moscow, but scraped through 4—3. Stal Mielec, of Poland, remain the unknown quantity. A 2—0 victory at home was enough to dispose of Inter Bratislava.

The achievement of the round, and probably the only surprise, was the victory of Bruges in Rome. Since Bruges knocked out Ipswich Town in the last round, the Belgian club have leapt ahead in their domestic league. A 1—0 lead to take to the Olympic Stadium was hardly an insurance policy. Yet Roma, true to indifferent recent form, finished badly.

Lambert, the Belgian international who has been Bruges' leading scorer for more years than he cares to remember, increased their lead in the second half, 10 minutes before Jensen, the Danish international goalkeeper, saved a penalty from Prati. It was no surprise that scuffles and crowd incidents were part of Roma's dying moments

Home teams will be better prepared for World Cup

The four home international football teams should be better prepared than ever before for the qualifying matches in the 1978 World Cup. The Football League and the FA yesterday agreed on a formula which would let the national team managers have their squads together for seven days before midweek internationals. Although no one would comment officially it is believed that as many matches as possible involving international players will be brought forward from the Saturday preceding a midweek international to the Tuesday or Wednesday.

The FA secretary, Ted Croker, said afterwards "there were a lot of points thrashed out and it is very satisfying for everyone on the international scene". The League secretary, Alan Hardaker, whose criticism of England's performance in Portugal brought matters to a head, described the plan as: "Something I have been moving towards for the last 10 years." The England manager, Don Revie, said the talks were: "A very friendly affair." They followed on discussions with the Scots, Welsh and Irish authorities at Lytham last month.

The arrangements made will be considered by the Football League management committee on Sunday before details are circulated to the clubs. Representing the FA at yesterday's meeting were Sir Andrew Stephen (chairman), Professor Sir Harold Thompson, Dick Wragg and Mr Croker. The League delegation was Lord Westwood (chairman), Bob Lord, Dick Wragg and Mr Hardaker.

Jago offered £30,000 as U S coach

Gordon Jago, manager of Millwall, of the third division, has been offered the post of coach to the United States national side. Mr Jago, who coached Baltimore Bays for two years before returning to manage Queen's Park Rangers, is thought to have been offered £30,000 a year and a four-year contract.

He said yesterday: "I have been asked if I would like to succeed Detmar Crammer as national coach. But our cup match with Crystal Palace on Saturday is very important to Millwall and that is occupying my thoughts at the moment."

If Mr Jago accepts the offer one of his first tasks could be to prepare a side to face England in a four-team tournament in the United States in May. England have accepted an invitation along with Brazil and Italy to take part in the American bicentennial celebrations.

Barrie Fairbrother, the Millwall striker, had another exploratory operation on his groin injury yesterday. Mr Jago said: "We're hoping that the injury will finally be cleared up now. I've no other injury problems

Crystal Palace's hopes of signing the Manchester City player, Rodney Marsh, rest on the outcome of a Football League management Committee meeting in London on Sunday.

Palace hoped to secure the deal yesterday when Marsh met the manager, Malcolm Allison, in London. Then they planned to lease him to an American club, Tampa Bay Rowdies, in the close season. The League vetoed a move by Fulham earlier this week to take Marsh on loan from the Americans who were ready to pay the fee of £45,000.

Crystal Palace's chairman, Ray Bloye, said: "We have presented the League secretary, Alan Hardaker, with the details and I am confident that if Marsh stays in England he will join Crystal Palace." Mr Hardaker said: "Crystal Palace have made an application to sign Rodney Marsh and I will be putting this before Sunday's meeting."

Clubs not ready to vote on contracts deal

Football League club chairmen meeting in London yesterday decided that they were not ready to put the proposed freedom of contract agreement to the vote. They decided to postpone the extraordinary general meeting of clubs planned for January 13 until they had had more time to discuss the plan and after there had been further talks with the Professional Footballers' Association (PFA).

The extraordinary meeting would be required to approve any rule changes that might be needed to bring freedom of contract into being. The Football League secretary, Alan Hardaker, said after the 90-minute meeting that there had been wide discussion on the proposals and that the tone of the meeting was not "to chuck it out". He said three or four points of objection had been raised and a number of minor changes suggested. These would be discussed by the Management Committee and they would then talk with the PFA.

Mr Hardaker admitted that one club representative spoke strongly against the proposals. He said: "Most were willing to at least consider the proposals except for one man who spoke against them. But on the whole it was a much happier and easier meeting than I thought it would be.

"The majority seem to accept that there has to be changes but these details will take time and of course we have to change the rules. There is no new date for the extraordinary meeting. It could be in a month or possibly two months."

A representative from Blackpool said: "Of course most of us are in favour of changes but the situation has come that the players are now demanding money that isn't coming in to the game. A lot of people are watching football on the cheap but they will not pay any more for the kind of football they have been seeing."

Peter Banes, the Orient secretary, said: "I feel that my club are in favour of a lot that is in the formula but there are one or two points that are causing us concern." A first division representative said that the proposed dropping of the transfer deadline could cause serious arguments at the end of the season when clubs were either in line for the championship or in fear of relegation.

Today's fixtures

SECOND DIVISION: Orient v Blackpool (7.45); Charlton v Plymouth (7.30).
FOURTH DIVISION: Stockport County v Watford (7.30).
OTHER MATCH: Chesterfield v Barnsley (7.30).
RUGBY UNION: Lydney v Bridgwater and Albion (7.30).

Boxing

Foreman ready for Ali

Los Angeles, Dec 10.—George Foreman said here today he believed he would regain the world heavyweight boxing title next year. He said: "I think next year will be the year of George Foreman." He will meet Ron Lyle at the Caesars Palace in Las Vegas on January 24.

Foreman said: "I feel I have a lot to do with the United States image and I think it would be fitting for me to get the title back in the bicentennial year."

Foreman, who lost the title last October to Muhammad Ali in Zaire, said that after his defeat he went through a state of "being almost depressed". But he now had a new team of trainers and advisers. He said: "My weight is right, my mental attitude is right. Whoever gets into the ring with me will have a good fighter on the other end of the ring."—Reuter.

Rugby Union



Rees and Fenwick: left wing and centre respectively.

Wallabies up against heavy Welsh armour

By David Parry-Jones

The Welsh selectors have named 13 of the side which heavily defeated Ireland in the spring in their team to meet Australia at Cardiff a week tomorrow. The pack, four men from Pontypool, three from Swansea and Martin, of Aberavon—is re-created intact, but Fenwick regains his place in the centre at the expense of Bergiers and Rees, London Welsh's British Lion, plays instead of the injured Gerald Davies.

Since one object of the September tour of Japan was to prepare for this winter's international matches it was never on the cards that the selectors would pick from outside the party. On the other hand, two or three of the chosen players have been below form this term, and the assumption has been made that next week's occasion will restore them to a peak, both individually and as members of a potentially formidable team.

In particular, Wheel will wish to show good reason why he, rather than Quinnell, finds favour at lock, and J. J. Williams, now in a more sedentary job than of yore, must answer taunts that he has lost a yard or so of pace. Gareth Edwards's appearances have been few and far between, but as one who is a law unto himself the prospect of his forty-first appearance in a Welsh jersey will worry no one except the Wallabies.

On the wing there may have been arguments about whom to introduce instead of Davies, and Dawes, the Wales coach, perhaps swung it in favour of his fellow London Welsh man, Rees. He, incidentally, will play on the left allowing J. J. Williams to cross to the other wing where he plays most of his rugby for Llanelli. Finally Fenwick's consistency must have restored him to the centre, for though Bergiers is a forceful club partner to Gravelle he has missed a good deal of rugby through injury.

The chosen side certainly looks too heavily armoured for the Wallabies, and includes two fine place-kickers in Fenwick and Martin. The ingredients are good and it is up to the captain Mervyn Davies, stirring regularly, to bring the mixture to the boil.

WALES: J. P. R. Williams (London Welsh); J. J. Williams (Llanelli), R. Gravelle (Llanelli), S. Fenwick (Bridgend), C. Rees (London Welsh); P. Bennett (Llanelli), G. Edwards (Cardiff); A. Faulkner (Pontypool), R. Windsor (Pontypool), G. Price Pontypool), G. Wheel (Swansea), A. Martin (Aberavon), T. Evans (Swansea), M. Davies (Swansea, captain), T. Cobner (Pontypool).

Replacements: R. Bergiers (Llanelli), J. Bevan (Aberavon), B. Williams (Cardiff), M. Knill (Cardiff), D. Quinnell (Llanelli), R. Thomas (Llanelli).

Spawforth in command of Army's relentless drive

By Peter Marson

Army 39 Public School Wanderers 3

The Army proved to be a shade too strong for Public School Wanderers at Aldershot yesterday, and, with a perky confidence inspired by their new captain, drove forward relentlessly to victory by four goals, three tries and a penalty goal to a penalty goal.

In preparation for the start of the Army's programme—they play Harlequins at Aldershot on January 3—and ultimately the Services tournament, the Army's party of players are presently engaged in an intensive course involving coaching and a series of trial matches, of which yesterday's jaunt was the second. By this evening when they will have been in action once more, their players will doubtless feel they have earned a rest. Yet I suspect that the Army's new supremo might feel otherwise. This doughty warrior, Spawforth, hero and villain by turn in many an action, has recently gained promotion on two fronts, for he is now a sergeant once again and at the same time a captain, too,

Whether Spawforth felt that stand-off half might afford him a special position from which to plot his adversaries' downfall, or whether it was merely a whim, I am not sure, but that is where he turned up and with admirable timing he gave us one of his command performances.

Of 28 points scored by the Army in the second half, Spawforth's contribution was 16 points from two tries and four conversions. He was involved in two of the remaining five tries and he hit an upright in attempting to convert one of them. Unfortunately, Public School Wanderers had no one to match him save in a delightful conversation piece where Thoms's verbal volleys of admonitions and praise equalled those of Spawforth's.

The Army led at half-time by 11 points to nil. Most of the excitement thus far had been provided by a succession of young parachutists floating earthwards from a barrage balloon to a dropping zone behind the posts. Mind you, there had been some smart passing by the Army which had led to two dashing tries by Reynolds on the left wing and Cuss had landed an excellent penalty goal.

A hastily rearranged Wanderers side played pluckily and they were at their best in the second half but, after a penalty goal by Tapper, Spawforth signalled the Army's final, crushing bombardment. Spawforth (two) Bell, Peacock and Spring scored tries and Spawforth converted four of them.

ARMY: Sgt M. Cuss (DWR); L/Cpl P. Elwell (DWR), Pte S. G. Jackson (RAMC), Lt D. J. Kerr (RAOC), Cpl. Reynolds (REME); Sgt D. Spawforth (REME, captain), Lt R. G. Bell (13th/18th Hussars); L/Cpl N. J. Gray (RE), Pete R. West (RRW), Capt R. G. C. Campbell (RCT), Sgnl S. Peacock (R. Sigs), Capt M. J. Bowles (RCT), L/Sgt R. Spring (Coldstream Guards), Lt C. E. Zimmerman (RE), Pte G. A. W. Williams (DWR).

PUBLIC SCHOOL WANDERERS: N. M. Dorrity (London Irish); P. Black (RAF), B. Neck (Army), P. Forsyth (London Irish), P. England (United Hospitals); R. P. Tapper (Oxford), S. Gray (RAF); G. Mackenzie (Oxford), G. Thoms (Esher), J. Grant (Chichester), P. E. Eastwood (Lydney), I. Hay (Esher), R. Johnson (London Irish, captain), P. Winchcombe (Rhinos), D. Osbourne (Banbury).
Referee: C. Shutie (Hertfordshire).

Equestrianism

Prince Philip's warning on Olympic preparation

From Pamela Macgregor-Morris
Brussels, Dec 11

Prince Philip issued a warning to the 55 national delegates at the annual general assembly of the International Equestrian Federation on Wednesday when he said: "In the Olympic Games the standard is very high. Don't let national pride overweigh discretion. Make sure that horses and riders are up to the standard required to get through the competition." To get through, he implied, without unnecessary injury due to incompetence or insufficient preparation.

Colonel William Little, of Canada, responsible for the organization of the equestrian events, reported on the progress made at Bromont. "Notwithstanding reports that have been coming out of Montreal, there *will* be an Olympic Games and they will take place in 1976. The equestrian events will be held at Bromont, 70 kilometres east of Montreal and south of the St Lawrence River, off the highway in a beautiful valley. By mid-summer this year the site was sufficiently developed to run international competitions as a test vehicle for the site, and the officials, so that any problems could be remedied by 1976."

The three-day event was a great success. Great Britain, the United States and Canada competed in July, and Britain won the individual gold medal with her only entry, the former European junior champion, Virginia Holgate, on Jason V while Canada won the team event.

In September a trial run was staged for the dressage, teams coming from West Germany, Sweden, and United States. Not surprisingly, the Germans carried away the top honours—and thanks to their effort in flying their horses over, they made the whole thing worth while.

Five training sites have been developed for jumping, and by the spring there will be another, and there are six dressage rings, in sand, for the grand prix training. For the three day event there are two large jumping areas, two sanded dressage rings and a full sized cross-country training area with roads and tracks also laid on, and a galloping track to go with it.

Seven new stables have been built, with adequate stalls measuring 10ft x 12ft. A further barn is being converted from a commercial enterprise to provide an eighth stable building, and there is a separate ninth stable for the pentathlon horses. Offices are located in the village school and an Olympic village, close to the competition site, has been built for the riders. It is a large apartment building divided into maisonettes. Hostesses will also be provided. Private accommodation is limited but there are plenty of hotels within five, 10 or 15 miles, and officials will stay in the Bromont Hotel at $12 (about £6) a day in shared rooms.

Dr O'Dea, of the United States, the veterinary delegate, said that it had been thought that horses from south of the Mexican border and north of the river Amazon would have to leave their native haunts in early winter or horses from Britain, Ireland and France would not compete. But a vaccine against Venezuelan equine encephalitis, better than any so far in use, has rid both Mexico and the United States of the disease in a very short time and immunity lasts for upwards of three years.

Racing

Anxious moment for Dan'l Widden

By Michael Seely

The Chichester trainer, Derek Kent, whose smart hurdler Navigation, ran such a fine race to finish second to Sea Pigeon at Cheltenham last Saturday, saddled Dan'l Widden to run out an easy winner of the Kingstone Steeplechase, for amateur riders, at Uttoxeter yesterday. As stated by the local weather station to the clerk of the course John Ford, the fog lifted to allow racing to start on time. Only the last two fences could be seen in the straight. When the field jumped the last but one, Dan'l Widden was clear of Young Somers. Increasing his advantage on the flat he won by 10 lengths

In spite of the ease of his success the favourite's jockey Roger Roberts, had his anxious moments when he lost his reins approaching the straight. Flinging himself forward in a desperate attempt to recover them, he almost allowed the temporarily out of control Dan'l Widden to run off the course. Dan'l Widden is owned by Mrs Ray Whiteway and the winning jockey is her brother. Mrs Roberts who farms near Marlborough, was captain of the Harrow football side in 1952. He has enjoyed some success as an amateur having ridden 66 winners under Rules and in point to points.

Kent outlined his plans for his three New Zealand bred hurdlers after the race. Navigation is a likely runner in the Irish Sweeps Hurdle at Leopardstown unless the ground is soft in Ireland in which case he may be rerouted to Kempton Park for the William Hill Handicap Hurdle on Boxing Day. The Kempton Park race is also the target for Navigation's stable companion Paemoko Prince, considered the better of the two in their native country.

Paemoko Prince has taken a long time to acclimatize and Kent is aiming the seven-year-old at the Champion Hurdle. Grand Canyon, winner of three of his four starts in this country, is to run in the SGB Hire Shop Hurdle at Ascot on Saturday. These three hurdlers belong to Pat Samuel who also owns Captain Christy in partnership with his wife. Jane. Captain Christy, still on his day the outstanding steeplechaser trained in these islands, is to attempt to repeat his last year's victory in the King George VI Steeplechase at Kempton Park.

The situation is coming to the boil on the steeplechasing front this weekend with Bula, England's leading contender for the Kempton Park race attempting to defy top weight in the SGB Steeplechase tomorrow at Ascot.

In Ireland tomorrow there is a rare treat in store in the two-and-a-half mile Punchestown Steeplechase where last season's Cheltenham Gold Cup victor, Ten Up, is to attempt to give 4lb to Captain Christy.

The December Handicap Steeplechase at Uttoxeter ended in a narrow win for Hard Cash who showed fractionally the better turn of foot from the last fence than the runner-up, Spariot. This was the third win in a row for Hard Cash, who has now scored eight times for his owner, Joe Caddick, a potato merchant from Wolverhampton, since his trainer Roy Cambidge bought the gelding for 2,700 guineas at Doncaster three years ago. Cambidge said that his good prospect Roaring Wind is to run in the Ouzo Novices' Steeplechase at Nottingham tomorrow.

The relentless march forward of the Greystoke trainer, Gordon Richards, to his pre-Christmas target of 50 winners continued when Westby Lad jumped far too soundly for his opponents in the Countryman's Novices' Steeplechase. Although Richards's forty-sixth success of the season came later in the afternoon when Greystoke Rambler won at Carlisle, his hopes of a treble were dashed when a gamble on the favourite, Kirwaugh, was foiled by Headmaster in the Cubley Handicap Hurdle.

This was the first occasion for some time that the winning jockey Bob Davies had ridden for his former master, David Barons. Kirwaugh finished second but was later placed third after an objection by Ektoras.

There is an ordeal in store for racegoers at Devon and Exeter this afternoon when the 10 race programme starts at 11 am. Perhaps the soundest wager at Haldon could be Roman Holiday, withdrawn from the big race at Ascot tomorrow to run in the Silverton Handicap Steeplechase. Ron Barry rides the 11-year-old for Verly Bewicke and Roman Holiday who revels on the prevailing good ground, should give the weight to Spittin Image. Richard Head and John Francome can take the December Handicap Hurdle with Village Thief. The Lower Ashton Novices' Steeplechase may fall to Water Splash the easy winner of a similar race at Newton Abbot recently.

Colin Tinkler rode the first three winners at Carlisle yesterday—Fidler on the Hoof, Deighton Prince and Le Jet. It was the first time he had won three races. Tinkler, aged 21, started his riding career six years ago and rode for two years as an amateur before turning professional.

Tinkler, who brought his score to 28, four behind the current leader, O'Neill, said: "I do not think I have much chance of being champion jockey as I am not attached to such a powerful yard as Jonjo, who has the choice of a 90 horse team."

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead): Oberon. Mo[illegible] Jano the Greek.

STATE OF GOING (official): Devon and Exeter: Good. Catterick: [illegible] (tomorrow): Firm. Nottingham (tomorrow): Good to firm. Ascot: [illegible]

Devon and Exeter programme

11.0 CHUDLEIGH HURDLE (Div I, Part I: 3-y-o: £340: 2m 40yd)

1 0011 Balltree (Mrs G. Williams), D. Barons, 11-10 ...... P. Leach 7
2 0401 Hemmings (R. Barber), H. Payne, 11-5 .... James Guest 5
4 Athens Treasure (Mrs J. Attewell), P. Calver, 11-0 A. Webber
5 0300 Ballpet (A. Stevens), Stevens, 11-0 .... R. Champion
7 0p Esthwaite (Mrs K. Pipe), K. Pipe, 11-0 .... Mr M. Reeves 5
9 00 Ganger (R. Dabley), R. Vibert, 11-0 .... D. Cartwright
12 0 Landing Party (Sir E. McAlpine), Cundell, 11-0 ... B. R. Davies
13 000 Lustful Lady (Mrs E. Mitchell), N. Mitchell, 11-0 Mr N. Mitchell 7
18 Musk Lemon (Miss J. Tozer), V. Cross, 11-0 .... F. McKenna
23 00 Silchester (Mrs A. Cheshire), J. Thorne, 11-0 .... R. Linley
25 0 Tarot (Mrs A. Allum), F. Wintel, 11-0 .... J. Francome
27 p Woodland Promise (Mrs O. Lusty), R. Hannon, 11-0 .... —

9-4 Balltree, 100-30 Hemmings, 4-1 Tarot, 11-2 Ballpet, 9-1 Silchester, 12-1 Landing Party, 16-1 others.

11.30 CHUDLEIGH HURDLE (Div II, Part I: 3-y-o: £340: 2m 40yd)

2 210 Iversay (Mrs C. Kingham), A. Stevens, 11-5 ...... R. Champion
4 0 Commandant (A. Tenty), G. Balding, 11-0 ...... R. C. Bailey
5 Damside (N. Hodge), P. Calver, 11-0 .... A. Webber
8 2000 Fraticelli (N. Goodliff), R. Vibert, 11-0 ...... G. Thorner
10 p Golden Riverlists (Mrs R. Hampshire), Mrs E. Kennard, 11-0 P. Richards 7
12 0 Greyborne (Mrs E. Jackman), R. Hannon, 11-0 .... Joe Guest
13 Hamstone (G. Perry), L. Cottrell, 11-0 .... C. Broad 7
14 p443 Hello Sailor (A. Davies), J. Haine, 11-0 .... S. May
15 0 King's Hazard (D. Barons), Barons, 11-0 .... E. Knowles 7
17 0 Laconian (B. Curtis), N. Wakley, 11-0 .... J. Gibson
20 00 Porto Rico (Dr G. Norman-Williams), J. Gibson, 11-0 M. Gibson
22 300 Princess Pirate (R. Selman), C. Dingwall, 11-0 .. D. O'Donovan
23 3p Silly One (F. Drury), F. Cundell, 11-0 .... B. R. Davies
30 Typina (Mrs F. Miller), D. Barons, 11-0 .... P. Leach 7
31 Upham Royal (R. Brinkworth), D. Gandolfo, 11-0 W. Shoemark

3-1 Iversay, 4-1 Typina, 5-1 Commandant, 13-2 Hello Sailor, 8-1 King's Hazard, 10-1 Damside, Greyborne, 12-1 Princess Pirate, 16-1 others.

12.0 CHUDLEIGH HURDLE (Div III, Part I: 3-y-o: £340: 2m 40yd)

1 11322 Linsky (M. Soames), F. Winter, 11-10 .... J. Francome
2 01 Vespucci (Mrs J. Ballward), D. Barons, 11-5 .... S. May
4 4u2 Bridal Rose (R. Selman), C. Dingwall, 11-0 .. D. O'Donovan
7 003040 Clovara (Mrs M. Stevens), A. Stevens, 11-0 ...... R. Champion
10 3 Dubello (Hill House Insurance), J. Thorne, 11-0 ...... R. Linley
11 0b Kinvaston (G. Cantrill), B. Cambidge, 11-0 ...... R. R. Evans
14 00 Lady of Darien (B. Cubby), J. Pullen, 11-0 .... Joe Guest
15 0 Marmalade (C. Armstrong), G. Balding, 11-0 .... J. Fox
17 0 Pelham Wood (C. Weeks), R. Armytage, 12-0 .... Mr S. Parkyn
19 Pick Me (R. Hawker), Hawker, 11-0 .... A. Turnell
21 p03pp Raf Pilot (R. Payne), L. Correll, 11-0 ...... James Guest 5
23 000 Sky Myth (S. Hunt), L. Kennard, 11-0 .... C. Jones 7
31 Yagos (A. Hobbs), Hobbs, 11-0 .... Mr P. Hobbs 5

3-1 Livinsky, 4-1 Vespucci, 5-1 Dubello, 13-2 Bridal Rose, 6-1 Kinvaston, 10-1 Clovara, 12-1 Marmalade, 16-1 others.

12.30 KENTON STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £544: 2m 40yd)

2 0012-11 Number Engaged (A. Pratt), F. Walwyn, 7-12-3 Mr A. Pratt 7
3 bp1242 Something Missing (K. Goodall), D. Barons, 7-11-5 Mr G. Jones
5 201312- Tuscan (D) (N. Henderson), F. Winter, 6-11-3 Mr N. Henderson 5
8 03330 Miss Medina (Mrs S. Perry), H. Payne, 10-10-9 .. Mr P. Hobbs 5
9 p00421 Gay Dolphin (T. Kelly), G. Balding, 8-10-4 .. Mr C. Esher 7
10 0000-10 Emperor's Jade (D) (T. Crawford), F. Rimell, 9-10-2 Mr S. Morshead 5
11 00030-4 Gay God (D. Pearman), Pearman, 5-10-1 .... —
12 100002 Greendown Paul (W. Sleeman), Sleeman, 9-10-0 Mr M. Reeves 5
13 0000-00 Manor House (T. Summersgill), Summersgill, 6-10-0 .... —
14 p-00 Cooling Sundancer (T. Summersgill), Summersgill, 8-10-0 Mr M. Calmont 7
15 f Owl's Roost (C. Venning), Venning, 12-10-0 .... Mr J. Kerley 7

11-4 Number Engaged, 7-2 Somethings Missing, 4-1 Tuscan, 11-2 Gay Dolphin, 10-1 Emperor's Jade, 12-1 Greendown Paul, Miss Medina, 14-1 others.

1.0 DECEMBER HURDLE (Handicap: £680: 3m 1f)

1 1pf0-b4 Beaujolais Boy (J. Cobden), Cobden, 8-12-1 .. J. Redmond 7
2 0-42113 Just the Job (A. Wiseman), D. Gandolfo, 10-10-13 .. G. Thorner
3 b33104- Brother Pole (H. Branton), R. Keenor, 9-10-11 .. P. Blacker
4 040p1x Rolyat (CD) (Mrs L. Jephson), G. Balding, 9-10-11 Mr P. Irby 7
6 423200 Hanzon (D. O'Donnell), F. Rimell, 6-10-7 .. Mr S. Morshead 5
7 20-1214 Oh Brother (Mrs A. Beeson), E. Beeson, 8-10-6 .... J. Jenkins
8 Solid Gold (A. Portman), Portman, 9-10-6 ...... Mr J. Mead
9 002000 Cingalese (Mrs O. Jackson), G. Bach, 6-10-5 .... G. McNally
10 00p-0 Tregony Felix (H. Wakeham), Wakeham, 8-10-5 .... M. Barrett 7
11 3230-0p Chabrier (Mrs F. Jones), G. Francis, 5-10-4 .... M. Wagner
12 300-432 Village Thief (C) (A. Lyle), R. Head, 5-10-4 .... J. Francome
13 3p0-400 Stocking (L. Potter), Potter, 8-10-0 .... R. Evans
14 320-020 Just For Sure (Mrs S. Reynolds), G. Kindersley, 4-10-0 W. Shoemark
15 211304 Dark Sky (CD) (R. Norton), R. Keenor, 8-10-0 ...... —
16 2200-p Lonsdale Boy (Mrs F. Clark), J. Clark, 5-10-0 ...... —
18 Why Not (Mrs D. Turner), J. Caun, 6-10-0 ...... S. Knight 7
19 p0p0 Coronation Rose (W. Hawke), Hawke, 5-10-0 .... T. Hallett 5
20 24444f Queen's Treasure (A. Bovingdon), V. Cross, 5-10-0 F. McKenna
22 00p0 Squaw (Mrs E. Mitchell), N. Mitchell, 6-10-0 ...... B. Forsey
23 000000 Hullo Again (Mrs C. Webber), L. Cottrell, 5-10-0 .... J. Guest
24 fp0-f00 Vicky Joe II (H. Wakeham), Wakeham, 8-10-0 .... P. Leach 7

4-1 Village Thief, 9-2 Just the Job, 5-1 Rolyat, 13-2 Oh Brother, 8-1 Beaujolais Boy, 10-1 Cingalese, Brother Pole, 12-1 Dark Sky, 14-1 Hanzon, 20-1 others.

1.30 LOWER ASHTON STEEPLECHASE (£340: 2m 40yd)

2 0-f3ur1 Grangewood Girl (J. Charlton), Mrs A. Finch, 6-11-10 .. J. [illegible]
3 30030-1 Water Splash (E. Widdicombe), Mrs E. Kennard, 8-11-10 Mr P. Hob[bs]
4 0-2u2f0 Bit of Manny (Admin of the late P. Blackburn), Miss S. Morri[s] 6-11-5 .... P. Kea[ne]
5 000000- Border Javel (Mrs P. Ockleston), J. Wright, 7-11-5 .. R. [illegible]
6 0p4-423 Four New Pence (Mrs B. Peskin), C. Bewicke, 7-11-5 R. B[arry]
7 0 High Title (N. Brooks), Brooks, 7-11-5 .... V. S[illegible]
10 020000- Ivy Tree (J. Thorne), Thorne, 6-11-5 .... R. Li[nley]
11 04 Joint Account (N. Ayliffe), Ayliffe, 7-11-5 .... Mr M. Aylif[fe]
12 00u11-0 Monsieur Royale (P. Longden), W. Williams, 6-11-5 Mr J. Fro[st]
13 0 Restless (F. Cooper), B. Cambidge, 7-11-5 ...... Mr G. J[illegible]
18 0-0 Huddox Hill (L. Potter), Potter, 5-11-0 .... F. Gollin[s]
19 00-00 Moorland Mousie (Mrs D. Brackenbury), D. Gandolfo, 5-11-0 P. Ba[illegible]
20 0b-fu00 Randy Brandy (G. Wilkinson), J. Cann, 5-11-0 .... R. Ro[illegible]
22 4400-30 Watafella (Mrs D. Moats), D. Barons, 5-11-0 .... —

7-4 Water Splash, 5-2 Grangewood Girl, 4-1 Four New Pence, 8-1 Watafella, 12-1 Monsieur Royale, Bit of Manny, 16-1 others.

2.0 SILVERTON STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £680: 3m 1f)

2 104211 *Roman Holiday (Lord Chelsea), C. Bewicke, 11-12-4 .. R. B[arry]
3 r11-314 Alcades (CD) (D. Hebditch), L. Kennard, 8-12-0 ...... R. G[illegible]
4 04-1010 Merry Maker (CD) (A. Mildmay-White), G. Doidge, 10-11-11 James Gue[st]
5 32440-4 Prairie Dog (D) (Mrs F. Walwyn), F. Walwyn, 11-11-4 W. Sh[illegible]
6 300f-pp Plas Iolyn (CD) (A. Perry), J. Thorne, 11-11-2 ...... R. Li[nley]
9 100-f44 Star Beauty (Mrs V. Robertson), N. Walley, 7-10-12 N. Wa[illegible]
10 3f-4322 Spittin Image (Mrs M. Welch), M. Scudamore, 9-10-11 A. Tu[rnell]
11 up1p-pu Hawaian Maiden (H. Wakeham), Wakeham, 6-10-10 .. B. Les[illegible]
13 00-p000 Captain Clever (C) (A. Stevens), Stevens, 5-10-9 .. R. Cham[pion]
14 233u34 Maniphe (D) (Admin of the late P. Blackburn), Miss S. Morri[s] 11-10-7 .... M. Gi[illegible]
16 0-p20u1 The Songwriter (D) (P. Callander), J. Gibson, 6-10-4 .. S. [illegible]
17 1-f3348 Junior Lead (C) (Mrs D. Baylis), D. Barons, 9-10-0 .. S. [illegible]
18 1pf2-02 Lucky Victory (J. Baker), Baker, 8-10-0 ...... Mr Jn Fro[st]
19 0-u24f2 Fanatic (Mrs M. Jack), W. Williams, 8-10-0 ...... A. We[bber]
20 0p-0021 Le Robstan (S. Powell), D. Kent, 7-10-0 .... —

9-4 Spittin Image, 5-1 Merry Maker, 5-1 Le Robstan, 6-1 The Songwr[iter], 7-1 Star Beauty, 8-1 Plas Iolyn, 12-1 Alcades, 16-1 others.

2.30 CHUDLEIGH HURDLE (Div I, Part II: 3-y-o: £340: 2m 40yd)

3 0010 Yule Log (Mrs D. Wintle), G. Wintle, 11-5 .... C. G[illegible]
6 03000 Brooklyn (W. Sleeman), Sleeman, 11-0 .... T. He[illegible]
8 0 Farely Hot (B. Williams), Mrs E. Kennard, 11-0 .. P. Richar[ds]
10 0 Given (Mrs S. Hadida), E. Besson, 11-0 .... J. Jen[kins]
13 30 Laurus (Mrs A. Morley), C. Fox, 11-0 .... P. Bla[cker]
15 f203 Magic Note (S. Ashby), W. Williams, 11-0 .... Mr J. Fro[st]
17 04 Herolace (Mrs F. Coate), F. Coate, 11-0 .... C. Brow[n]
20 f0 Over the Moon (G. Blagbrough), A. Stevens, 11-0 .. R. Cham[pion]
21 00 Princely Mark (Mrs D. Meats), D. Barons, 11-0 ...... S. [illegible]
24 0 Spratzi (Mrs A. Finch), Mrs Finch, 11-0 ...... R. J. Owe[n]
26 0020 Werngan (R. McAlpine), F. Rimell, 11-0 .... K. Wh[ite]

9-4 Laurus, 100-30 Princely Mark, 9-2 Werngan, 6-1 Yule Log, 8-1 Magic Note, 10-1 Over the Moon, 14-1 Spratzi, 16-1 others.

3.0 CHUDLEIGH HURDLE (Div II, Part II: 3-y-o: £340: 2m 40yd)

1 203311 Maple Tree (Mrs M. Llewellyn), A. Jones, 11-10 .... P. Steel
3 Clogora (D. Nicholls), J. Wardle, 11-0 .... K. W[illegible]
5 Double Whiskey (Mrs P. Pleydell-Bouverie), G. Balding, 11-0
7 Fire Can (M. Hyde), G. Gadd, 11-0 .... C. Brow[n]
8 Gambling Streak (W. Warren), L. Kennard, 11-0 .... R. C[illegible]
9 Gold Streak (J. Collins), J. Johnson, 11-0 .... N. Macka[y]
11 0 Kloten (J. Clark), Clark, 11-0 .... Mr S. Morshead
16 224 Light Infantry (P. Brook), D. Barons, 11-0 .... S. Ma[y]
18 00 Poignard (T. Fowler), Fowler, 11-0 .... P. Leach
19 Premier Cru (A. Blackham), B. Cambidge, 11-0 .... R. R. Eva[ns]
21 000 Queen Alexandria (G. Daniell), G. Francis, 11-0 .... M. Wagn[er]
23 3300 Skippers Walk (R. Sheffield), J. Haine, 11-0 .... J. Ki[illegible]
28 02 Some Streak (J. Thorne), Thorne, 11-0 .... R. Lin[ley]
30 p Western Whorls (Mrs I. David), R. Hannon, 11-0 .... —
32

5-2 Maple Tree, 7-2 Kloten, 9-2 Light Infantry, 6-1 Double Whiskey, 10-1 Western Whorls, Gold Streak, 12-1 Skippers Walk, 14-1 Premier Cru, 16-1 others.

3.30 CHUDLEIGH HURDLE (Div III, Part II: 3-y-o: £340: 2m 40yd)

3 Aspen (R. Horton), D. Gandolfo, 11-0 .... P. Bar[illegible]
6 000 Charhead (P. Allum), G. Underwood, 11-0 ...... M. Barret[t]
8 0 Coming Over (P. Crate), D. Hanley, 11-0 .... V. So[illegible]
9 0 Cornish Honey (T. Le Grice), D. Barons, 11-0 .... S. M[ay]
12 0 Chita (M. Watt), G. Bach, 11-0 .... G. McNa[lly]
15 p0p Kumalie (Mrs P. Gibbons), F. Rimell, 11-0 .... B. R. Wh[illegible]
18 Morning Wonder (F. Hunt), V. Cross, 11-0 .... F. McKen[na]
20 0 Philemore (J. Gadsdon), Gadsdon, 11-0 .... T. Hall[ett]
23 Polly Toodle (G. Kindersley), Kindersley, 11-0 Mr J. Burchard
25 04 Sackville (D. Livermore), D. H. Jones, 11-0 ...... J. Jenki[ns]
29 Ugo (Mrs D. Mills), R. Hannon, 11-0 .... —
30 00 Westward Express (C. Hill), G. Balding, 11-0 ...... R. Lin[ley]

2-1 Sackville, 9-2 Westward Express, 6-1 Cornish Honey, 8-1 Coming Ov[er], 10-1 Aspen, Ugo, 12-1 Kumalie, 14-1 Morning Wonder, Charhead, 20-1 others

Devon and Exeter selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.0 Village Thief. 1.30 Water Splash. 2.30 Laurus. 3.0 Skippers Wa[lk]. 3.30 Sackville.

Carlisle results

12.30 (12.34) CORBY STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £577: 2m)

Fidler On The Hoof, br g, by Even Money—Fight Fair (H. Zeisel), 6-10-0 ...... C. Tinkler (7-2) 1
Barbie's Sons, br m, by Rhythmic—Surprise Packet (Miss E. Riddell), 6-10-2 P. Brodorick (10-1) 2
Prehistoric, b g, by Prince Hansel—Newhaven Again (T. Rathbone), 7-9-8 C. Hawkins (11-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 3-1 fav Rozinante (f), 7-2 Knock Twice, 12-1 Never There, 16-1 Peapack (4th), 33-1 Most Handsome. 8 ran.

TOTE: Win, 49p; places, 19p, 50p, 18p; dual forecast, £5.31. J. K. Oliver, at Hawick. ½l, 5l.

1.0 (1.2) ASPATRIA HURDLE (£306: 2m 330yd)

Deighton Prince, ch g, by Marmaduke—Marigold (G. Berry), 3-10-7 .. C. Tinkler (6-5 fav) 1
Old Policy, b c, by Busted—Guirlanda (Mrs A. Collins), 4-11-10 J. Burke (2-1) 2
Song of Solomon, ch c, by Crooner—Conchita (R. Hollinshead), 3-10-7 ...... T. Stack (4-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 8-1 Give Vent (4th). 4 ran.

TOTE: Win, 30p; forecast, 82p. R. Rastiman, at Wetherby. 1l, 1½l. Aegean Song did not run. Winner bought in for 620gns.

1.30 (1.33) CALDBECK HURDLE Div I: £306: 2m 330yd)

Le Jet, b g, by Lear Jet—French Laughter (G. Leatham), 3-11-0 C. Tinkler (5-1 jt fav) 1
Cool Gabriel, b c, by Rubor—Workington Wanderer (K. Tuer), 3-10-7 ...... R. Barry (7-2) 2
Modin, b g, by Appiani II—Cora (A. Brown), 3-10-7 P. Mangan (12-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-1 jt fav Sam Browne (4th), 6-1 Lord Blue, 12-1 Rolls Rambler, 14-1 Whispering Grass, 20-1 Alec Lewis, Buckmenol, 25-1 Albuero (pu), Butch Cassidy, Early Morning, Mockey Joe, Port Patrick (pu), Ticklemelum, Pialnaman, Belle Flyer (f), Conrose. 18 ran.

TOTE: Win, 56p; places, 30p, 24p, 22p. M. W. Easterby, at Flaxton. 8l, ½l.

2.0 (2.3) CARLISLE CROWN AND MITRE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £844: 3m)

Forest King, b g, by Rubor—Workington Wanderer (K. Hogg), 6-10-6 .... R. Barry (5-1) 1
Tegarron, b g, by Never Say Die—Impudent (H. Blyth), 8-10-12 C. Tinkler (9-2) 2
Glenford Brigg, b g, by Nauccity—Fairetra (P. Harper), 9-12-7 M. Blackshaw (6-4 on fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 12-1 Drumbo (4th), 33-1 Treble Kay. 5 ran.

TOTE: Win, 35p; forecast, £1.19. K. Hogg, at Penrith. 12l, 8l.

2.30 (2.33) HEADS NOOK STEEPLECHASE (£340: 2m 2f)

Greystoke Rambler, b g, by Wrekin Rambler—Vardyte (W. Rimmer), 6-12-3 J. J. O'Neill (9-4 on fav) 1
Why Go, ch g, by Apollonius—Carran (Captain J. Wilson), 6-11-0 .. Mr A. Cassidy (16-1) 2
Slipperette, b g, by Caporetto—Salote's Slipper (J. McLaren), 6-11-7 .... N. Tinkler (16-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 15-2 Of Course, 8-1 Devil's Soldier (f), 10-1 Hurlers Cross (4th), 20-1 Gold Kelpie (pu), 33-1 Cool Thrust, Double Fault (f), Kilgoris (f), Sea Wanderer (bd). 11 ran.

TOTE: Win, 13p; places, 11p, 14p, 34p. G. Richards, at Greystoke. 12l, 12l.

3.0 (3.4) CALDBECK HURDLE (Div II, £306, 2m 330yd)

Coparu, b g, by Rubor—Cool Copp (R. Jackson), 5-12-5 M. Barnes (16-1) 1
Outpoint, br g, by Fighting Charlie—Prim Dot (J. Westoll), 5-11-12 T. Watkinson (7-4) 2
Safari Sovereign, ch g, by Royal Gunner—Round Trip II (F. Habbershaw), 5-10-7 P. Maddison (8-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-4 fav Victors Slavo, 15-2 French Warrior (4th), 20-1 Madigan, The Tinker, 25-1 Calculator, George Ross, 33-1 Fair Fury, Footman, Gale Force, Hop Pole, Last Week-End, Rebound (f), Samago, Young Katie, Glasgow Express, Johnello. 19 ran.

TOTE: Win, £1.67; places, 40p, 16p, 30p. T Barnes, at Penrith. ¾l, 7l.

TOTE DOUBLE: Le Jet, Greystoke Rambler, £5.86. TREBLE: Deighton Prince, Forest King, Coparu, £70.70.

Uttoxeter

12.45 (12.45) KINGSTONE STEEPLECHASE (£442: 2m 1f)

Dan'l Widden, b g, by Langton Heath—Last Waltz (Mrs R. Whiteway), 9-11-4 Mr R. Roberts (11-10 fav) 1
Young Somers, ch g, by Will Somers—Nurser (A. Thomson), 9-11-9 .... Mr T. Tate (11-8) 2
Teddy Tudor, br g, by Tudor Jinks—Royal Highness (Mrs J. Bloom), 11-11-9 Mr A. J. Wilson (25-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 20-1 Canonbie Key (4th), State Visitor (p), 50-1 Blue Pen (f), Gypsecloud, Zabeg Beauty (p). 8 ran.

TOTE: Win, 20p; places, 11p, 11p, 17p; dual forecast, 13p. D. Kent, at Chichester. 10l, 12l. Indian Scholar was withdrawn. Rule Four does not apply.

1.15 (1.16) YOUNGSTERS HURDLE (Handicap: £340: 2½m)

William the Red, ch h, by Exbury—Royal Saint (W. Noah), 5-10-10 R. O'Donovan (4-1 jt fav) 1
Signorelli, b h, by Santa Claus—Brilliant Stone (Mrs G. Wood), 5-9-10 car 10-5 N. Clay (33-1) 2
Loch King, b c, by Space King—Loch Bannie (H. Bohm), 4-10-10 bl .. R. R. Evans (5-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 4-1 jt fav Woodvale, 7-1 Last Attempt (4th), 8-1 Coffee Bob, 9-1 The Hickey Column, 10-1 Gay Sunrise, 12-1 Alan's Bounty (f), 20-1 Misty Dream, Pee Wee, 33-1 Colmtubs, General Mile (f), Samanda, The Globe, Spillers Jenny (f), The Specialist. 17 ran. Lok Yee did not run.

TOTE: Win, 45p; places, 11p, £2.53, 20p, 19p. Earl Jones at Hednesford. 1½l, 1½l.

1.45 (1.45) DECEMBER STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £476, 3m 2f)

Hard Cash, b h, by Pardao—Blue Galleon (J. Caddick), 6-10-5 Mr G. Jones (9-4 fav) 1
Sparint, b m, by Spartan General—Fire Chariot (T. Jenks), 7-10-5 N. Clay (5-1) 2
Christmas Tree, b g, by Santa Claus—Illuminous (B. Oliver), 7-10-7 .... R. Champion (5-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 100-30 Third Redeemer, 10-1 Evening Witness (p), 11-1 Nonsuch Hill, 20-1 Eylon Rising (4th).

TOTE: Win, 33p; places, 15p, 16p; dual forecast: 39p. B. Cambridge, at Shifnal. ½l, 15l.

2.15 (2.13) COUNTRYMA[N] NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE (£[illegible] 2m 1f)

Westby Lad, b g, by Tacitus—Bo[illegible] Green (H. Low), 6-11-12 D. Goulding (5-1 fav)
Coole Abbey, ch g, by Prince Hansel—Piccalina II (A. Bray), 6-11-2 .... P. Blacker (14-1)
Tutor's Best, b g, by Double Red—Monarch's Tutor (Mrs H. Banks), 7-11-7 .... P. Russell (6-1)

ALSO RAN: 4-1 Space Boy, Tex (f), 7-1 The Norseman (f), Soul Music (u), 16-1 Brilliant, 20-1 Gay Viking (4th), 33-1 Cynsbay. 10 ran.

TOTE: Win, 28p; places, 20p, 28p; dual forecast, £2.30. G. Richards, at Greystoke. 5l, 8l.

2.45 (2.45) SUDBURY NOV[ICES'] STEEPLECHASE (£408, 3m 2f)

Kick On, b g, by Takawalk II—B[illegible] Moss (K. Lewis), 8-10-5 Mr B. Thomas (12-[illegible])
Sunshine Sam, b g, by Dusky Boy—Carlow Smile (Mrs D. Richard[s]), 7-10-12 .. J. Burke (10-1)
Prince Rock, b g, by Autre Prince—Roxana III (M. Buckle[y]), 7-11-5 Mr C. Saunders (6-4 jt f[av])

ALSO RAN: 6-4 jt fav No[illegible] (f), 12-1 Five Blind (f), 14-1 (u), 16-1 Pacify (f), 20-1 D[illegible], 50-1 Alvergo (u), Eshaven, Isleanrada (f), Uncle Monty (4th). 15 ran

TOTE: Win, £2.12; places, 57p, 24p. K. Lewis, at Cam[illegible] 7l, 1½l.

3.15 (3.16) CUBLEY H[URDLE] (Handicap: £3[illegible], 2½m)

Headmaster, br h, by Primera—Roodean (R. Barrett), B. R. Davies
Ektoras, b h, by Santa Cla[us]—Neamar (R. Keel), 5-10-[illegible] I. Gebble
Kirwaugh, b h, by Sea W[illegible]—Phylliedora (Mrs J. McClung), 7-10-9 C. Brownless (5-2)

ALSO RAN: 5-1 Night Tal[illegible], 8-1 Beleat, 9-1 Current Mo[illegible], Tasco, 20-1 Bon Candy, 3[illegible] Master, Vaunted, Regal Isle (p), Green, Ms Christine, Precious [illegible] ran.

TOTE: Win, 31p; places, [illegible] 15p. D. Barons, at Kingsbr[idge]. ½l. Headmaster finished first, [illegible] second and Ektoras third [illegible] stewards' inquiry the placin[gs] altered.

TOTE DOUBLE: Hard Ca[sh], [Kick] On, £72. TREBLE: William [the Red], Westby Lad, Headmaster, £1[illegible]

Skiing

Miss Morerod sets too fast a pace for rivals

Aprica, Italy, Dec 11.—Switzerland's Lise-Marie Morerod scored one of the sharpest victories in World Cup skiing today when she won both legs of the special slalom here to avenge her country's defeat by Austria yesterday and take over the World Cup lead. Confirming the form she showed in winning the giant slalom at Val d'Isère last week, she totally eclipsed the opposition over Aprica's treacherously icy course with its 140 metre vertical drop.

Starting from the number one spot in the first leg, she cleared the 50-gate course in 46.74sec—2.55sec ahead of West Germany's Rosi Mittermaier, who finished second in 48.29. With such a lead, the 19-year-old from Les Diablerets could have slowed up in the second leg over 46 gates. But instead she widened the gap, beating Italy's Claudia Giordani into second place by 0.73sec and finishing an overall 2.86sec ahead of Miss Mittermaier. It was the biggest slalom victory since France's Florence Steurer won by three seconds at Abetone, Italy, in 1968. Miss Morerod's combined time for the two legs was 92.65sec compared to Miss Mittermaier's 95.51.

Miss Morerod took over the World Cup leadership with 50 points, followed by Miss Mittermaier on 41 and Austria's Brigitte Totschnig on 39. "The course was very hard but it suited me fine", said Miss Morerod. "Starting first turned out an advantage because I didn't have time to get nervous and when they saw my result the other girls slowed up."

The course, doused with water over the past two days and made rock-hard by an overnight temperature of minus 12 centigrade, took a heavy toll on competitors. Of the 77 starters, more than 30 were disqualified or abandoned. "Normally, I don't like ice and I haven't had any training on it." Miss Morerod said, "But I found all that was needed was to ski as well as I could. I can't explain how I managed to push ahead on the second leg. I wasn't even going all out."

Miss Mittermaier, who also ran second to Miss Morerod at Val d'Isère, said there was no point in trying to beat her after today's first leg. The gap was too wide and it would have been too risky to have made the attempt. "Lise-Marie will certainly be very hard to beat this winter", she said.

Third today was Miss Giordani, of Italy, who ran fourth on the first leg and second on the second. Fourth was France's Fabienne Serrat and fifth another French girl, Danielle de Bernard. It was a good showing for the team, who have not disti[nguished] themselves recently. Miss [Mo]rod's win made up in [part for] Switzerland's crushing de[feat by] Austria in yesterday's [giant slalom] here, when Austrian gi[rls took] the first two and five of [the first] 10 places. It was, however, [Switz]erland's tenth victory in [the] and for Miss Morerod h[er] World Cup win of whi[ch] were slaloms.

WOMEN'S SLALOM: 1, L. [Mo]rod (Switzerland), [illegible] total 92.65; 2, R. Mittermaier (W Germany), 48.29, 47.22, 95.51; 3, C. Giordani (Italy), [illegible]; 4, F. Serrat (France), [illegible]; 5, D. de Bernard [illegible]; 6, L. [illegible] 49.92, 47.24, 97.16 [illegible] (US), [illegible]

WORLD CUP standings: 1, L.-M. Morerod (Switzerland), 50; 2, R. Mittermaier (W Germany), 41; 3, B. Totschnig (Austria), 39; [illegible] Zurbriggen (Switzerland), [illegible]; [illegible] Epple (W Germany), [illegible] (Austria) [illegible] (US), [illegible] (Austria), 21.—Reuter.

هكذا من الأصل

Cricket

Jokes and laughs hide autness among West Indian players

...on John Woodcock
...cket Correspondent
...rth, Dec 11

...So news was good news for the ...stralians here today. With no ...knocking on Ian Chappell's ...e to tell him that there was a ...mber of the Australian Cricket ...rd waiting downstairs to see ..., he seems sure to play in the ...ond Test match against West ...ies starting here tomorrow. ...s statement which the board ...e said they will make concern... the incident involving Chappell ...Melbourne last weekend may be ...ayed now until after this Test ...over.

...this means, happily, that both ...es will be at full strength ...pt for the absence from the ...stralian team of Walters, still ...recovered from the injury to ...knee which he sustained while ...ying for New South Wales ...lier in the season. Holder's ...ger, broken within the last ...nth, may have had something ...do with Boyce being preferred ...him, but Boyce's batting and ...lding are obvious attractions.

...What has helped to throw the ...st Indians out of their stride ...s been Julien's lack of form. ...ere have been times in Julien's ...reer, such as when he was mak... 123 against England at Lord's ... 1973, or heading the West ...dian bowling averages when ...ey last met England in the ...aribbean, when he has looked to ...ve the talent to fill the gap left ... Sobers's retirement. A lovely ...tter of the ball, a fine all-round ...elder, with an arm the equal of ...yones, and, like Sobers, a left-...m bowler who can swing the ...ew ball and spin the old one: ...ulien is all these things yet he ...as achieved almost nothing out ...ere. Not yet at any rate.

...Whether the sort of practice the ...est Indians had this morning is ...uch good to them it is hard to ...y. They laughed and joked their ...ay through it without presum... ...ly feeling that it was necessary ...o do much else. The gaiety con...als a great tautness no doubt, ...ut that is another thing. Holding, ...eir new fast bowler, is tall and ...earded. For someone who is ...pped as being likely to become ...aster than Thomson, Lillee or ...oberts, he has no bulging ...houlders on him, but will fill out. I expect. To say the West Indians all behaved as though it was carnival time is not quite true. Imran Ali seemed still to be brooding over his failure to win the first Test match for West Indies when the ball was turning; and getting a smile out of Roberts is like looking for water on the Nullarbor Plain.

As they usually do, the Australians made a serious business of their own practice. Commercially conscious, one or two of them were wearing strange caps bearing the name of Perth's local beer, but this clearly was a side taking nothing for granted. No one, incidentally, trains harder than Ian Chappell, or keeps himself fitter. Redpath looks lean and lithe enough to be the youngest member of the side, not the oldest. Walker seems to have got over the effect of the blow above the eye which he had from Lillee here not long ago, batting for Victoria against Western Australia. It was a lot worse than I had realized. After Walker had gone down there were those in the middle who thought he was dead. They have forgiven Lillee now but it must have been a nasty few hours.

This brings me to the umpires. For the first time for eight Test matches in Australia, Brooks and Bailhache are not standing. It is reckoned now that a mistake was made in having the same pair all through the last series against England. The umpires for tomorrow were both club cricketers in their day. Max O'Connell, a wicketkeeper from Adelaide, and Reg Ledwidge, a medium-paced bowler from Sydney. It will be Ledwidge's first Test, but not O'Connell's.

Ledwidge has twin sons, one of whom was once laid flat by Thomson in a grade match in Sydney. Thomson's most recent victim was an opening batsman by the name of Richardson, who had made 87 for New South Wales against Queensland when, with an old ball, Thomson fractured his wrist. That was the other day in the Sheffield Shield.

Thomson has never had a poor match in Perth. The pitch on which he will be trying to keep that up has been settling today under a high wind and unbroken sunshine. Susan Barker, of England, had trouble with this wind before winning her second round match in the West Australian tennis championships. Yesterday morning the pitch was as black as treacle after it had been watered. By this afternoon it was green, turning to straw. How green it still is tomorrow will decide how much pace it has and whether the great clash of the world's fastest bowlers, on potentially the world's fastest pitch, is as pyrotechnical as it could be.

Club event receives £30,000 from sponsor

John Haig, already the sponsors of a national village cricket competition costing about £40,000 a year, have agreed to put up another £30,000 to carry on the National Club Cricket knockout tournament which was previously run by Derrick Robins, who now lives in South Africa.

The competition, which includes clubs from all over England, Scotland and Wales, will comprise 256 teams in 1976, with the final played at Lord's on August 21. In addition to a trophy comprising a silver Haig bottle with crossed bats, there will be £500 in cash for the winners and £250 for the losing finalists. The losing semi-finalists will receive £100 each and the losing quarter-finalists £50.

It is hoped to double the number of clubs competing in 1977 to make the club knockout tournament a true equivalent of football's former FA Amateur Cup. The current holders are York, who beat Blackpool in last season's final by six wickets.

The national Cricket Association are to set up a competition office at Lord's to organize all the non first class competitions now under their banner. These include the two Haig events and the Wrigley six-a-side indoor tournament.

Swimming

National youth team will compete in US

An increase of more than £7,000 in sponsorship by Green Shield will enable 20 members of the national youth swimming team to compete in the United States next July. The increase, to £21,000, means that members of the team on the fringe of full international status will experience competition against New York State and Connecticut.

The national age-group championships, the county championships and the district championships will also benefit from an increased grant. In order to provide the additional competition in the United States the Amateur Swimming Association had been willing to reduce the number of team members from 40 to 30 this year, but Green Shield preferred to maintain team strength by allocating the extra money.

Ice skating

Strongest team for almost 30 years

By Denis Bird

The National Skating Association yesterday named the team to represent Britain in this season's European, Olympic and World figure skating events. These take place respectively in Geneva (January 13-17), Innsbruck (February 4-15) and Göteborg (March 2-6). The selections have been based on the national championship earlier this season. There are no surprises and so far as the Winter Olympic Games are concerned this will be the largest British team since 1936.

Cost is usually a problem for sports bodies but this time the NSA could be in a reasonably favourable position. The association's Olympic fund has already benefited this season from sponsorship by Fabergé, and the offer by Gerald Palmer, of Wembley Stadium, of the proceeds of the January 5 performance of "Dick Whittington on Ice" could realize up to another £5,000.

The team is as follows: Men: John Curry, Robin Cousins, Glyn Jones; women: Karena Richardson; reserves, Gail Keddie, Yvonne Kavanagh. Pair: Colin Taylforth and Mrs Erika Taylforth. Dance: Glyn Watts and Hilary Green, Kenneth Foster and Kay Barsdell, Warren Maxwell and Janet Thompson. In addition, four speed skaters will be named at Christmas from among the party now training at Heerenveen in the Netherlands.

Collectively this is the strongest British Olympic team for almost 30 years. It contains possible medal winners in Curry and the dancers Watts and Miss Green, who were each third in their events in the last world championships. Curry's task will be harder this season because of the return to competition of Jan Hoffmann (East Germany), the 1974 men's world champion. A cartilage operation stopped Hoffman competing in the 1975 events, but he is now skating better than ever. Curry, however, is one of the two finest artistic skaters in the world today and has a fighting chance if he can overcome one or other of the strong Russian contenders.



Karen Richardson . . . would soon make a considerable mark on the European scene.

Britain's sole entry for the women's event, 16-year-old Karena Richardson, has never before competed in an international championships, but her convincing victory last week over the former British titleholder, Gail Keddie, suggests that she will soon make a considerable mark on the European scene. Miss Keddie free-skated at her best in defence of her title, but was unable to match her young rival's technical merit.

There can be no doubt that Miss Richardson is the right choice for the team, but it is sad that Miss Keddie cannot compete unless called on as a reserve. Eligibility depends, however, on a country's performance in the previous season, and as no British girl was then in the top 10, the entry this time is limited to one.

Ice hockey

WORLD ASSOCIATION: Edmonton Oilers 7, Quebec Nordiques 4; Minnesota Fighting Saints 3, New England Whalers 2; Indianapolis Racers 2, Phoenix Roadrunners 1; Winnipeg Jets 5, Toronto Toros 5. National League: Buffalo Sabres 2, New York Rangers 2; Chicago Black Hawks 7, Washington Capitals 2; Detroit Redwings 5, Pittsburgh Penguins 2; Toronto Maple Leafs 3, Montreal Canadiens 3; Philadelphia Flyers 7, California Golden Seals 1; Los Angeles Kings 5, St Louis Blues 0.

Show jumping

PARIS: Prix de la Societe d'Encouragement: 1, N. Pessoa (Brazil, Camalote), 44pts, 30.5sec; 2, D. Broome (GB, Philco), 44, 32.6; 3, M. Roche (France, Un Espoir), 44, 35.4; 4, G. Fletcher (GB, Tanna Dena), 44, 39.5; 5, A. Schockemöhle, W Germany, Warwick, 38, 30.5.

Bolus retires from three-day game

Brian Bolus, the former England batsman, announced yesterday his retirement from three-day county cricket with Derbyshire. Bolus (41), formerly with Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire, has accepted a job with a local council near Nottingham which will not leave him enough time to play championship games. David Harrison, the Derbyshire secretary, said: "We are very disappointed to lose such a player of immense value and experience."

Golf

Glad tidings of great joy from Jacobs

John Jacobs lifted the lid off a record £906,500 Christmas hamper for professional golfers in London yesterday. The surprise amount which will be on offer for the 1976 British, Irish and Continental circuit is an increase of nearly £300,000 on the current year. It will bring glad tidings and joy to the players who were expecting cuts in the programme.

Despite the gloomy economic climate several sponsors have added to their prize fund—some to the tune of five figures—and this provides the newly-formed tournament players' division of the Professional Golfers' Association with a solid starting base for next season.

Since Mr Jacobs took over direction of the tournament scene in August, 1971, his driving force has been a big factor in prize money increasing beyond all expectations. In his first year there was £441,855 in the kitty. Whether he will continue in the position now that his problem child, the tournament players' division, has been set up, remains to be seen.

Two new major events are to be introduced—the Uniroyal international championship at Moor Park, Hertfordshire, from June 23 to 26, and the Greater Manchester Open at Wilmslow, Cheshire, from June 17 to 20—and there are three more in the pipeline. Fixtures for 1976:

April 14-17: Portuguese Open championship, Algarve. April 21-23: Spanish Open, La Manga. April 28-May 1: Madrid Open, Puerta de Hierro. May 6-9: French Open, Le Touquet. May 12-15: Piccadilly tournament, Finham Park, Coventry. May 19-22: Sunarie Bournemouth better-ball, Queen's Park. May 28-31: Penfold PGA, Royal St George's, Sandwich.

June 1-3: Regional qualifying club professional championship (venues to be announced). June 2-5: World under-22 championship, Evian, France. June 5-6: Kerrygold International, Waterville. June 9-12: Martini International, Ashburnham. June 17-20: Greater Manchester Open, Wilmslow. June 23-26: Uniroyal International, Moor Park. June 28-30: Ben Sayers/Strathclyde PGA seniors championship, North Berwick. 30-July 3: Philip Morris International, Divonne, France.

July 2-3: Open championship qualifying, Hillside, Hesketh, Southport and Ainsdale, West Lancashire. July 7-10: Open championship, Royal Birkdale. July 15-17: TPD under-25 championship, Brighton. July 15-18: Scandinavian Enterprises Open, Stockholm. July 22-25: Swiss Open, Crans-sur-Sierre. July 26-31: PGA sections events (venues to be announced).

August 5-8: Dutch Open, Zandvoort. August 11-14: Rank-Xerox/Sunsenger PGA club professional championship (venue to be announced). August 12-15: German Open, Frankfurt. August 17-18: Double Diamond individual championship, Gleneagles. August 19-21: Double Diamond World tournament, Gleneagles. August 26-29: Carrolls Irish Open, Portmarnock. September 1-4: Sun Alliance match-play championship (venue to be announced). September 8-11: Under negotiation. September 15-18: Under negotiation.

September 22-25: Benson and Hedges Festival (venue to be announced). September 29-October 2: Dunlop Masters, St Pierre. October 6-9: Piccadilly world matchplay championship, Wentworth. October 12: Pro-am finals (venue to be announced). October 13-18: PGA cup matches (Great Britain and Ireland v US) (venue to be announced). To be scheduled in October: Italian Open championship (venue to be announced).

Tennis

LTA will lose another £10,000 next year

The Lawn Tennis Association made a loss of £12,340 on the year, the annual meeting in London was told yesterday. The association had budgeted for a loss of £10,000, but Harry Sargeant, of Durham, the treasurer, said that inflation was worse than expected. Mr Sargeant made another gloomy forecast, of yet another working deficit of more than £10,000 for the coming year, despite an expected increase of some £24,000 from this year's Wimbledon surplus, which will be shown in the 1976 figures.

Mr Sargeant explained: "Our budget, showing the deficit of over £10,000 for the next working year, was achieved only after some severe pruning of desirable expenditure, and it must be understood that it is based on a continuance of the annual grants from the Sports Council and the valuable help provided by our sponsors. Costs under almost all headings—from administration to sundries—showed increases due to inflation.

Mr Sargeant said that the association's income totalled £132,369, an increase of £26,630 over the 1974 figure; this was due entirely to a larger surplus from Wimbledon. The expenditure of £111,509 was more than £28,000 greater than the previous year, but the treasurer said the actual expenditure amounted to £194,776, before deducting contributions totalling £63,802 from the sponsors and grants of £19,465 from the Sports Council.

"In fact", Mr Sargeant said, "over 42 per cent of our expenditure was defrayed from outside sources". The first section of the income and expenditure account showed a surplus of £20,860 before any provision for taxation.

"At first sight it would seem ridiculous that a surplus of £20,000 attracts a tax liability of £30,000," he said. "This anomalous position has been explained before, but to those who may still be bewildered I would mention that the championship profits are subject to Corporation Tax at 52 per cent, but the bulk of our expenditure qualifies for tax relief only to the extent of one half."

Sir Carl Aarvold, who was reelected president, paid tribute in his address to Britain's women's international teams. "To win five out of a possible six team competitions all over the world is indeed a memorable series of achievements and all concerned are entitled to our very warm congratulations.

The Northern tennis tournament, which was missing from the sporting calendar last season because of lack of sponsorship, is being revived. The committee of the Didsbury club have approached Harvey Demmy, who launched the Greater Manchester open golf championship, the first multi-golf sponsorship in Europe. He has unfurled the same plan and seeks 20 companies willing to enter a public relations exercise.

Already half a dozen prominent Northern businessmen have joined the enterprise. Mr Demmy predicts "the tournament will be held in the first week of June. It was part of Manchester's sporting scene and too important to fade away". The tournament has in the past drawn many leading players to Didsbury. Jim Connors was the last men's singles winner in 1974 before going on to take the Wimbledon title.

Motor racing

Hill's sponsors withdraw

The death of Graham Hill and most members of the Embassy Hill racing team in the recent flying accident at Elstree has caused W.D. and H.O. Wills to withdraw from formula one sponsorship in 1976. John Wilson, the Wills chairman and managing director, explained the company's decision yesterday: "Much as we should like to maintain a presence on the circuits in 1976, it is out of the question. There is not enough time to rebuild the team to the standards of competitiveness we had set ourselves for the next formula one season, which opens with the Argentine Grand Prix on January 11.

"As for the long-term, we hope to see Embassy Racing back on the racetracks again, but our decision will be taken against the background of the commercial considerations then prevailing and the teams available at that time."

Disappointing sales

The two-day Ballsbridge international bloodstock sales ended in disappointment in Dublin. During almost 22 hours of business only one transaction reached five figures and just 233 of the 439 lots in the catalogue changed hands. The sold lots made an aggregate of 159,295 guineas, an average of 684 guineas.

Others unchanged

The Other Nationalities side to meet Cumbria at Barrow on December 20 is unchanged from that which drew 16—16 with Yorkshire in the Rugby League county championship last Saturday.

TEAM: Wallace (Hull), Barrends (York), Box (Featherstone), Vigo (Wigan), Francis (Bradford Northern); Wilson (St Helens), Martin (Barrow); Gabbs (Workington), Parry (Huyton), Forster (Bramley), Rowe (Blackpool), Souter (New Hunslet), Knighton

Cognac Rémy Martin



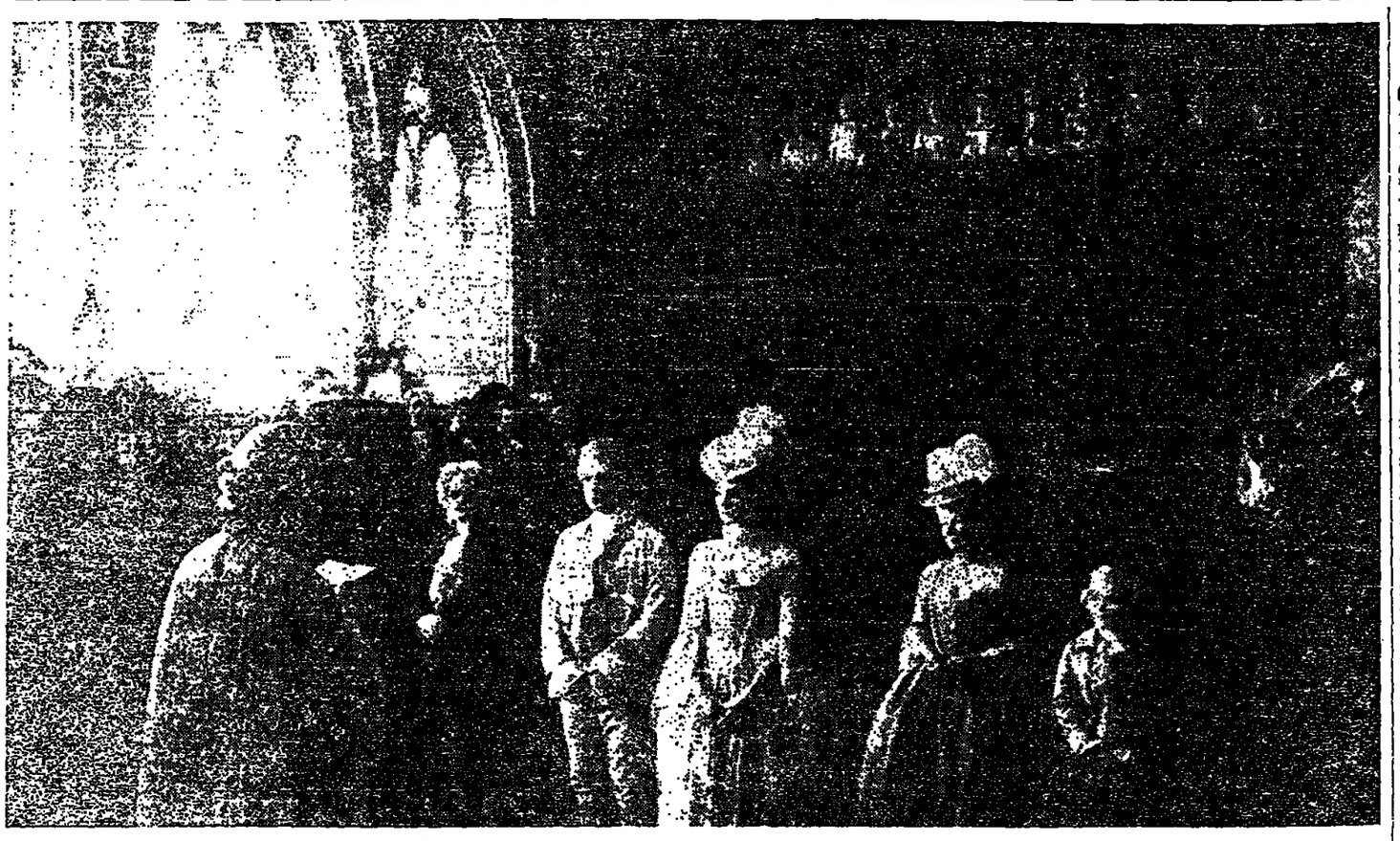
Rare coffee pot in Spode's Stone China decorated with Pattern No. 2061, c. 1817.

Mr. Josiah Spode would approve

Great cognac ages just as a great antique does, becomes more valued with each year of its life. France awards the designation Fine Champagne V.S.O.P. only to the rare, older few, from the heart of the Cognac region. It is for this connoisseur's cognac that Rémy Martin is famous.

REMY MARTIN FINE CHAMPAGNE V.S.O.P.

THE ARTS



Barry (Ryan O'Neal) takes on the title of Lyndon

Stanley Kubrick retreats to Thackeray

Barry Lyndon (a)
Warner West End/
ABC Shaftesbury
Avenue/ABC
Bayswater/ABC
Fulham Road

A Woman Under the Influence (aa)
Curzon

The Streetfighter (aa)
London Pavilion

The title of *A Clockwork Orange* has rarely been far from the lips of provincial magistrates bleeching, week by week, at the worst cases in their experience on the bench. *Barry Lyndon* looks almost like Stanley Kubrick's weary retreat or repentance or retaliation, after the years of being made an easy scapegoat for all the violent social instincts of the 1970s. He has turned back to a little-read nineteenth-century failed classic, and filmed it in a way that leaves his intentions totally enigmatic.

Kubrick retreats to the nineteenth century; in his first published novel Thackeray was retreating in his own way to the eighteenth. If the book was and remains, overall, a failure, it has enough innate qualities to supply the film-maker. The persistent misanthropic streak which gives Thackeray's writings their peculiar sinew is uppermost here in his depiction of a hero of bullying meanness and brutish nerve, almost without a redeeming feature. Barry overturns all the sporty conventions of the English picaresque novel.

Then there is the brilliance with which Thackeray sustains the convention (much later to be lifted for *Flushman*) of a first-person narrator entirely without consciousness of his own reprehensible character. Barry attributes all his good fortune to his own brilliance and energy and charm, and all his bad to the machinations of scoundrels and the betrayal of fools. To add further piquancy there is Thackeray's fascinated distaste for the Irish (in his new introduction to the book J. P. Donleavy speaks of their "every kindly friendly word masking a fist ready to hit you a clout in the mouth just because you have ears") and his equally ambivalent feeling for the eighteenth century, which drew him and yet repelled him with its silken fraud and brutality.

With much to choose from, Kubrick seems to have selected very little. He has invented a duel—the first of three which significantly punctuate the film—to explain Barry's fatherless state, then goes into extended detail over Barry's own first, boyhood duel which launches him on his peregrinations. He passes sketchily over the most fascinating passages in Thackeray, which relate Barry's adventures in the army and espionage services of the Seven Years' War, and ultimately concentrates on the hero's marriage to Lady Lyndon's fortune. (This, as Ann Monsarrat described in last week's Saturday Review, was based on the real-life marriage of the Countess of Strathmore and the odious Andrew Robinson Stoney, which first gave Thackeray the idea for *Barry Lyndon*).

Here, however, Kubrick introduces his own notion in building up the sketchy character of Barry's stepson, Lord Bullingdon, into a small-time Hamlet; so that the point is not missed, he directly paraphrases the "You have your father much offended" scene.

The bewildering aspect of it all is that Kubrick—who is not the sort of director who does things by accident—has so muted everything. Ryan O'Neal is always at his best as the engaging heel; but here the charm is allowed to predominate. The first-person narrative is replaced by a third-person narration which purposefully objectifies everything, rather irritatingly telling you always what you have just seen and what you are about to see. Barry's villainies and his unconscious hypocrisy now seem mild enough; and he is shown as an adoring father, a tried stepfather and a husband no worse than many. His monstrous old mother and collaborator (Marie Kean) now becomes quite a nice, if partial, old lady. The suffering Lady Lyndon, given a bare half-dozen lines and a retiring performance by Marisa Berenson, is fairly washed away. Only incidental characters such as Patrick Magee as the Chevalier de Balibari (and that name is another point Kubrick seems deliberately to have obscured) or Frank Middlemass as Sir Charles Lyndon survive with something of spirit.

This may be because they're allowed to take their lines with more pace and fewer significant glances than the principals; or because they are part of the decorative background to which most of Kubrick's energies have been applied. The film is a painstaking and rich evocation of the eighteenth-century scene: the conversation pieces are after Hogarth, painted, vicious creatures at the gaming tables might come from Rowlandson and the blankly handsome oval faces of the aristocrats from Reynolds. Behind the rich, their broad, prosperous estates and displayed like the landscapes against which Gainsborough would have placed his sitters. The compositions of Handel, Frederick the Great, Mozart, Paisiello, Vivaldi, Bach (and Schubert, anachronistically, too) mingle with traditional Irish airs; a Handel saraband provides a strong dramatic motif, until it loses its force by endless repetition.

Plastically, certainly, the film is marvellous, but not quite enough to hold your patience for upwards of three hours, or to stop you wondering what Kubrick, having discarded most of the brutality, the irony, the sheer information of Thackeray, intended to put in its place.

This year's London Film Festival seemed unduly rich in films about women going slightly peculiar; and when I remarked on this to a woman critic she retorted that a lot of women do go peculiar these days; which, of course, anyone who travels much on the Central Line can attest. This kind of medical case history is rather delicate material for films. Unless the film-maker is equipped to make some sort of helpful and illuminating commentary, it can easily become a morbid sort of voyeurism.

John Cassavetes's point in *A Woman Under the Influence* is the comparative nature of mental illness in a society whose pressures and disorientations leave no one quite untouched, and the peculiar difficulties of sickness in the face of working-class incomprehension and suspicion.

The problems are aggravated here by circumstances of mixed class and mixed culture. Mable (Gena Rowlands) has a different ethnic and social background from her Italian-originated husband, Nick, a worker on a construction site. When her high spirits begin to shatter under the pressures, there is little help to be had from his obtuse and enthusiastic animal good nature and gregariousness, his rigid notions of family structure and social propriety, or his old mother, so highly strung that in moments of stress she is a good deal crazier than the patient.

The trouble with the film is that the case is too loaded, the problems too deliberately contrived. Cassavetes does not convince you that even a Nick could be quite so thick as to invite a huge surprise party to welcome home the wife whose precarious state he must have observed on hospital visits, or that any family doctor could be quite so incompetent as this one, whose approach to a disturbed patient is just to dance around her and whimper, "Please Mable, *calm down*"; or indeed that any hospital would release a patient so evidently not cured.

Nor for that matter, outside soap opera, do these problems resolve themselves quite so easily and abruptly, though reluctantly I feel that the soap-opera optimism of the resolution may account for a lot of the film's runaway success.

This is not to undervalue the real quality of Cassavetes's work. Few directors have so resolutely remained their own man and done their own thing as Cassavetes has since he made *Shadows* nearly two decades ago. He retains and improves his dexterity in balancing acute direction and his actors' own improvisational gifts, to achieve living and breathing simulations of real life. Gena Rowlands's depiction of the onset, the fluctuations and the agonized awareness of madness is miraculously correct. Nick's character becomes more understandable if in the mind's eye you substitute for Peter Falk's actorish performance John Cassavetes, the actor, in whose image Cassavetes the director clearly conceived the role.

Walter Hill, who scripted Sam Peckinpah's *The Getaway*, also appears in his first film as a director doing his own thing. *The Streetfighter* is a strange hermetic little fable about a rocklike ramrod of a puglist (Charles Bronson) who comes from nowhere into the fortunes of a gambler (James Coburn), and after a while walks out again, leaving a trail of defeated opponents and the gambler a bit more experienced and no wiser at all.

The period is strenuously done; though I did get the impression that it was a time just after the First World War rather than (as intended) the Depression Thirties. The *milieux*—the fights are staged in echoing warehouses and on docksides—create their own strangeness. But Charles Bronson is Charles Bronson. His stone-killer turn finally domineers over Walter Hill's rather cautious interpretation of his own script; and the fable is swamped by the star vehicle.

David Robinson

Not out to impress

Czech PO/Neumann
Festival Hall

Stanley Sadie

The Czech Philharmonic who played at Wednesday's Royal Philharmonic Society concert, are not among the more spectacular of the great orchestras. Virtuosos they doubtless are, but they are not anxious to impress with virtuosity; sensitive musicianship serves well enough.

They started with a brilliant piece, Dvořák's *Carnival* overture: it sparkled adequately, but what was best in it was the sweet and easy lyricism of the violins in that long, loose-limbed *tranquillo* theme. They ended with Smetana's *Vltava*, a performance of incomparable beauty, naturalness, euphony and grandeur.

Václav Neumann launched into it decisively: no tentative hillside trickle, this, but a full, even flow, with the flutes and clarinets pouring forth their liquid semiquavers; and the lower string lines accompanying the great violin melody had the authentic wave-like swell, helping propel the music forward. The moonlight scene was properly silvery, with delicate, clean tone from the muted strings against the murmuring woodwind and the soft, refulgent glow of the brass.

The orchestra is uniformly strong: its strings bright, firm and sensitive; its woodwind characterful yet blended, in the best Bohemian tradition; its brass warm and full and never aggressive (though the horns, aggressive style, seem East European style, seem wobbly to our chaste ears). Martinu's *Fresques de Piero della Francesca* provided them all with a showpiece: it has plenty of complex, sumptuous string fabrics and would-be noble cello melodies, elaborately intertwined woodwind textures, and grand brass perorations. It is admittedly not much more than ingenious orchestration, but has a seriousness that precludes one's dubbing it picture-postcard music—yet I suspect that Respighi, with more flair and less taste, did this sort of thing slightly better.

The orchestra brought with them, to play Brahms's Second Piano Concerto, Ivan Moravec. He has won good opinions for his recordings. This was surely an excessively austere view of the work: a rugged, sturdy performance, with little evident feeling for the music's poetry. The Andante in particular, after starting with some tender, delicately textured string playing, seemed unfeeling and lacking in warmth; while the finale, which drew some graceful phrasing from the orchestra, was weighty and unsubtle. Nor was the first movement clearly enough articulated, or its climaxes made sufficiently expansive. Perhaps Mr Moravec made too much of Brahms's gruffness for this essentially warm-hearted work.

Mongolia
Granada

Leonard Buckley

You could scarcely call it a tent. The domed and circular shelter that the nomads were setting up so deftly deserved to be termed a pavilion. Besides, the word is more poetical. And a certain poetry ran through this programme on Wednesday from start to finish.

We are used these days to finding that television brings us picturesque glimpses of distant parts. But the Granada team that Brian Moser led into Mongolia surpassed the usual sort. Under his direction Ivan Strasburg's camera caught all the rugged physique of the people and all the wild grandeur of their terrain. While Eoin McCann's recording added the snatch of talk and the snort of the camel that brought the place alive. From those first nomads at work on their pavilion it was as though we were really there.

If their pavilion symbolized the poetry, their teamwork heralded the elucidation that was the second impressive feature of the programme. For Professor Owen Lattimore, longstanding friend of Mongolia, was in attendance, sometimes moving among the people on the screen, but more often quietly expounding at our elbow. And as the work of that single camp fanned out through the brigade to the central committee we came to understand as never before what a collective really is.

There were gaps. We could have wished for more about the element of private ownership that still exists. And though we took Professor Lattimore's assurance that the standard of living in Mongolia was higher than any he had seen elsewhere in Asia we were left wondering about the standard of happiness. For on this showing the people seemed a decidedly serious lot. There was mention of the Party and you could hear the capital letter. And in Ulan Bator the annual celebrations of the Revolution were stiff with braided generals.

Inevitably the filming had been supervised and censored. So the Iron Curtain was not completely swept aside. Even so, this was a splendid peep behind it. A second peep is promised for next week.

Peter Brook in Paris

The Fourth Festival d'Automne de Paris continues to highlight the fruits of Michel Guy's dilettante past and to offer a possible justification for his appointment as Secretary of State for Culture. Until the middle of December the theatrical part of the programme (which includes music, dance and fine art) unfolds in some of the least hospitable places in Paris.

Peter Brook's deliberately neglected and messy theatre at the Bouffes du Nord is given over to two productions: Meredith Monk's *Education of a Girl Child*, *"An Opera"* resembles an Encounter group for tone-deaf, ailing actresses, or, if you read the programme, it is the most avant-garde event of the New York season. But *The Trojan Women*, after Euripides, by the Mamma Experimental Club, redeems the New York selection.

Theatre is taken back to its ritual source. The bewitched audience follow and flee before the invading chariots, the live serpents and the solemnly chanting women. The chants are voiced in ancient Greek, and the audience, unable to comprehend, are returned to infancy and are obliged to decipher the sense from the formalized gestures and expressions. Often audience participation is experienced as a clumsy aggression. In this case the irrepressible standing ovation and the mesmerized expression of the audience revealed the possible effects of an abused genre.

The real test of physical staying power is Luca Ronconi's *Utopia*, a conglomeration of five Aristophanes comedies and communist doctrine. It unfolds during four hours in the Parc Floral at Vincennes, and is a heavy-handed attempt to retrieve the ritual aspects of theatre. This admired director intended his production for the Unita Festival (PCI) and the dire revolutionary message might be bearable under an Italian sun. Not however, under the weather conditions of a very wintry Festival d'Automne.

Melinda Camber Porter

Hamlet and 'Shakespearian intentions'

Hamlet
National

Irving Wardle

Twelve years ago the National Theatre got off to an indifferent start with the O'Toole *Hamlet*, and it would be straining the point to say that Peter Hall has now made amends with his four-hour version starring Albert Finney.

It was inevitable that Finney would play Hamlet sooner or later, and the closing phase of the Vic regime supplies him with a neat occasion for doing so. But the production seems to have come together for reasons of that kind, rather than for any urgent need to reexamine the text.

Ten years ago when Mr Hall directed the play at Stratford, he had such a purpose, and the tragedy swung round and confronted us like a great dark mirror. You knew from personal experience who David Warner's Hamlet was.

Whatever the claims of the new version, it throws back no reflection of that sort. It is a ponderous cultural event which will attract the star-following public and gratify spectators of the "Shakespearian intentions" school. I can recall few productions less coloured by a directoral viewpoint.

Visually, Mr Hall's main contribution is to denude the stage of furniture and to cram it with actors. John Bury's set consists of a monumental doorway, centrally positioned as for ancient tragedy, and radiating silver lines across the stage floor.

With the help of draperies and background light curtains, that set serves for indoor and outdoor scenes. Initially it carries the air of a reduction of elaborate difficulties to the simplest terms. But as it conveys no sense of a prison house, and yields passages of considerable awkwardness (for example, a play scene in which Claudius and Gertrude have to turn their backs to the audience) simplicity has evidently been achieved by a short-cut.

The austerity is offset by the packs of courtly greybeards and ragged rebels who repeatedly swell the Elsinore throne room. Given Mr Hall's musical attachments, it may seem a cheap gibe to liken them to an operatic chorus; but given their undetailed performance and their artificial delivery of unison lines, the comparison is hard to resist.

The opening arrival appearance of Philip Locke as a grizzled and scholarly Horatio awakens the expectation of interestingly fresh characterization, but that turns out to be a false hope. Subsequent original details consist of Denis Quilley's doubling of Claudius and the Ghost (who, for once, is a suffering rather than an admonitory spectre), and Susan Fleetwood's beefy Ophelia who at first seems well able to look after herself. Otherwise there are no surprises, and no revelations of the force of tradition. The people are puny. Roland Culver's Polonius, clenching his eyes for emphasis, races through the part with a speed and monotony that kills the sense.

Claudius brings out Mr Quilley's capacity for building climaxes and picking out single words for thunderous emphasis; but the figure he presents communicates little beyond fear masked behind an ingratiating smile. Nor, apart from one blubbering clinch, does he establish contact with Angela Lansbury's Gertrude, itself an anonymous performance consisting of an embattled appearance and a poetry voice. It was presumably on Mr Hall's instructions that her elegy for Ophelia is prefixed by a blood-curdling "Aargh!" from off-stage.



Photograph by Anthony Crickmay

Angela Lansbury and Albert Finney

We have given up looking for princely Hamlets, but it is no easy task to say what Albert Finney is offering instead. He cuts out pathos, reflective philosophy, and melancholy; and bases his performance on energy, bluff comradeship, and sardonic derision.

The voice rasps as monotonously as a buzz saw, bringing the play scene, for instance, to a climax of insult well before the scene reaches its own climax. The antic disposition emerges early on, and until the departure for England, Hamlet stirs up things in a scholar's gown with his stocking trailing round his ankles; and, besides several line slips, some of the text is reduced to nonsense (as where he points to his own throat as the "little organ" in the pipe scene). Mr Finney has the energy and presence to carry the part physically; but he casts no light on it. Harrison Birtwistle contributes some clamorous fanfares and a nicely ominous lute and recorder accompaniment for the play scene. William Hobbs caps the quilting and helmeting of the two duellists with one of the dullest fights I can remember.

Sullivan
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Max Harrison

Just lately there has developed an interest in Sullivan without Gilbert. As usual these days, that interest was first marked with long-playing records, but is now reflected on the concert platform. "The Other Side of Sullivan" programme outlined an achievement that was uneven, yet still of some moment.

Immense and seemingly unequivocal promise was suggested by incidental music for *The Tempest*, written when the composer was a mere 18. Of course, there were no signs of an individual voice, but the technical assurance was great, as was the gift for inventing consistent and workable ideas. By the time we reached the *Macbeth* Overture of 1888, though, popular success had begun to take its toll: Sullivan's fluent Leipzig-trained skills are still evident, but the ideas seem much less interesting, the orchestration unimaginatively thick. Both this and the *Tempest* pieces received good advocacy, however, with Joseph Pilbery obtaining very respectable performances from the New Westminster Philharmonic Orchestra.

The Prologue to "The Golden Legend" attempts to depict a storm over Strasbourg Cathedral with Lucifer and the Powers of the Air trying to tear down the Cross. It was received with ovations in its day yet now sounds tepidly conventional: a similar fate presumably awaits unduly popular composers of our own time. As Lucifer, Paul Elkins was a decent baritone soloist, but the Nova Singers were shaky, especially in the anticlimactic ending for chorus and organ.

With its frankly Salvation Army brass writing, the "Te Deum" of 1872 is "official" nineteenth-century art with a vengeance. No surprise that it had its première at the Crystal Palace, or that Queen Victoria herself was an enthusiast for Sullivan's music in general.

David Morse's new ballet

The Royal Ballet's touring section begins a four-week winter tour with a two-week season at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, opening on January 26. On January 29 the company presents the world premiere of *Pandora*, with choreography by the Royal Ballet soloist David Morse, to a score by Roberto Gerhard arranged by David Atherton, and with costumes by Peter Farmer.

This is Morse's first professional work for the Royal Ballet, although he has worked extensively on workshop productions for the Royal Ballet Choreographic Group and the Association of Ballet Clubs. Gerhard wrote *Pandora* in 1944 for a production by Kurt Jooss, which was first given at the Arts Theatre, Cambridge. David Atherton conducts performances in Stratford. The role of Pandora is danced by Marion Tait, with Alain Dubreuil as Epemetheus and Stephen Jefferies as Zeus.

Other ballets in the repertory for Stratford include *Coppelia*, *Giselle*, *The Dream*, *Card Game*, *Checkmate*, *Arpege*, *Façade* and *Raymonda, Act III*.

Principal dancers include Margaret Barbieri, Alain Dubreuil, Stephen Jefferies, Desmond Kelly, Brenda Last, Vyvyan Lorrayne, Merle Park, Lois Strike and Marion Tait. Maina Gielgud is guest artist. Merle Park dances Swanilda in *Coppelia* on January 29, and Maina Gielgud appears as the Queen of the Wilis in *Giselle* on February 2 and 3, and as the Black Queen in *Checkmate* on February 4 and 5.

The company then visits the Theatre Royal, York, and the Royal Court Theatre, Liverpool, where the repertory includes *Coppelia*, *Giselle*, *Pandora*, *The Dream*, *Card Game* and *Arpege*.

Coming shortly

■ The Actors Company have completed negotiations for an extensive tour in England—supported by the Arts Council—in the spring next year with Bernard Shaw's *Widowers' Houses* directed by Philip Grout, and Alan Ayckbourn's *How the Other Half Loves*, directed by Kim Grant. The tour will take in Hull, Newcastle, Stevenage, Oxford and Bath before a two-week season in London and a six-week tour of Latin America under the auspices of the British Council.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

CINEMAS

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE. ... TOMMY (AA). The Film Event of the Year. Sep. perfs. 1.50, 4.50, 8.00. Late show F/Sat. 11.45. All seats bookable.

ODEON, HAYMARKET. (930 2...) Dustin Hoffman in LENNY (X). Sep. progs. Wk. 2.40, 5.40, 8.40. Sun. 4.30, 8.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. All seats bookable.

ODEON, LEICESTER SQUARE. ... Temporarily closed for decorating and refurnishing.

ODEON, MARBLE ARCH (723 2...) See: Near Feel You (AA). The Film Event of the Year. Sep. progs. wk. 1.30, 4.30, Sun. 4.30, 8.00. Late show F. Sat. 11.45.

ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. ... OF DISNEY MOVIES—THE JUNGLE BOOK (U). For info 240 0071. Dolby Stereo. 836 0691. Sep. progs. Wk. 2.40, 5.40, 8.45. Features 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Sat. progs. 11.15, 2.50, 5.35, 8.45. Sun. progs. 2.30, 5.30, 8.45. BASIL. Late show Fri. 11.45.

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 ... ENIGMA OF KASPAR HAUSER (A). Pgs. 1.20, 4.20, 6.20, 8.40.

PHOENIX (formerly REX). Opp. Finchley Station. 883 2023. THE ENIGMA OF KASPAR HAUSER (A). Pgs. 2.15, 4.20, 6.30, 8.40.

PLAZA 1 ... 2. Regent ... 8... 6696 6395. Box Office open 11.30 to 7 p.m. (Not Suns.). ... Glenda Jackson, Michael ... Helmut Berger, THE ROMAN ENGLISHWOMAN (AA). Daily 5.00, 8.20. Sep. perfs. Sat. only.

GONE WITH THE WIND (A) 70mm. Progs: Sep perfs. 1.2... 8.30. All seats bookable.

PRINCE CHARLES, Lric. Sq. 437 ... 2nd Great Year. EMMANUELLE (X) Sep. perfs Sun. (Inc. Sun.) 11.15, 1.00, 3.05, 5.10, 7.05, 9.00. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats Bkble. Lic'd Bar. Ritz, Leicester Sq. 437 ... 3 OF THE CONDOR (AA). Daily 2.50, 5.10, 7.30, 9.50. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.50 p.m.

SCENE 1, Lric Sq. (Wardour St. ... 1470. Cont. Daily 12.30. Late Fri. & Sat. 11.30. Ken Ru... LISZTOMANIA (X). Progs. 2.20, 3.45, 7.05, 9.25. Late Fri & Sat. 11.45.

SCENE 2, Lric. Sq. (Wardour St. ... 1470. Cont. Daily 1.05. Late Fri. & Sat. 10.55. WHAT'S UP (U). 1.15, 5.10, 9.05. Rp. AND THE BEAN (X). 3.05, Late Show Fri. & Sat. 10.55.

SCENE 3, Lric. Sq. (Wardour St. ... 1470. THE TOWERING INF... (A). Sep. perfs. Daily 2.00, 5.30. Late Show Fri. & Sat. Seats Bkble—All Perfs.

SCENE 4, Lric. Sq. (Wardour St. ... 1470. 2nd YEAR. THE EXO... (X). Directed by William Pe... Sep. Perfs. Daily 12.30, 3.00, 5.30, 8.00. Late Show Fri. & Sat. Box Office Open Daily 10-8. 12-8. Seats Bkble—All Perfs.

WARNER WEST END, Leicester Square. Tel. 439 0... 1 Tully Savalas, James Mason, J... Culp. INSIDE OUT (A). Sep. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late show 11.00.

2 BARRY LYNDON (A). a... STANLEY KUBRICK ... O'NEAL, MARISA BERENSON. progs. Wk. 12... 4.05, 7.55. Late show Fri., 11.40.

3 Dirk Bogarde, Ava Gardner, MISSION TO KILL (AA). Sep. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late show 11.30. All seats may be booked.

4 A Ken Russell film starring Daliray, LISZTOMANIA (X). progs. Wk. 1.20, 3.40, 6.00, 8.20. Sun. 3.50, 6.50, 8.15. Late Sat. 11.30.

EXHIBITIONS

LONDON DUNGEON. Exhibition of Medieval Degradation. Dammed Death in vast dark vaults by London Bridge Stn. Daily 10-5. Inclusive. S.E.1. 403 0606.

OLYMPIA INTERNATIONAL SHOW JUMPING CHAMPIONSHIPS. Dec. 17 to 21. WED. GALA 7... Thurs. to Sat. 2 p.m. and 7... Sun. 2.30 p.m. BOOK NOW—OLYMPIA. 02-371...

ART EXHIBITIONS

ALBANY GALLERY, 14 Masons ... St. James's, S.W.1. 839 6119. English Watercolours. Until Dec. 19th. Mon.-Fri.: 10-5.30.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 Dering St., ... BRITISH ART 1890-1975. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30 01-629 ...

BELGRAVE GALLERY, 17 Motcomb St., S.W.1. 235 6... ALFRED HAYWARD (1907-1974). Centenary Exhibition. Open Mon.-Fri., 10-5. Open Thurs. 18th Dec. until 9.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—Turner W... colours. Weekys. 10-5, Sun. 2-5.

CHRISTIE'S CONTEMPORARY A... 11 Albemarle Street, W1. 499 15... Original Graphics for christmas from £25. Monday-Friday 9.30-5.30. Sats. ...

CHRISTOPHER MENDEZ, 734 ... Gillray Prints. ... Lexington St., W.1. Mon.-Fri., ...

COLNAGHI'S, 14 Old Bond Street ... 493 7408. English and French Century Drawings and Watercolours. Marquet Stamps—Matisse ... Until Jan 10. Daily 9.30-5.30. Sats ...

William Darby Gallery, ... 58 New Bond St., W.1. 629 3... PATRICK SYMONS. Part I: Recent work until 19th D... Part II: Earlier work until 23 Ja...

FIELDBORNE GALLERIES, ... 65 Queens Grove, NW8. 01-586 3... ENGLISH & SCOTTISH PAINTING.

FINE ART SOCIETY, ... 148 New Bond Street. 01-629 5116. LAURENCE WHISTLER Glass ... & Paintings by GERALD KELLY.

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St., ... James's, SW1. 01-839 3942. Impo... Mid 19th and 20th century painting, drawings and sculpture. Includ... works by Moore, Picasso, Schw... Klee, Dali, Feininger, Lindner, ... in the Lower Christie ... Presents—pictures from £20 to £50. Mon.-Fri. 10.00-5.30. Sats. 10.0... 12.30.

FRY GALLERY, ... 58 Jermyn St., St. James's, SW1. CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION. 500 English water-colours and drawings from £5 to £25. Mon.-Fri., 10.00-5.30; 01-493 ...

GALLERY 27, 27a Grafton St., W... 01-493 6993. PRESENTS: Co... temporary paintings, drawings, sculptures, prints. Until Christmas. Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30; Sats. 10-1.

GERALD M. NORMAN GALLERY, 8 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.1. CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION. Early English Watercolours. Until Dec. 20th.

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Ba... S.E.1. (Arts Council) Burne-Jo... until 4 Jan. Mon.-Fri.: 10-8. ... 10-5. Sun. 2.30-6. Adm. 50p. Co... rem. students, O.A.P.s: 25p. ... all day Mon., Tues.-Fri.: 2-8 p... Also admits to New Work II.

HAZLITT GOODEN & FOX, 58 Bury Street, St. James's, S.W. ... 01-930 0402. VILLIERS DAVID ... Oil Paintings, Drawings & Watercol... Mon.-Fri.: 10-5.30, until 19th D...

JOCELYN FELDING FINE ART, ... 28 New Bond Street, W.1. Christmas Exhibition of Watercolo... by Sir Albert Richardson, P.R.A. Mon.-Fri.: 9.30-5.30. ... 01-499 ...

KAPLAN GALLERY, 8 Cork St., ... W.1. An Exhibition of Paint... Watercolours, Drawings and Etc... by Sir Frank Brangwyn, R.A. 1... 1956. Mon.-Fri. 10-5. Sats. ... 01-437 0064.

LEFEVRE GALLERY. An Exhibitio... 19th and 20th Century Paintings, Sculpture, including works ... Bonnard, Derain, Feininger, ... Leger, Marini, Marquet, Matisse, ... Monet, Pissarro, Renoir, Sisley, ... Stael, Tassy and Toulouse-Lau... Weekdays: 10-5; Saturdays: 10-... 30 Bruton Street, London, W.1. ... 01-493 1572-3.

LEGER GALLERIES, 13 Old Bon... ... Annual Exhibition ... EARLY ENGLISH WATERCOLO... Mon.-Fri., 9-5.30; Sats., 10-...

MAPLEBOROUGH, 4 Albemarle St., ... AUERBACH. KOKOSCHKA. ... MOREAU and SUTHERLAND. Mon.-... 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

MOORLAND GALLERY, 23 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 69... Pictures for Presents ... Until 20 Dec. ... Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5; Sats. 10-1...

REDFERN GALLERY, 20 Cork ... GRAPHICS, December '75. ... 20 Cork Street, London, W.1.

ROLAND, BROWSE & DELBAN... 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 79... RODIN—ART ... Two divergent attitudes. ... Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30 and 23rd D...

ROY MILES GALLERY, 6 Duke Street, St. James's, ... London, S.W.1. 01-930 8... ENGLISH & EUROPEAN ... PAINTINGS ... OF SPECIAL INTEREST. Monday-Friday 10-6. Saturday 10-1.

SABIN GALLERIES, LTD., ... English Drawings, as ... Presents. Daily 9.30-5.30, ... 10-12.30. 1 Cork Street, W.1.

SOMERVILLE & SIMPSON, 157 ... Paintings, Drawings and Prin... 11 Savile Row, W1. Mon-Fri 9-5...

SPINK, ... Until 19th December ... EXHIBITION OF 18th and 19... CENTURY ENGLISH ... Weekdays 9.30-5.30. Saturday ... Thursday until 7. 7 King Stree... James's, S.W.1.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, SW1. ... NASH. Paintings, Watercolor... Drawings. Until 28 Dec. ... Weekdays 10-6; Sats. 2-6. Adm. ... Schoolchildren, students & O.A.P.s ...

TRYON GALLERY, 41 Dover St., ... 01-493 5161. AFRICA '75. P... and Drawings by Jonathan ... worthy. Until 20th Dec. Mon ... 9.30-6. Sat. 10-1.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, ... The Land. 30th century land... photographs. Progs. 10.00, ... Suns. 2.30-5.30. Adm. 40p.

WILDENSTEIN, 147 New Bond St., W.1. FRED UDDINGTON. Paintings and Pastel Watercolo... Weekdays 10-5.30. Saturdays 10-... Until 20th December. ... Admission free.

JOHN MARTIN MEZZOTINTS, for Parades, Less Famous ... VICTORIAN ETCHINGS, ... Prices from £12—also ... MASTERPIECES IN Chapell ... Gainsborough to Chapell ... WILLIAM WESTON GALLE... 58 Albemarle ... W.1. ...

RSC ... JUDI DENCH ... IAN McKELLEN ... ANNA CALDER-MARSHALL ... BERNARD SHAW'S ... TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD ... Wonderful. Superb. Fascinating. ... GLOBE THEATRE

GATE CINEMA NOTTING HILL ... "It is one of the best films about the life of homosexuals, their passions, their quarrels" ... FASSBINDER'S FOX AND HIS FRIENDS

هكذا من الأصل

ENTERTAINMENTS

ALSO ON PAGE 14

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OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN. 240 1066
THE ROYAL OPERA
Tight & Mon 7.30 Rigoletto: Tomor 7.30 Barber of Seville: Thursday at 7.00. Royal Opera Benevolent Fund Gala. Elisir d'amore. Seats avail. Jour.
Mats. daily 2.0 & 5.0. Evenings 7.30 The Four Seasons. Rilels, Bliches. Wed. 7.30 Romeo and Jul.

SADLER'S WELLS. (01-836 1911)
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Night & Tue, 7.30 La Belle Helene: mor. 7.30 The Merry Widow: Wed. Salome: Thur. No performance.

SADLER'S WELLS TH., Rosebery Av. E.C.1. 837 1672. Recorded bkg. inf: 278 8450). Last performance tomor. LONDON CONTEMPORARY DANCE THEATRE. Tonight 7.30: Waterless Method of Swimming Instructions: The Cage at Five: Gadfly. Sadly, Madly: Troy Game. tomor. 7.30: Diary: David and Jolliath: Chinese.

SADLER'S WELLS TH., Rosebery Av., E.C.1. 837 1672. Tom. 15 to March 20. Eves. 7.30. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2.30 at 2.30. GILBERT & SULLIVAN season. Tue. & Wed.: Trial by Jury and HMS Pinafore. Dec. 18, 19, 20: Pirates of Penzance.

THE LONDON OPERA CENTRE, 490 Commercial Rd., E.1. 01-790 3468.
ALCESTE—LULLY
Dec. 17-20 at 7.30.
First known stage performance in England.

CONCERTS

AUTUMN AT SNAPE MALTINGS
Sunday, 20th December, 8 p.m.
PIANO RECITAL—FOU TS'ONG
Scarlatti, Schubert, Debussy
Booking now: Festival Office
Tel.: 072 885 [illegible]

ROYAL ALBERT HALL Sunday 2.30.
BACH CHOIR cond. David Willcocks. CAROLS for choir and audience.

THEATRE

ALPHI THEATRE. 01-836 7611
Mon. 7.30. Mat. Thur. Sat. 5.0
JEAN SIMMONS ANGELA BADDELEY
JOSS ACKLAND in
A LITTLE NIGHT MUSIC
Music that ravishes the senses & is blessed with genius."—Guardian.

BERY. 836 3878. Repertory Season. Tonight 8, tomor. 4.30. Thur. 8.
ES LAPOTAIRE TIMOTHY WEST
ILINE JAMESON LYTH FARLEIGH
" Impressively charming." S. Tel.
ROOM WITH A VIEW
" A gracious comedy " D. Tel.
mor. 8.15. Mon. Tue. & Wed. 8
A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY

BWYCH. 836 6404. hr. 836 5335
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
FOR FIVE WEEKS ONLY
Graham Greene's new comedy
THE RETURN OF A. J. RAFFLES
(Evenings 7.30. Mat. Sat. 2.30)

BASSADORS. 01-836 1171/3212
renings 8.0. Mat. Tues 2.30. Sat. & Boxing Day 5.30 & 8.30
HAPPY AS A SANDBAG
New Hit Musical by Ken Lee
Delightful. Don't Miss it." D. Exp.

POLLO THEATRE. 437 2663
RONALD PICKUP in
The Award-Winning comedies
by ALAN AYCKBOURN
THE NORMAN CONQUESTS
" BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR "
Evening Standard Drama Award.
ING TOGETHER Tue., Mon., Wed. 15: RND & R'ND THE GARDEN mor. 5.30. Th. 8.15: TABLE NNERS Tomor. 8.30. Wed. 3.0.

TS THEATRE CLUB. 836 2132
Newport St. (adj.) Leics. Sq. Underground Inst. temp. membership all 15p. Eves. Tues. to Sun. at 8.
NIE ROSS. MIRIAM MARGOLYES
KENNEDY'S CHILDREN
A blockbuster." C. Barnes. NY Tms
LAST 3 WEEKS

MBRIDGE THEATRE. 836 6056
chael DENISON, Derek GRIFFITHS
THE BLACK MIKADO
The best musical of 1975 " S. Times
renings £10: Wed., Sat. 5.0 & 8.15.

ARNABY ST. THEATRE, W.1. D'ly. Mon.-Sat. 1.15 p.m. NOEL COWARD'S "Sail Along Silvery Sea" with Helen Heton. 229 7382.

ASINO THEATRE. 01-437 6877
ed. price revs. tily 7.30 (ex. Dec. 3, 16). Ms. Sat. 2.30. Opens Dec. 18
DANNY LA RUE
in a New Family Xmas Show
QUEEN DANNIELLA

OMEDY. 930 2578. Evs. 8. Sats. at 5.30 & 8.30. Mats. Thurs. 3
FRANCIS LEIGH AMANDA ATTHEWS LAWSON BARRIE
A TOUCH OF SPRING
Directed by Allan Davis
THIS JOYOUS COMEDY." Ev. News

ITERION. 930 3216. Pic. Circus Evgs. 8.15. mat. Thur., Sat. 5.00
ason extends. ROSENCRANTZ AND GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD
Tom Stoppard's superb comedy." FT

URRY LANE. 01-836 8108
Evs. 7.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.30
MICHAEL CRAWFORD IN
LILLY
A NEW MUSICAL
MICHAEL CRAWFORD—A WHOPPING, WONDERFUL STAGE STAR." lews of the Wed. " HE AND HIS BOW ARE A TREAT." S. Express.

UCHESS. 836 8243
Evenings 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.15, 9.0
OH! CALCUTTA!
NOW IN ITS 6TH YEAR
Breathtakingly beautiful." S. Tel.
The nudity is stunning."—D. Tel.

UKE OF YORK'S 836 5122. Mon-Th Fri., Sat. & Bnk Dy. 5.30 & 8.30
LESLIE PHILLIPS ROY KINNEAR
Two of the funniest men on the British stage. Laughs come thick and fast."
ROGER'S LAST STAND

UKE OF YORK'S. 01-836 5122.
Richard Goolden Ian Talbot in
TOAD OF TAD HALL
sts. Dec. 22-Jan. 1. Book now.

ORTUNE. 836 2238. Evenings 8.0. Friday & Sat. 6.30 & 9.0
Boxing Day one perf. at 3.
HE CHARLES PERCE SHOW
Devastatingly funny."—Daily Mirror
" WICKEDLY FUNNY."—E. News

ARRICK THEATRE. 01-836 4061
venings 8.15. Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. & Boxing Day 6.1 & 8.40
ICHARD BRIERS " Marvellous " Gdn
ABSENT FRENDS
" ALAN AYCKBOURN'S FINEST FUNNIEST PLAY."—Harold Hobson

LOBE. 01-437 1592. Evenings 7.30
Mats. Wed. Sat. & Boxing Day 3.0
RSC—FOR 12 WEEK ONLY
JUDI DENCH IAN McKELLEN
ANNA CALDER-MARSHALL in
TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD
By Bernard Shaw

REENWICH. 858 7755. Kropp's Last Tape & In Memory of Carmen Miranda. Tonight 8.0, tomor. 2.30 & 8.0.

REENWICH. 858 7755.
Dec. 26-Jan. 3 CAMELOT PIE
FAMILY CHRISTMAS SHOW. Mats. 2.30, Eves. 6.30 (Jan. 2. mat only) and HINGE & BRACKE at 9.15.

AMPSTEAD. 722 9301. BOXFCAMES by Kroetz. Evs. 7.30 WORLD by Roger McGough. Evs. 9. From Mon. at 2.30 MR BAT'S VARIETY SHOW WITH MR PUNCH.

AYMARKET. 930 9832. Last Prfs. Tod't at 8. Tomor. 3 & 8.15.
HERBERT LOM TRIUMPHS" E News
NIGEL STOCK in
BETZI
William Douglas Home is one of the richest writers in the country. ENCHANTING ENTERTAINMENT." S Tms

AYMARKET THEATRE. 930 9832.
rev. Mon 8.0. Opens Tues. 7.0 Subs. .0. Mat. Wed. 2.30. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15
dward Woodward, Geraldine McEwan. Jennie Linden. Edward Hardwicke in Frederick Lonsdale's
ON APPROVAL

ER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. at 2.30. Sats. 5.45 and 8.30. Boxing Day 3 and 8. The New Hit American Musical
PI TOMBI
" PULSATING MUSICAL " Evg. News. The huge cast is superb ". S. Tms.

ING'S HEAD 226 1916. Evgs. 8.0. Dinner 7. MIRROR Company present Joan Gerr's THE MAIDS + NORM & ARMED at 1.15 a.m.

ING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488. Mon. to Th. 8. Fri. Sat. 7.30, 9.30
THE ROCK HORROR SHOW
" Best MUSICAL OF THE YEAR."
—Evening Standard drama award.

LITTLE ANGEL MARIONETTE SHOW
14 Dagmar Passage, N.1
01-226 1787
Saturday, Dec. 13th, 11 a.m.
THE JABBY SHOW
Saturday, Dec. 13th, 3 p.m.
AMAHL AND THE NIGHT VISITORS
Extra Sho at 6 p.m.
AMAHL AND THE NIGHT VISITORS
Sunday, Dec. 14th, 3 p.m.
AMAHL AND THE NIGHT VISITORS

LYRIC. 01-437 3686. Evenings 8.0. Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30
JOAN PLOWRIGHT HELEN MIRREN. JOHN MOFFAT. RANK (-RIMES in A new comedy by BEN TRAVERS
THE BED BEFORE YESTERDAY
"Wittiest sex comedy of the year". Exp.
" The Sauciest " returns Jan 1 in Rep.

MAYFAIR THEATRE 01-629 3036
Evenings 8.15. S. 5.30 & 8.40
Billie WHITELAW, James FERRIS and Dinsdale LANDEN in
ALPHABETICAL ORDER
"Michael Frayn's comedy in a delightful experience." E.S Last 2 weeks.

The Times Special Reports.
All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter

THEATRES

MAYFAIR. 499 3811. From Dec. 22
SOVEY'S CHRISTMAS SHOW
Daily 2.0, 5.0, Sat. 10.30, 2.0, 4.0

MERMAID. 248 7656. Fond 248 2835
Dec. 15-Jan. 17 Booking now
Mats. daily 2.0 & 5.0. Evenings Jan. 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 17 at 8.15
Swift's
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS
with Mike D'Abo, William Rushton
Red. price prevs. Sat., Mar. 2.0 & 5.0

NEW END. 435 4116. DEATH STORY by David Edgar. 8 p.m. Last week.

NEW LONDON. 01-405 0072
Dec. 19-Jan. 24. Booking now!
SPIKE MILLIGAN, BERNARD MILES in the Mermaid Theatre's Award Winning Production of
TREASURE ISLAND
Red. price prevs. Tues. Dec. 16, at 7.30 and Wed. Dec. 17, at 2.30, 5.30.

NEW LONDON. 405 0072. Jan. 1
BRUCE FORSYTH
in his own "one man" laughter show.

NEW VICTORIA. 01-834 0671
Opens Dec. 26 at 7.30. Mats. Wed. 2.30 and 7.30. Sat. 2.30 & 7.30.
David Hamilton, Adrienne Posta, Sally James Christopher Beeny, Jenny Tomasin, Tommy Vance
Kenneth Conner in
ALADDIN

OLD VIC. THE NATIONAL THEATRE
928 7616. Tonight & Mon. at 7.30
Tomor. at 2.15 & 7.30:
PHAEDRA BRITANNICA
by Tony Harrison
after Racine's Phedre
Tues. & Wed. 7. Thur. 2:
HAMLET
Some seats held for sale day of performance from 10 a.m.

OPEN SPACE in association with THE GOETHE-INSTITUT. 580 4970. Temp. m'ship. Mat. tomor. 5.0: BRECHT-TUCHOLSKY EVENING. Eva Meier accompanied by Barton Weber. Tonight, tomor. 8.0 FRANK WEDEKIND. Eva Meier and Wolf Euba accompanied by Karl-Heinz Klein.

OPEN SPACE. 580 4970. Temp. m'ship. Premiere Wed. Dec 17 at 7.0. Subs. Dec. 18, 19, 20, 27, 28 at 8.0. ARTAUD AT RODEZ by Charles Marowitz.

PALACE. 437 6834. Mon. to Th. 8.0 Fri., Sat. & Box. Day. 6.0 & 8.40
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. Opens Wed. at 7.0. Subs. daily 2.45 and 7.30
LULU. RON MOODY
RACHEL GURNEY in PETER PAN

PHOENIX. 836 8611. From Dec. 15. A. A. Milne's WINNIE THE POOH. Mat. dly. 2 pm & Tue., Sat. 11 am. For extra perfs. until Dec. 15 phone Box Office.

PICCADILLY. (437 4506)
Mon.-Thurs. 8. Fri. & Sat. 6. 8.40
ROYAL VARIETY HIT SHOW
KWA ZULU
" Probably the most compulsively enjoyable musical show in London." F.T.
" A joyous occasion indeed." S. Exp.
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CHARLES DICKENS CHRISTMAS CAROL
The story of Scrooge

PRINCE OF WALES. 01-930 8681
Evgs. 8.0. Fri. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
HARRY SECOMBE
in THE PLUMBER'S PROGRESS
" Lovable, clowning, excellent singing."—D. Mir.

QUEEN'S THEATRE. 01-734 1166
Evenings 8.0. Mat. Thurs., 5.0. Sat. & Boxing Day 5.30 & 8.30 (NO PERFS. December 22-25).
ALAN BATES in
OTHERWISE ENGAGED
A new play by SIMON GRAY
Directed by HAROLD PINTER

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEATRE 734 1593. At 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents
THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA '75
Open on Sundays from Jan. 4
Closed Christmas Day only.

REGENT. 323 2707. Evenings 8.30, Fri. & Sat. 7.0 & 9.15
BOXING DAY one perf. at 9.15
2ND YEAR OF SENSATIONAL STAGE SHOW OF THE SEVENTIES
LET MY PEOPLE COME
AN ADULT MUSICAL
" Never a dull moment."—E. News.
100 tickets held for sale at door.

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JOURNAL OF ANAIS NIN
Prev Tues. Opens Wed. next 7.
LE GRAND MAGIC CIRCUS

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745. Last 2 wks. Evenings at 8. Sats. 5 & 8.30
TOM COURTENAY in
THE FOOL
by Edward Bond

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evs. 8. Tues. 2.45. Sats. & Box. Day 5 & 8
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN
26th YEAR

SAVOY. 836 8888. Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. at 2.30 & Sat. at 5
Barbara MULLEN and Derek BOND in AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
MURDER IN THE VICARAGE

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE 01-836 6596
Evs. 7.30. Mat. Wed., Sat. 3.0
JOHN LE MESURIER, CLIVE DUNN in
DAD'S ARMY
" Funny and touching . . total artistic success."—Sunday Times.

SHAW. 01-388 1394. Evenings 7.30
7.84 Theatre Co. England presents
YOBBO NOWT by John McGrath.

SHAW THEATRE. 01-388 1394
KIDNAPPED AT CHRISTMAS
A new comedy for children by WILLIS HALL. Mon. to Fri. 11 a.m. & 2.30. Sat. 2.30 only.

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DOORS RISE
Richard CALDICOT, Andrew SACHS
NO SEX, PLEASE
WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by Allan Davis
LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH 5th Year
Christmas parking allowed nearby.

THEATRE ROYAL, Stratford, E.15. (01-534 0310. Evenings at 8.0.
NICKLEBY & ME!
A New Dickens Musical for all the family

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8. Tues. 2.45. Sats. & Box. Day 5 & 8
Marti LOCKWOOD
Paul DANEMAN & Barrie INGHAM
DOUBLE EDGE
"SUPERB . . . the cleverest who-dun-it I have seen for years." D. Telegraph.
Nearby streets NOT affected
By Xmas Parking restrictions

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Evgs. 8.0. Wed., Sat. 6.0 & 8.45
MIKE YARWOOD
In " THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE "
" . . . greatly enjoyable revue."—Exp.

WEMBLEY EMPIRE POOL. Opens Dec. 18 at 7.45. FABULOUS ICE PANTO
DICK WHITTINGTON
Dec. perfs: Daily 2 & 6, Dec. 26 & all Sats. 2, 5 & 8. Children & OAPs ½ price most perfs. 01-902 1234.

WESTMINSTER. 834 0283
Evgs. 7.30. Wed. & Sat. 2.30
Chichester Festival Theatre Production
A NEW CHRISTMAS MUSICAL
FOLLOW THE STAR
" The Perfect Family Show " S. Ex.
Additional Mats Dec 16, 18, 30, Jan 1.

WHITEHALL. 930 6692/7765
Evgs. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.15, 8.45
" Funniest play in London." Vogue
WHAT THE BUTLER SAW

WINDMILL THEATRE. 437 6312
PAUL RAYMOND presents
LET'S GET LAID
Twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0
2nd SENSATIONAL YEAR
Closed Christmas Day only.

WYNDHAMS. 836 3028
Evgs. 8. Fri. 8. Sats. 5 & 8
JOHN GIELGUD RALPH RICHARDSON
National Theatre Production
HAROLD PINTER'S
NO MAN'S LAND
Directed by PETER HALL
" GREAT ACTING AT ITS HIGHEST PITCH." E.N. Must end Jan. 24.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic) 928 6363. Tnt. Tue. 8. Mon. 7 CHARLEY'S AUNT. Sat. 2.30 p.m. FANTASTIC FAIRGROUND for families & children: 9.15 p.m. ALL WALKS OF LIFE (from JOHN LENNON). 'Twas brillig . . . Guardian Hilarious . . . Times. Wed.. Thu.. 8 MACBETH.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 928 6363. Tnt. Mon., Tue. 8 THE ARCHITECT & THE EMPEROR OF ASSYRIA. 70p.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051. From 8.15. Dns. & Dcg. At 9.30 New Revue SWEET TEMPTATION and at 11 p.m.
ROLF HARRIS

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861
Seat Prices ALL SEATS BKBLE.
1: BARRY LYNDON (A). wk. & Sun. 2.55, 7.55. Late show Sat. 11.35.
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ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Joan Micklin Silver's HESTER STREET (U). Progs. 1.45, 4.00, 6.15, 8.35.
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CINECENTA. Lic. Sq. 930 0631/2. (1) SWIMPOOL (X).
COLUMBIA. Shaftesbury Ave. (754 6414). CONFESSIONS OF A WINDOW CLEANER (X). 2.10 (not Sun.), 5.35, 9.00. BLAZING SADDLES (AA). 3.45, 7.15. Late show Sat 11.00.
CURZON. Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737.
A WOMAN UNDER THE INFLUENCE (AA). Film at 2.35, 5.30, 8.15. Late show Sat. 11 p.m.
DOMINION. Tott. Ct. Rd. (580 9562) James Cagn. ROLLERBALL (AA). Sep. Prvas. wk. 1.15, 4.15, 8.00, Sun. 3.00, 8.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.30. All seats may be booked.
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The Times Special Reports.
All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter

The risks of 'social' hormone treatment

"Where the hormones there moan I," wrote Aldous Huxley, but his cynical comment on the influence on personality of our internal chemistry was made before it became normal for women to take artificial hormones for most of their lifetimes. Nowadays in western countries, between a quarter and a half of all young women take oestrogen-progestogen contraceptive pills, and as they reach the menopause more and more of them are following the North American practice of taking oestrogens as hormone replacement therapy for the rest of their lives.

Anyone questioning the medical wisdom or safety of this life-long dependence on one or other hormone cocktail is likely to be lectured on the sexist attitudes of traditional medicine; doctors, it is said, should not deny women the right to control their fertility and postpone the physical changes of age if they are willing to accept the small risks that hormone treatment entails.

Unfortunately, the size of those risks is still far from certain. Within the past month or so several new reports have appeared of adverse effects of long-term hormone treatment. Much publicity has been given to the withdrawal this week of two oral contraceptives because one of their constituents, the progestogen megestrol acetate, was found to cause breast tumours in beagle bitches: yet this is probably the least disturbing of the recent reports. Beagles are known to be unusually prone to develop breast tumours, and megestrol acetate is not the first drug that has been found to stimulate their growth. More important, careful monitoring in several countries has failed to find any evidence that women who have taken the pill are any more likely to develop breast tumours than those who have not: the risk may even be reduced.

The doubts about the oestrogens used in hormone replacement therapy are more serious. Two separate research groups in the United States claimed last week that menopausal women who took oestrogens increased their risk of developing cancer of the lining of the uterus—endometrial carcinoma. The warning was based on examination of the medical histories of several hundred women with this form of cancer: half of them had been given long-term oestrogen treatment compared with only 15 per cent of women with other forms of cancer. Oestrogen replacement therapy has also been linked with blood clotting abnormalities, and there is growing evidence that oral contraceptives may precipitate coronary thrombosis or stroke in women who smoke heavily or exhibit other predisposing factors such as raised blood pressure.

There is always a danger of over-reaction to reports of this kind. In 1970, wide publicity was given to a recommendation by the Committee on Safety of Drugs that the dose of oestrogen in oral contraceptives should be kept at 50 microgrammes in order to reduce the risk of thrombosis. So much alarm was generated that tens of thousands of women stopped taking their pills overnight and many of them became pregnant. Nothing in the recent reports justifies panic responses of that kind.

Twenty years' experience with oral contraception has given a clear picture of its overall safety. So many million women have taken the pill and their health has been watched so closely that it is most unlikely that any new major side effect will emerge. From time to time very rare new disorders (such as a recently discovered form of liver tumour) may be reported; but there is no need to revise the verdict of the Royal College of General Practitioners that the medical benefits of the pill outweigh any adverse effects. It remains true that it is safer for a woman to take the pill than to drive a motor car. But it is a dangerous oversimplification to assess risks simply on mass statistics; each woman responds in her own way.

At whatever age it is prescribed, hormone therapy must alter the internal chemical balance; and oestrogens in particular are known to affect blood clotting factors, the fats and sugars in the circulation, the blood pressure, body weight, and the mental state. The extent of these effects varies widely from woman to woman, depending on factors such as her age, weight, and her emotional and physical make-up—and it is this variability that complicates the prescription of these drugs.

The purpose of much of the current research on women receiving hormone treatment is to find the factors that influence susceptibility to side effects. As more and more of these risk factors become known, it may become possible to identify the women who are likely to become ill if given hormones and for whom an alternative treatment should be prescribed. At the same time more attention is being given to the development of tests which can monitor the health of women on long-term therapy.

No one believes any longer that it is possible to have a drug which is effective (that is, changes the internal chemistry) without there being some risk of side effects, short or long-term. As the risks become clearer, the balance of advantages can be measured more accurately. For example, the convenience and the reliability of the pill matter most in the early adult years, but many young couples are now deciding that once their family is complete a more satisfactory method of contraception is for one of them to be sterilized. Similarly there is no doubt of the benefits of oestrogen therapy in relieving the unpleasant physical symptoms experienced by some women at the menopause: but the benefits of indefinite treatment are less clear-cut and have to be set against the accumulating evidence of its dangers.

The national drug-regulating committees here and in Europe and America are acutely conscious of their responsibilities and if anything tend to be over cautious. Only comparatively recently have very large numbers of women been on long-term hormone treatment, so that fresh information will continue to emerge on new side-effects and dangers in both women and in the thousands of animals used in toxicity experiments. These new data will alter medical opinions about the balance of advantage against risk; but there is one big difference between these forms of hormone therapy and most other uses for drugs in medicine. A risk that has to be taken in the attempted cure of a disease may be unacceptable when the purpose of the treatment is more social than medical.

Dr Tony Smith
Medical Correspondent

China: Sociology in the street

China has no social workers. At Peking University they have stopped teaching sociology. In a country where the basic necessities of life—food, clothing and shelter—are guaranteed by the state, the expert in helping people accept their position seems unnecessary.

Of course, observations based on a three-week study tour are simplistic and beg many questions. For example, it is essential to remember that China does not have the same kind of tradition of reforming or paternalistic benefactors of the poor, although like all developing countries it had its missionaries. While social conditions are universally adequate, China remains painfully poor and comparisons based on Western standards are unfair.

But China seems to have developed techniques for dealing with social problems that are not only effective but do not involve people in wrestling with a maze of regulations administered by remote officials. One reason is that everyone is involved in building the new society and regulations are simple enough to be understood.

At a primary school in Kweilin we found children being taught formally in classes of up to 50 pupils, with discipline firmly enforced. Yes, we were told, some children are naughty. They might, for example, become so happy playing basketball that they would forget their surroundings and break a window.

The consequences were clearly understood by everybody. Windows were the property of the state and had to be paid for; students and teachers would repair the damage, but the child's parents would pay the cost. The child would be involved in discussions to make him understand his error, and persistent misbehaviour would lead to public self-criticism.

Understanding social responsibility means accepting that living standards having been transformed, further progress will be slow. Adequate shelter still means that in cities like Canton and Kweilin, some people have to live in the tiniest rooms. They are not slums, but they offer minimal living space, and their inhabitants cook over open fires in the streets, and wash their clothes under poor street lighting or by river banks.

But on an industrial estate outside Shanghai, workers had both gas and electricity as well as private bathrooms and kitchens. Those modern apartment buildings were clearly setting the standards for the future.

In the fields, peasants still use the kinds of hoes and threshing machines that were used 30 or 40 years ago. They terrace hills by hand, digging out the earth and carting it away in baskets carried on shoulder poles. But mechanization is advancing. On a commune outside Canton, 95 per cent of the earth is now turned by machines.

It remains a life of unrelenting hard labour, with unparalleled organization at every level But life in China is not neatly parcelled according to age, occupation or sex. Children are expected to do manual labour as a normal part of their education.

In the East-is-Red kindergarten in Canton, catering for children from three to six, the "manual labour" consisted of 20 minutes a day making up cardboard boxes. At Kweilin, primary school children spent three hours a week making matchboxes or filling packets with soap powder. At a middle school in Nanking, boys and girls aged 14 and 15 sorted bricks from a demolished building whose site was being cleared for a new administrative block, and we met some of their schoolmates working on an assembly line at a lorry and tractor factory near by.

Equally, adults are not expected to confine themselves to their work. Skilled workers do part-time teaching work, for example, supervising schoolchildren making electrical converters for trains. Highly qualified professionals share their skills and learn from the peasants. At a large teaching hospital in Canton we were told that "even professors" have to help cleaning the wards, doctors help nurses at busy times and spend one third of their year in the countryside.



Primary school pupils in Kweilin doing their "manual labour"—filling packets with soap powder.

The chief task of doctors spending time in the countryside is to train the "barefoot" doctors—peasants with some medical skills who deal with common ailments and spread family planning advice and help. But the doctors also have to do manual labour in the fields alongside the peasants.

Old people, who retire from factories on a pension of 70 per cent of their final salary, are also expected to take a full part in their communities. They help run residents' committees, and are automatically included on the revolutionary committees which manage everything from communes and factories to schools and hospitals. Many "retired" workers are also employed in neighbourhood factories.

Mothers return to work within a few months of giving birth. Their children will be cared for in nurseries or by their grannies, a disappearing source of help because the new generations of Chinese women will work full time. But as the need for nurseries increases, they will be provided because women are seen as part of the productive force.

China thus seems to avoid many social problems by not categorizing people, but giving them all a role in society. Perhaps the clearest indication we were given was at a school for deaf and mute children in one of the 10 districts of Shanghai.

One third of the children had transferred to ordinary schools after treatment with acupuncture had improved their hearing and speech. For those children, going to a special school did not mean being cut off from the normal life of their peers, nor did it foreshadow a life of dependence when they left.

Like all other school children in China, deaf and mute pupils do manual labour and they are confidently expected to fill full time jobs as adults. Political study is a set part of the curriculum: the first thing they are taught to say is "Long live Chairman Mao".

Such schools are widespread: each of Shanghai's districts has one. But, perhaps because of the remarkable advances in Chinese medicine, the school we visited had been unable to fill its first year class because of the lack of deaf mutes in the district.

I asked whether there were similar schools for children suffering from other handicaps. Our hosts said there was one school for the blind in Shanghai, but both physically and mentally handicapped children go to normal schools. Mentally handicapped children would be helped to keep pace by their classmates and teachers. The implication is that there is no parallel in China for the thousands of handicapped children who exist in our subnormality hospitals or for the greater numbers of disabled people living isolated lives in the community.

Neither does there seem to be any matching of the kinds of social problems common elsewhere: illegitimacy and divorce are rare, unemployment non-existent and crime apparently at a low level. Children committing crimes are not held responsible until they are 18. At Pang Pu Neighbourhood Committee outside Shanghai, we were told that three young people had been caught stealing in the past year. The children realized their mistakes through discussions and now behaved well.

But a woman was found to be responsible for their actions because she invited them to her house and encouraged them to smoke and gamble. The woman, who previously was supported by her husband and son, was deprived of her political rights and forced to do public cleaning work under supervision.

Such glimpses give an indication that the adaptation to a communal life remains difficult: we were constantly told that the class struggle continues. But glaring disparities of wealth, the cause of many social problems in other societies have been eliminated. The question that is begged is possibly not whether the ends justify the means but whether they could be achieved in what remains an agrarian, peasant society in any other way.

(To be concluded)

Pat Healy

Turkey prices soar

Some Christmas turkeys are sold by family farmers to family butchers who hang them in their shop windows. But most are sold by the hundred or thousand in contracts between larger producer companies and supermarkets where they are displayed frozen with neither a feather nor a beak to be seen.

Seven companies produce 85 of every 100 turkeys sold in this country, and frozen outnumber fresh by more than two to one. The economics of turkey production were examined by the Prices Commission yesterday in a report that concluded that producers made a loss last year.

In 1972 the cost of feed accounted for less than two fifths of the price received for turkeys by producers. Last year the proportion had risen to more than half.

The commission showed that while producers' net margins fell sharply, the gross margins of shop keepers stayed quite steady. Last year the average selling price of fresh turkeys was 44p a pound of which the gross margin to the shop was just over 10p a pound.

The average national prices at the beginning of the month were 49½p a pound for fresh birds weighing between nine and 13lb and 50p for those between 13lb and 16lb. Comparable figures a year ago were 43½p and 42p. The smallest frozen birds cost 41½p compared with 30p a year ago while those between seven and 12lb cost an average of 40½p compared with 30½p a year ago. Shop prices are as follows:

Asda, frozen, all weights 37p a lb: price to be reviewed on Monday.

Carrefour Hypermarket, Eastleigh, frozen, 3lb to 8lb only, 35p a pound. Medium-weight fresh arriving at the end of next week, probably 52p a lb.

Co-operative societies, no national price this year and some variation between societies. For example, Birmingham is selling frozen turkeys at 39p a pound and Liverpool for 40p with fresh at 48p.

Dewhurst, frozen at 39p a lb up to 13lb 15oz, then 42p. "Larger weights more difficult to come by".

Fine Fare, frozen only at 42p a lb for all weights. Price may change before Christmas.

Harrods, fresh only, 60p a lb.

Keymarkets and David Greig, frozen only at 40p a lb for all weights.

Liptons, frozen at 39p a lb for all weights; very few fresh at 56p to 60p.

Marks and Spencer, from 7lb to 14lb only at 47p a lb for frozen and 49p for fresh. "All stores have turkeys; most have a choice."

Presto Discount Centres, frozen only at 39p a lb for all weights.

Sainsbury, fresh 49p a lb, frozen 40p up to 9lb 15oz, 43p above 10lb.

Savon, frozen 38p a lb, fresh about 52p.

Selfridge's, frozen 48p a lb up to 13lb 15oz and 54p above 14lb; fresh 64p.

Tesco, 40p a lb up to 9lb 15oz, then 42p. All frozen.

Waitrose, frozen all weights at 38p, but very few available over 20lb and very few fresh of any weight.

F. W. Woolworth, frozen only, all weights 40p a lb.

Prices and Margins in Poultry Distribution, Stationery Office, 55p.

Hugh Clayton



THE SCOTCH. THE GIN. THE SHERRY. THE GINGER WINE. THIS CHRISTMAS ADD A LITTLE DIFFERENCE TO YOUR DRINKING.

THE PIMM'S.

One of the nice things about Christmas is that it's always the same. The Christmas tree, the turkey, the plum pudding. The same carols our grandparents used to sing.

But all this tradition can sometimes wear a bit thin when you want a different drink.

May we suggest Pimm's.

We don't ask too much of you. Our bottle costs about the same as a bottle of spirits. Yet that's enough to make sixteen sparkling, golden thirst-quenching Pimm's.

It is easy to make, too. A good measure in a tall glass, three to four times as much lemonade and just a slice of lemon and a strip of cucumber.

Add ice but nothing else.

Soon after Mr. Pimm first mixed his marvellous brew in 1840, it became quite the thing at Christmas. So why don't you add a bottle or two of Pimm's to your Christmas drinks order?

It's nice to know you can be different and traditional both at the same time.

PIMM'S

You've heard of Pimm's. Isn't it time you drank a Pimm's?

108.1e	6.78	98.9	-0.6	Income (3)	130.6	138.6	6.65	312 High Income							
122.1	9.75	125.6	-1.0	Do Accum (3)	132.0	139.8	6.65	100.7	::	Prop Acc Units	93.9	100.1	::	Securities,	
113.8	7.50	95.6	-0.4	Capital (3)	140.6	149.2	4.36	100.7	::	Prop Dist Units	93.9	100.2	::	month, (10) valued monthly.	
115.1	7.50	123.8	-0.4	Do Accum (3)	117.4	123.4	4.36								

Michael Leapman reports from Canberra on tomorrow's poll

Why Australians will vote for a quiet life

The worst thing that could happen in the Australian general election tomorrow would be for the Liberal-Country coalition to win a majority in the House of Representatives and for Labour to control the Senate. If that came about, Labour senators would certainly follow the example of the Liberals in the last Parliament and block Government money bills, forcing yet another election to add to the three which the long-suffering Australian voter has had to undergo in the past three years. This is the real danger from the coalition's obstructive tactics in the last Parliament and from the implicit endorsement of those tactics by Sir John Kerr, the Governor-General, when he dismissed Mr Gough Whitlam as Prime Minister and insisted on the election.

Technically, because of the complex voting system for the Senate, such a result is just feasible, even with the Liberal-Country coalition showing a 13 per cent lead in the opinion polls. But with the gap apparently widening as polling day approaches, the chance improves of a coalition victory in both Houses.

The campaign has gone badly for Labour, chiefly because Mr Whitlam and his tacticians overestimated their ability to sustain for more than a month a sense of outrage at what they call the Governor-General's coup of November 11. The Labour campaign had a pleasing rotundity. It began outside Parliament House on that day with a bird-cremated Mr Whitlam declaring that nothing would save the Governor-General. It ended near the same spot on Wednesday night with Mr Whitlam telling his supporters, who bore candles for democracy, that Sir John's action threatened Australia's democratic tradition.

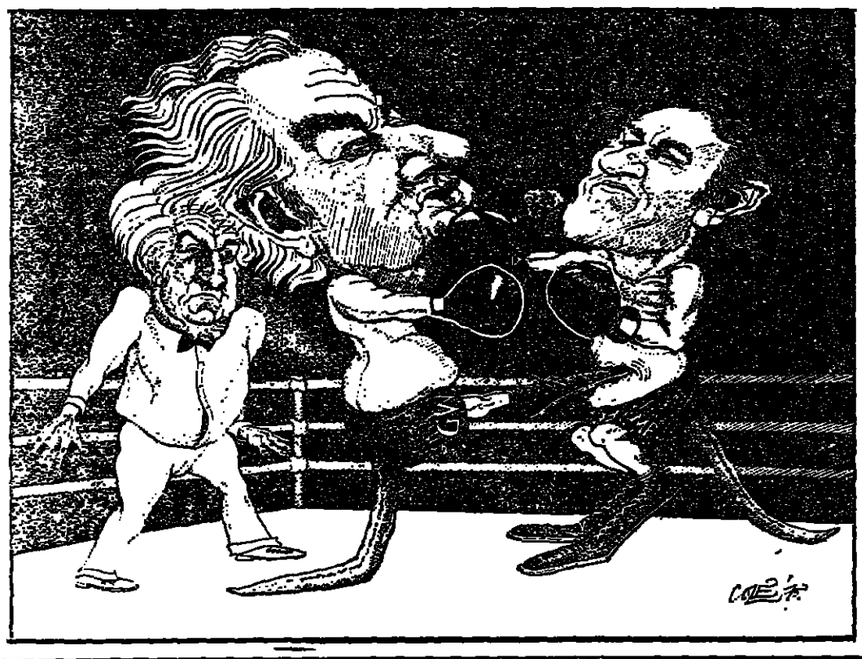
In the intervening month, while those who were outraged by the Governor-General's action remained so, their indignation proved not to be infectious. "Shame, Fraser, shame", they shouted self-righteously, convincing themselves but precious few others. And if the polls are right, those who are not outraged outnumbered those who are.

Indeed, last month's events in Canberra seemed only to confirm the conviction of many Australians that, under Mr Whitlam, there has been simply too much excitement in the capital. Mr Whitlam was elected in 1972 on promises of needed social reform, the withdrawal of Australian troops from Vietnam, and broadly carrying the country into the second half of the twentieth century. He did much of what he promised. His Government's record in health, education, welfare, Aboriginal affairs and foreign policy is impressive for so short a time in office. But many Australians found the second half of the twentieth century less cosy than the era they had inhabited before.

Mr Whitlam alienated businessmen by lowering traditionally high tariff barriers to allow in cheap imports. His aim was to keep down prices during the world inflation, but the effect was also to provoke some business failures and to increase unemployment. He alienated farmers by stopping the long-established fertilizer subsidy. Mr Fraser therefore promises to help farmers and businessmen.

And Mr Whitlam's attempt to give Australia a more outward-looking foreign policy, involving him in several visits abroad, made him vulnerable to the charge of gallivanting about on champagne flights at taxpayers' expense. An editorial in *The Australian* called it "an obsession for Christmas trips to the land of Overseas".

Australians regard themselves as a rugged, independent and self-sufficient people, impatient of diplomatic frills and having no need to cultivate foreigners. Mr Malcolm Fraser and his Liberal-Country colleagues thus found it easy to exploit the foreign travel issue, and to get a similar emotional response by their claims that idlers were living the life of Riley on unemployment benefit. They made the further charge that Mr Whitlam's socialist plans would lead to a Soviet-style dictatorship.



None of this would have been so damaging had Mr Whitlam been able to run his Cabinet in a more orderly fashion. Labour parties are chronically quarrelsome, and Mr Whitlam lacks Mr Harold Wilson's ability to make his lieutenants keep their voices down, at least when the party is in office. Moreover, he could not prevent ministers from getting involved in a series of silly scandals involving financial and personal relationships, which, though largely trivial, were easy for the Opposition to exploit.

There were many references during the campaign to the "Menzies spirit" and the good old days. In 1949 Robert Menzies led a crusade against socialism and in favour of self-reliance and reward for individual enterprise. As a result of it, the Liberal-Country coalition stayed in power for 23 years.

The nostalgic theme is implicit in the Fraser campaign slogan, "Turn on the Lights", which seems inappropriate in an election held during the longest days of summer. Yet perhaps it was not, for before you turn on the lights you must first close the curtains to keep the light outside from coming in, and that is what many Australians seem in a mood to do.

Political commentators in Canberra are moaning that, if Mr Fraser wins his expected victory, the capital will revert to the dullness they remember from before 1972. Yet most people are not political commentators and do not share their vested interest in exciting government. If they want excitement, they can have it on the cricket field, on the television screen or on the poker machines at clubs. If they elect Mr Fraser they will be voting for a quiet life, though that does not necessarily mean they will get one.

The changing tactics in the battle of Balcombe St

The brown wooden handle of the police sergeant's revolver stuck out from under his tunic as he stood watching people going off to work at the top of Balcombe Street. "Everybody knows we've got them", he said, shrugging.

The white tape of police cordons, armed officers, and all the paraphernalia of siege operations are rapidly becoming a familiar picture to the public.

Not unnaturally, comparisons have been drawn between the first London siege and the present one. There is no doubt that the Metropolitan Police are employing and polishing the tactics they learnt in September.

The senior officers in charge steadfastly maintain they are not employing the now legendary bugging equipment which ringed the Knightsbridge restaurant and helped them to plan their moves. It is known that unspecified equipment is in the block of flats and the police would be foolish to discuss publicly what they are doing when television and radio may be available in the sitting room of the flat.

The press is a weapon both sides can use in a siege. At Monasterevin Dr Herrema was forced to shout to the press so that Gallagher and Coyle could put their demands and try and bring pressure on the Irish police. Under instructions from the Minister of Justice of the republic the Irish police gave as little away as possible to the press. The result was, unfortunately, that at times rumour and speculation became dangerous fact.

The Metropolitan Police are not attempting to smother the press, but photographers and reporters are kept well back in the narrow street and completely out of Dorset Square and the information given out is chosen carefully.

At both previous sieges the isolation of the captors was always stressed. And while this is being done communications are opened up so that first a vague rapport is established, and that is then strengthened to a point where the captors can be coaxed out.

At Monasterevin one officer, Chief Superintendent Lawrence Wrenn, painstakingly built up the talks. Each day he stood behind sandbags at the bottom of the stairs of No 1410 shouting up and hoping for a response. Eventually Mr Wrenn forecast the end of the siege to his colleagues half a day before it happened.

The Metropolitan Police scored an early success, now reversed, in getting the IRA men to take in a land line replacing officers using loud hailers. Like Mr Wrenn, the two London policemen doing the talking in shifts are following instructions on what to say, with Dr Peter Scott, a psychologist, standing by. The Irish police rehearsed their part of dialogues with psychologists several days in advance of its use.

So far, in the London siege, the two officers, both with experience of terrorists, have had to make the running. At Monasterevin the police also had to jog Gallagher into starting conversations.

Many of the early exchanges there were punctuated with obscenities and at one time a four-letter word seemed to be Gallagher's favourite form of conversation. The first conversations with No 22b Balcombe Street also included what the police described as "invective".

The conversations were limited and sparse. That is no different from the early stages of the siege at St Evin's Park.

After that siege, the Metropolitan Police now know how easy it is to ruin success. An attempt by the Irish police to investigate the back of the council house ended with a wounded detective sergeant and an angry silence for hours from Gallagher and Coyle.

The Irish experience has shown that IRA men can be broken down in time. Gallagher had a strong reputation as a tough man before the siege, but on the last day he was worrying nervously about a crick in his neck.

But for all the similarities between the scene off Dorset Square and previous sieges there remain important distinctions.

At Spaghetti House the police, new to this form of crime, were dealing simply with criminals attempting to capitalize from their mistakes. The men were identified and a good rapport built up with them. They were isolated in an comfortable basement w gave the police a psycholog advantage in itself. hostages were all men and t captors had yet to prove could kill.

Gallagher and Coyle both well known to the police and the RUC before were uncovered. Like the at Spaghetti House they isolated, since the establish the provisional IRA disowned them.

In No 22b the police men whose real identities a doubt, which means their noses could still be unpo able despite the expertis police have gathered.

The men in the flat pro still consider themselves of an organization with th discipline that it brings, and gives them some psycholo strength. The police negot have already found that when they talk to defer des a leader among them.

Unlike the men in Spaghetti House siege Gallagher and Coyle, the men have been told th television and radio that face charges involving ki and that might make it difficult for Mr and Matthews to maintain composure.

One way hostages can is to build up a rapport their captors. Dr Herrem been in captivity for time when Gallagher and were trapped. But the l couple must work from st dealing with young men f totally different environ They do not have Dr Her advantage of his training industrial psychologist o comfort in numbers tha restaurant managers Spaghetti House possesse police have not described true strength, physical m tal, and one cannot com at the moment with that Herrema, who is a fitnes and a former prisoner in centration camp.

Meanwhile the siege into its own curious routi both sides count up the and then the days. Police come and go as "Tom and Mick" decide their Mr and Mrs Matthews ta

Stewart Tu

Rare days for crossing Beethoven's incomparable peaks

Bernard Levin

Muller and I have just been to the series of concerts in the Queen Elizabeth Hall at which the Juilliard Quartet have played all the Beethoven string quartets. I must say I do approve of artists and impresarios who give us these *tours d'horizon* round a composer's complete work in one field; it really is a different thing altogether from hearing the music scattered through one's ordinary concert-going, in which, for instance, it would take a couple of years to hear all 16 of the Beethoven quartets. When I was a lad, and indeed for many years after, we used to have a more or less annual cycle of the Beethoven symphonies, in half a dozen concerts, and apart from the fact that they were conducted by such men as Bruno Walter, Furtwängler and Klemperer (there were giants in the earth in those days), the effect, on the understanding and the spirit, of traversing those nine incomparable peaks with the same musical company and in the space of a fortnight can hardly be expressed. Nowadays, that seems to happen far more rarely, and even the Proms don't always offer all nine in the season now (in the old days Friday nights were always devoted to Beethoven); Haitink and the LPO did do the cycle not long ago, though, with Ashkenazy playing all the piano concertos for good measure, and it was as refreshing a musical experience as I have had for many a long year. (It was also, incidentally, popular; the Festival Hall was packed nightly, which ought to make the impresarios less timid about arranging such feasts.)

A few years earlier, Barenboim played all 32 Beethoven sonatas in a compact series at the QEH; hearing him finish with Op. 111 while all the others were still ringing in my head was quite extraordinary—I felt I had never really taken the measure of the works before, and perhaps I hadn't. (Radio Three is at present going through the complete cycle in Schnabel's recording, on Sunday mornings; now there was the greatest pianist I ever heard.) More recently, Barenboim has played, in a two-part series separated by the winter, all the Mozart piano concertos, conducting the English Chamber Orchestra from the keyboard; that was another head-clearing and soul-scouring adventure.

The Beethoven string quartets seem to get the all-over treatment more often; in the past decade I have heard them all done in such series by the Amadeus and the Hungarian Quartets as well as the Juilliard and I hope it will not be too long before it happens again, though next time I hope the series will not be crowded into only five concerts, which was all the Juilliard gave us. Three of these profound and complex works (four at the final concert) really are too much for the musical digestion; if this admirable quartet's schedule did not permit a longer stay, a compromise solution would have been to have two intervals in each concert. I do not, I confess, know the works nearly as well as I know the piano sonatas, or of course the symphonies and concertos, and I plan to spend the winter getting to know them intimately in the warmth of my own gramophone-side. For my guide through them I need look no farther than the outstandingly good programme-notes provided for the Juilliard series; they are by Hugh Wood, who is as clear and helpful as Rosa Newmarch herself, and much more searching. Listen to this, for instance, from his notes to the third Rasoumovsky:

The first allegro has all the wit, in its carefree tuttis and lightly-worn contrapuntal skill, of the maturest Haydn of the 1790s. The third movement is no scherzo in disguise, but a spacious and sonorous real minuet, almost self-consciously 18th century, and appropriately marked grazioso. *The fugal finale, with its extremely long subject, its neverfailing lightness of foot, is a patter-song of rapid articulation, a bustling moto perpetuo. . . . Apart from the large scale, only two things about this work must have disconcerted the contemporary listener. One is the haunting andante, with its tolling pizzicato bass and desolate tune . . . the other is the guessing introduction, with its opening dissonant chord, its tonal indecisiveness and apparently interminable outward-wandering progressions. Something had to be resolved before Beethoven felt he could emerge into Haydn-like sunshine.*

I begin already to believe that by the time I have wormed my way into the heart of these 16 works I shall have come to the conclusion that they constitute Beethoven's mightiest achievement, and that I would if necessary exchange the symphonies and even the piano sonatas for them. (Not *Fidelio*: I wouldn't exchange *Fidelio* for *Parsif*—that is, for *Don Giovanni*.) To start with, the breadth, depth and variety he achieves with only four instruments—only three different ones—simply passes belief; it is not just the *Grosse Fuge* (for once played by the Juilliard where Beethoven originally put it—as the last movement of the Op 130) which hypnotizes the listener into the belief that he is hearing a vast celestial orchestra and choir in a counterpoint with a couple of hundred parts; even something as innocent and untroubled as the scherzo of the Op 18 No 2 left me convinced that I had just heard a vast polyphonic web, with ninety staves to the score, speaking of oceans, universes and mysteries beyond human reach.

But with Beethoven's string quartets, by some incomprehensible magic, the listener gets the best of both worlds; though the music suggests huge complexities of sound, what we *hear* is the glittering, polished clarity of what there actually is, apart from the players, on the platform before us, which is 16 bits of wire, together with four bunches of horsehair and a small quantity of wood, glue and varnish. How can four fine, trembling columns of sound suggest whole cathedrals with centuries on their backs, as in the slow movement of the A minor (the autobiographical "Holy song of thanksgiving, by one recovered from illness, to the Godhead"), or the brief, almost miniature, opening allegro of the Op 95, the one of which Beethoven said "The quartet is written for a small circle of connoisseurs and is never to be performed in public"? I'm damned if I know, but I shall have fun trying to find out.

Beethoven could read the future as clearly as Shakespeare. The one knew very well that

Not marble, nor the gilded monuments
Of princes shall outlive this powerful rhyme . . .

The other foresaw the decades that would have to pass before these titanic noises would cease to affright their hearers. (That remark I have quoted about the F minor had nothing to do with any feeling that the work was too good for the multitude, but was simply a recognition that from now on he was, at least in his string quartets, in a realm where the air was too rarified for mortal lungs.)

But he knew also that their time would come. In the final days of his life, when the 13-year-old von Breuning child, Beethoven's last earthly companion, came and went to cheer the deathbed, another visitor had written in the conversation-book by which the deaf man communicated, "Your quartet that Schuppanzigh played yesterday did not please". The boy held the book up to the closing eyes. "It will please some day", he said, and added "I am an artist". Never more, I think, than in his string quartets; I shall try to persuade Muller to work through them with me (he isn't going out much at the moment, as he has been ill). It should be a good winter.

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Train hijack: is the press right?

Amsterdam, Dec 11

A civil servant at the Justice Ministry in The Hague lifted his telephone last week to hear a man complain that he thought his brother had been murdered.

The caller, his voice almost breaking with emotion, told the official that he had seen three photographs in the right-wing Amsterdam daily *De Telegraaf* which showed, in close-up, the murder of one of the hostages on the train hijacked by South Moluccans at Beilen. He was sure, he said, that the figure, kneeling in the open doorway of the railway carriage with his hands tied behind his back was his brother.

The ministry official immediately sent a report of the call to Mr Andreas Van Agt, the Justice Minister. He was appalled. He saw the incident as damning proof that the press had chosen to ignore his appeal earlier in the week to treat with great discretion all news about the train and about the siege of the Indonesian consulate in Amsterdam.

Within 24 hours he was on national television, railing at the press for its irresponsibility and "shamelessness".

The problem of how to report—or not to report—guerrilla activities is not, of course, exclusive to Holland.

De Telegraaf had in fact given some thought to the publication of those terrible photographs, although not quite along the lines that Mr Van Agt would have wished. Mr Voorthuesa, the journalist on the paper responsible for coordinating the reports on the Moluccans, says that the issue is not whether the pictures should have been printed but on which page they should have gone.

"The argument of whether the dead man's family would recognize him *did* arise", he says. "But we took the view that publication would allow other families to realize that their relatives on the train were safe." Mr Voorthuesa's argument is, on the other hand, somewhat clouded by another consideration. "The Government said later that they wanted us to wait he says. "But we didn't know if other papers had the pictures, and so we could not wait."

But more strategic matters were already worrying the Government. The terrorists at the consulate had demanded and had been given a radio and television set by the police.

Last Saturday the Government took action. It approached the board of directors of the seven Dutch radio and television stations and asked them to suspend voluntarily all live broadcasting from the consulate and from the railway siege. The Government also asked that reporters should no longer divulge any information about police or Army activities.

The directors agreed; but journalists have since been deeply troubled by the new restrictions.

At Beilen press and television reporters were forced to compose their reports in the town hall two miles from the train. When one of them, Mr Marthys De Vreede, the chief reporter of the liberal Amsterdam evening *Het Parool*, tried to catch a glimpse of the train by walking across fields he was promptly arrested by the Army.

"We think that he ernment communiqués insufficient", he say even have the impressio the Justice Ministry officers do not themselve what is happening.

"What we write responsibility. If the Gov ment are worried about radio that is their fault; should never have given the terrorists by lending a television set and a sistor."

Dutch journalists are worried that the Govern or police will be able to only their versio of eve the hostages are killed.

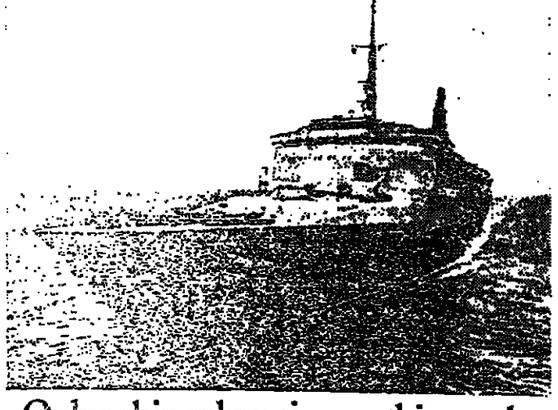
"We do not want to sup news", a Justice Mi spokesman said. "The Mi was worried about the effe relatives of the picture *De Telegraaf*. He was angr on the same night Dutch also carried alive intervi telephone with one o terrorists; and that is w spoke on television."

The television statio said, had implied wi request not to carry new the police and Army b was a *request*, no instruction.

There has been a dénouement. So far as can discover, the relat the man murdered at never did see those pic the paper. The anxiou who telephoned the Ministry was later dr Beilen only to find t dead man was not his

Rober

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The Times Diary

Household names take over V and A

If you were asked to name the object least likely to be put on display in the Victoria and Albert Museum you might say an Oxo cube and you would of course be quite correct. But life is full of surprises, and a whole case of Oxo cubes, not to mention cornflake packets, toothpaste tubes, a tin of grate polish and a packet of Persil are on show until the end of January as part of an unusual exhibition of ephemera.

Called *The Pack Age—A Century of Wrapping It Up*, the exhibition shows the development of biscuit tins cigarette packets, sauce bottles, chocolate boxes, and the wrapping and packaging of dozens of other household products from Victorian times to the present day. It is part of the unrivalled collection of Ropert Opie, a market research consultant from Ealing, who began hoarding packets and wrappers while still at school.

"Things like tea packets and Bovril jars are so familiar that we ignore them until we look back and see how they have changed. They are as important as Roman pottery, because they reflect our social life", said Opie. "I realized some years ago that if I did not start collecting these things, nobody would ever see them again. Surprisingly few of the big firms keep collections of their old packaging."

Opie's collection has been painstakingly put together over years of scouring junk shops, market barrows, with the help of friends rummaging in their attics and lifting their floorboards. He recently found a 1905 cigarette packet in the back of a piano. Among his prize exhibits are Huntley and Palmer's Edwardian biscuit tins shaped like ocean liners, windmills, and books; Fry's chocolate boxes of ornate shape and heavy with Victorian sentimental decoration; and special packs of Oxo, complete with their own miniature stove, for the trenches of the First World War.

One of the more subtle changes of labelling occurs on the Camp coffee essence bottles. Early examples show a kilted Highlander reclining with a cup of Camp somewhere near Poona, while an Indian servant stands by bearing a tray of the stuff, ready to refill the cup at a snap of the finger. In the most recent labels, the Indian has lost his tray and is merely an onlooker at the Highlander's imbibings. Any suggestion of racial inequality in a master-servant relationship has thus been removed.

Opie feels there are still serious gaps in his collection. He is particularly anxious to lay hands on a pre-war Heinz baked beans, a vintage Ovaltine and an early Scott's Porage Oats, to put alongside the Pirate cigarettes, Hudson's soap, and Oakey's Wellington brand patent knife polish.

Homeless

The last second-hand theological book-shop in London is doomed to close at the end of the year, unless somebody can find it suitable premises for its 40,000 books about God. Charles Higham founded the shop named after him in 1869, and it flourished in the purple years when clergymen were still bookish and had acres of wall in vicarages to furnish with books.

The great collection of religious books is stacked in shelves in cellars in Charterhouse Street on the fringe of the City, a wonderfully Dickensian setting with venerable old clerics leafing contentedly through calf-bound volumes of eighteenth-century sermons. Letters of commendation from Archbishops and Bishops are framed on the dusty walls.

The building in whose basement the shop lives is being redeveloped by a Hatton Garden diamond firm next year, and the owner, Henry Rudolph, the accountant, has decided to sell up unless he can find other suitable premises.

The manager of the shop, William Young, who is busy growing a patriachal beard that is suitable for his profession though not his youth, says: "London will be a sadder and less learned place without the old shop. It provides a unique service for customers all over the world; they will be let down if it is allowed to close, because there is nowhere else in the world where they can find such a great range of religious books."

Nasty

Our recent survey of sandwich bars in the City and West End spurred the London borough of Lambeth to a similar investigation. The results, from 12 sandwich bars around Waterloo station are distressing.

Staff from the consumer affairs department bought a cheese sandwich at each of the 12 establishments, and took them back to headquarters for weighing and scientifically controlled tasting. The verdict was that the cheese sandwiches of Lambeth are, on the whole, remarkably unpleasant.

Prices were on average higher than our own survey encountered in the City; the cheapest and, as it turned out, the nastiest, was from Marie's Café in Lower Marsh, at 12p; the dearest, and by no means the best, was from the Drum Buffet on Waterloo station, at 22p. The amount of cheese, calculated as a percentage of the total weight of the sandwich, varied from a miserly 24 per cent at Marie's, to a commendable 44 per cent at the Coffee, Goodies and Sandwich Bar in York Road; the latter cost 17p, about average for the survey.

The best value for money was judged to be the sandwich from the English and Continental Stores in Kennington Road, with 30 per cent cheese, a reasonable taste, and a cost of 14p. The survey concludes: "The overwhelming impression of our tasters was how unpleasant most of the sandwiches were; only two were judged pleasant, and those only by one person.

Her Majesty's Stationery Office are taking a rather beastly attitude to the festive season. Their advertisement in the current issue of The Cambridge Review *says "Buying a gift? Choose a distinctive HMSO Book . . ." and then suggests one called* Torture and Punishment, *which describes "various torture instruments . . . executions, the block and axe".*



J. D. Robinson of Darlington found this warning of iniquitous dangers near Barnard Castle.

A reader who is a clergyman says he is evaluating his holy orders in the light of a communication received from Reader's Digest. *The printed envelope for reply accompanying a bill from that organization was addressed to the Clerical Fulfilment Department.*

Security

Robin Young continues our survey of small publishers:

Rex Collings has a claim to fame among small publishers because he is the man who published *Watership Down*. Richard Adams, the author, had toured literary agencies and larger publishing houses without success, before he took the book to Collings. At the time could only afford to print 2,000 copies, fewer than his usual print order for children's books, but *Watership Down* has now sold more than three million copies, and having that one title in his back-list, Collings says, "Gives me what every independent publisher wants—security".

Collings launched out on his own in 1968, after many years' experience in the l offices of larger pu houses, then his Af *mining shares were de* "They hit the bottom by then the bank ir mitted, and I was stan

He specializes in books ("I always h read by the children to see what they them") and books ab He started with Wole *Poems from Pri* Soyinka's *The Man* its sixth reprint, is u in his backlist besi *ship Down* which g continuing income.

African connexio ried him in unexpe rions. *Reference bo Chronology of Wor* by an Africanist, un enough from acti already produced *African Contempora* (the latest, with more pages, at £20), but publishing plagues he knew Tonight at National Theatre's from African lays, cause we can do it quicker than it ou

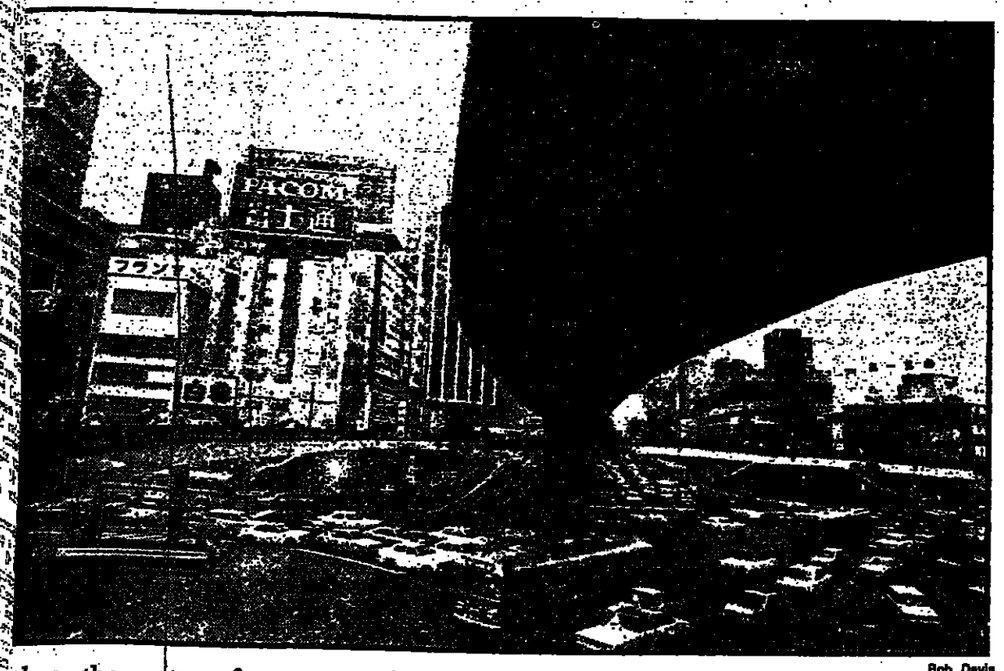
Speedy production him to one market —a book on the Eur endum of which was co-author, too close to publ warehouses and unsold copies on hand, it brought publicity with the price." *Next: Prism*

Obfuscation from Princeton Madrid: " prisoners. internal ex

هكذا من الأصل

Over the last 15 years Japan has emerged as an important economic force. This Special Report examines the reaction of the Japanese to their success, analyses their economy and looks at the international operations of Japanese companies

JAPAN AS A WORLD POWER



Bob Davis

okyo, the centre of an economic empire.

Sensitive economy dictates caution

by Peter Hazelhurst

was Pakistan's flamboyant ime Minister, Mr Zulfikar li Bhutto, who as oreign inister in the 1960s coined e now widely used descrip- n of the Japanese as "eco- mic animals".

The phrase has stuck and Japan weathers the esent recession and retains position as the third most werfu economy in the rld many critics, including e Americans, complain that e Japanese are shying away m the political, military d dipomatic roles they ould b playing in inter- ational affairs. Others mplain that, apart from an essive interest in inter- tional economics, the anese ave no discernible ependet foreign policy.

While Japan's foreign icy is rated mainly by country's economic inter- —and to a degree by es in Washington—there several important rea- why Jaan is hesitant in ing a nre dynamic role world affrs.

To some dgree this caut- s approach can be traced ck to the country's insular ast—and a lck of exper- nce in areas eyond its for- er sphere of influence. econd, and mre important, apan's sensitively tuned conomy is almost totally de- endent on ouside resour- s.

As a result, te Japanese, ill conscious f their de- at in the Pacifi War, have creasingly tendd since the cent oil crisis not in any rcumstances t get in- lved in internaional con- oversy which mght alien- ate trading partners. Essentially then the Japanese see their international role as a huge factory which processes natural resources into finished goods for the outside world.

But it would be untrue to say that Japan has no discernible foreign policy Admittedly the policy has centred on its biggest trading partner and ally, the United States, but the Japanese have in many areas taken a more independent course to safeguard their economic interests since the oil crisis.

Japan's foreign policy could be summed up in that old adage: "There are no permanent friends and no permanent enemies, only permanent self-interest."

That pragmatic approach was underlined by the swift and dramatic turn in Japan's approach to the Middle East last year.

Unfettered by strong internal political sympathies Japan has suddenly emerged as a proponent of the Arab cause and has recently invited the Palestine Liberation Organization to open an office in Japan. Israeli visitors, businessmen and diplomats have been given the cold shoulder as Tokyo bends over to appease the Arab countries of the Middle East, an area almost ignored politically until 1973. Since then a spate of Japanese-Arab friendship associations has been formed, not so much on the basis of genuine cultural ties but on the initiative of interested businessmen.

Official aid to the Middle East shot up to £685m, which Japan has committed to Egypt, Jordan, Algeria and Iraq since the oil crisis. According to the finance ministry private investment in the Middle East increased 3.5 times in 1974 over the previous year.

However, the total amount of Japanese investment to date in the Middle East, £355m, amounts to 6.2 per cent of Japan's total investments abroad. Nearly half of Japan's overseas investments of £5,757m is concentrated in Asia.

Hard-headed business interests have also moulded a pragmatic approach in Asia. Although Japan is ruled by a conservative liberal democratic party, the country's policy in the area, until recently influenced by Washington's approach, is not founded on ideological considerations.

Since the détente between Peking and Washington, Japan has mended its fences with its old adversary, China—a future supplier of raw materials. Relations with Taiwan have been sacrificed and at present Peking and Tokyo are attempting to smooth the way towards a Sino-Japan peace treaty. Similarly, with the hope of exploiting the vast natural resources of Siberia Japan is attempting to negotiate a peace treaty with the Soviet Union. However, the explosive political issue of the Soviet-occupied Kurile Islands off northern Japan is expected to block talks in the immediate future.

After tacitly supporting the United States' policy in South-east Asia until the end of the Vietnam War, the Japanese Government has decided to extend an initial grant of $28m to North Vietnam and establish an embassy in Hanoi.

At the same time the Prime Minister, Mr Takeo Miki, has supported South Korea, Japan's biggest business client in Asia, and indicated that he believes that the continued presence of American troops on the Korean peninsula is necessary to preserve peace and stability in the area.

It is here again, on the question of security, that the Japanese still tend to shy away from what the Americans consider to be Japan's role in the area as a major economic power.

In spite of Washington's urgings, Japan has consistently refused to expand its armed forces, euphemistically described as "the self-defence force", or take a greater responsibility in the security of the region.

It was explained to the former American Secretary of Defence, Dr James Schlesinger, when he visited Japan for security consultations this year, that the Japanese Government refused to build up its armed forces for three reasons.

First, Japan's constitution, a document prepared under the guidance of the American occupation forces, specifically prohibits the self-defence force (the total strength of the three services is estimated to be 238,100 men) from operating outside Japan.

Second, the Japanese believe that an expansion of their armed forces would raise fears among smaller Asian nations that Japan might be reverting to militarism. Third, China would certainly react and that might lead to Japan's supplies of natural resources being cut off.

While Japan's army, navy and air force are not small by world standards there is no indication that they will be expanded. Apart from fanatical right-wing nationalists who advocate rearmament, public opinion is revolted by proposals to enlarge the armed forces; no political party of consequence, from the conservatives to the communists, has or is likely to advance a spirit of militarism.

But happily for Japan the days of emotional nationalism have gone and as a senior spokesman for Japan's Foreign Office, Mr Mizuo Kuroda, explained, Japan's approach on foreign policy will be governed not by ideology but by economic interests. While Japan's approach in some areas might not coincide with American policy, the United States—the source of 30 per cent of Japan's two-way trade—will govern Tokyo's general direction in foreign policy. Mr Kuroda, who attempted to explain Japanese foreign policy recently in *Pacific Community*, made a significant observation: "It is most likely that Japan will stay in the western camp so long as the present pattern of trade remains more or less the same for the foreseeable future."

Replying to foreign criticism that Japan's policy is ill-defined and passive, Mr Kuroda pointed out that in view of the country's sensitive geo-political position the Government is forced to take a cautious stand on certain international issues which could otherwise trigger off domestic upheaval.

Summing-up Japanese foreign policy in the 1970s, Mr Kuroda went on to say: "Having lost the war and after denouncing the right to resort to arms, the people wanted to pursue a non-military and non-political foreign policy. Accordingly they advocated a policy of economic diplomacy."

Poor sales justify doubts on growth

by Koji Nakamura

The 4.3 per cent growth rate envisaged in April, the beginning of the financial year, has been revised at no more than 2.2 per cent. Though the new rate far exceeds the 0.5 per cent negative growth registered in the 1974 financial year, the current level of economic activity dominated by inflation, hesitant investment, contracted trade and surplus labour endorses the pessimistic outlook that the nation has still to face the worst slump since the war.

Not even the Government's recent anti-inflation measures, which involve spending 2,000,000m yen (about £320m) and are designed to achieve a 6 per cent expansion (on an annual basis) in the second half of the year, promises anything economically substantial. Even if the programme is fully carried out the effect would still be neutralized by the mere 1.8 per cent expansion (also on an annual basis) registered during the preceding six months period.

Public spending in the programme includes 260,000m yen credits for housing loans and 480,000m yen for medium and small industries. The biggest item, 800,000m yen, is for the public sector (mainly service industries). Export-import bank credit facilities will be expanded by 57,000m yen.

The bleak outlook is best seen in the recently drafted supplementary budget designed to balance the more than 4,000,000m yen deficit in the general account incurred from insufficient tax revenue. The revised general account budget, amounting to 20,830,000m yen or 450,000m yen less than the initial budget, is to be financed by national bonds (up to 26.3 per cent of the total).

While the Government has given assurances that the 2.2 per cent growth rate would be achieved the poor export performance, the biggest factor for stimulating the domestic economy, justifies doubts. For the first time in 17 years, it is certain that trade in the present financial year will be lower than that of the preceding year.

Government sources have indicated that exports in the 1975 financial year would not be any more than $57,000m (about £28,500m) which would represent a decrease of $1,400m on 1974. Imports would be more than 10 per cent less than in fiscal 1974 (from $62,600m to $58,000m). The revised outlook for exports is as much as $10,000m less than the $68,300m target the Government established at the end of 1974, while import estimates undercut the initial target by no less than $14,500m.

The recent decrease in value of the yen—from 300 yen to 303 yen a dollar—which, some sources suspect, represented a deliberate government intervention, among other things, to create a favourable condition for exports, however, stands to be neutralized by the growing oil prices. Japan paid $20,000m for oil in 1974 which was more than treble the pre-crisis payment of $6,000m.

Such trade performances have further affected balance of payments, which has remained in deficit since 1973 except in the January-March, 1975 period when a meagre surplus of $484m was reported. Deficit in August was the biggest in recent months with $393m after a $140m deficit in July. During April to June, 1975 the quarterly deficit stood at $211m.

With the contraction of trade, the surplus balance registered in the trade account ($337m in July and $387m in August) stands to be reversed "at the slightest shock", as one expert put it. The forthcoming round of price rises of oil products will be responsible for such a reversal and further decline in foreign exchange reserves which decreased by $545m in August and as much as $821m in September and stood at $13,269m at the end of September.

Further outflow of foreign exchange is strongly expected besides trade factors, in view of the forthcoming reduction of bank rates which would neutralize whatever attraction overseas operators have found in Japanese banks. Also, foreign investments in Japanese bonds in September registered more selling than buying.

While the inactive trade was but a reflection of the global trend, Japanese efforts to undersell their commodities are clearly liable to meet stiff resistance from other competing countries, notably the United States. Trade with America represents nearly a third of Japan's trade.

Trade statistics for September, for instance, show that the 4,856 million validated exports were 4 per cent less than in the comparable month of 1974 in which exports to the United States were 15.8 per cent less; West Europe 22.3 per cent less, and South-east Asia 4.1 per cent less than in the same month of 1974. Such big decreases were compensated for only by sales to West Asia, including the Middle East, whose purchase increased by as much as 46.3 per cent.

Production in August was 1.1 per cent less than in July and 7.2 per cent less than in the corresponding month of 1974. The August performance was also 16 per cent less than in November, 1973, when industrial production reached an unprecedented peak. Capital goods were particularly hit hard with 2.6 per cent less than in July. Precision machines, for instance, were 9.2 per cent less than in the previous month.

Shipment also decreased by 2.2 per cent from July, indicating a poor demand. Steel dropped by as much as 5.3 per cent. On the other hand, inventory of manufactured commodities grew by 3.0 per cent in August from July.

Such industrial inactivity has kept causing successive corporate insolvencies. September, for instance, registered the highest record of bankruptcy with 1,030 firms, mostly medium-size companies, with an aggregate debt of 250,000m yen. Construction firms led the list with 285 followed by machinery and steel manufacturers with 175 each, textile manufacturers with 75 and lumber firms with 86.

Industrial inactivity, contraction and economy of business operations and continuing bankruptcies have had a serious impact on employment. One out of every six major corporations listed at the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange has reportedly decided not to employ any new college graduate next April, the graduating month. Those employing them have drastically reduced the number of new employees.

While jobs open for new graduates including high school and junior high school graduates are fewer than in any previous post-war years, the number of jobless is steadily increasing. In September, the number of totally unemployed stood at 940,000 or 1.88 per cent of the work force. This was the highest figure since August, 1959. The figure, however, did not faithfully reflect the extent of difficulty since those listed as "reserve" force by some major firms were not included under the "unemployed" category. Those temporarily laid off without pay by some manufacturing firms are not considered as unemployed in Japan where a paternalistic concept is still prevalent.

And at the popular level is the high-level price movements. Even though the runaway inflation of more than 20 per cent a year rise in consumer prices seems to be over, the possibility of a positive upward price movement has not been ruled out. While the Government has expressed an optimistic view that the level of price rises would be less than 10 per cent by March, 1976 (10.7 per cent over the corresponding month of 1974 and 1.9 per cent over the previous month in September), the forthcoming price rises of liquor and tobacco, postage as well as the reduction of bank rates are bound to contribute to increases of other consumer commodities.

The author is Tokyo bureau chief, Far Eastern Economic Review.

Exports: market just not big enough

by Keisuke Iwatsu

pan's almost eligious ith in a perpetual ncrease its exports hs been aken at a time wen the crease is badly needed. he outlook for exprts diffs from one commdity to nother, but the genral picre is definitely ne of oom, though not without me bright spots.

The economists of te Economic Planning Agency, the inistry of International ade end Industry ad the inistry of Finance have st announced a revied exort goal for the financial ar April 1975 to March 976 of $57,000m (m customs clearance basis) which $12,000m below the original estimate and even falls ort of the figure reached 1974.

Allowing for price increases, tis downward revision means ar even reater plunge in real value r physicalvolume.

In past recessions the apanese economy was stired out of stagnation by igorous selling abroad, with he profits finding recovry at home. But this time he depresse world apparntly cannot offer Japan a narket big enough to absorb s much as thcountry needs o sell to refla its economy.

Exports duing the first alf of this ar were an minspiring $2,900m. The igure was an mprovement f 11.9 per cat over the ame period of ist year but nly a 4.2 per ent rise in eal terms. Thi is a signal change from the8 per cent nominal increas that exports in the fit half of 1974 recorded ov the same period of the prious year.

Moreover, expos for the April-June quart of this year, at $13,687r came to only 99.7 per cr of the level for the same uarter of last year. The 0..per cent nominal decline mans a 2.2 per cent drop in rl terms.

Since May the monthly values of exports ve continued to dip belw those recorded for the covesponding months of last year. There is little reason to believe that the tide will soon turn.

After an exceptionally good year in 1974 iron and steel exports have begun to show that they are suffering from the worldwide recession. Behind the rise last year was an expansion of demand for steel caused by intensified efforts at industrialization in developing countries of the Middle East, Latin America and Africa. American dealers bought vigorously from Japan to hedge against a possible coal strike that threatened to close steel mills. Also the oil crisis fanned speculation in iron and steel products.

The boom began to show signs of fading in the second quarter of this year. In May monthly exports sank below the levels of a year ago and they have since stayed there.

The fabled prosperity of Japan's trade in ships has been lost in the sea of world business stagnation. No longer are shipping magnates drawn to the fast-building yards of Japan, which for years have been accustomed to build half the world's new bottoms and share half the world's export market in ships.

The oil crisis of 1973 and the ensuing drop in the demand for oil have created what is probably a lasting decline in oil traffic across the seas. Owners of tanker fleets who once pleaded with Japanese builders for a keel space in their yards are now anxiously seeking to cancel orders.

Tankers account for more than half Japanese shipping exports—the figure was as high as 70 per cent in some recent years. The falling-off in demand has hit the builders at a time when they have completed mammoth yards capable of turning out 500,000-ton vessels with an assembly line efficiency.

Like steel, ships enjoyed an export boom last year, an increase of 46 per cent over the previous year in value on a volume increase of 27 per cent. In the first six months of this year exports reached $2,948m or 7,600,000 gross tons, increases of 17 per cent and 10 per cent respectively over the same period of last year. Exports in May and June were less than in the same months of last year both in value and volume.

In the absence of orders for big tankers orders for dry cargo vessels, multi-purpose ships and container ships are rising above the level of two years ago. The yards will have to make do with these orders at least until 1980, when they hope tanker orders will begin flowing again.

The shipyards can find one solace in the recent surge of demand abroad for plant and other capital equipment that Japan can produce. Some of the principal shipbuilders are also big manufacturers and exporters of such equipment.

Combined forces of shipbuilders and electric manufacturing companies, often brought together by the far-reaching arms of trading companies, submit tenders for large-scale development projects overseas, especially in the Middle East.

In the financial year 1973 Japanese exports of plant totalled $2,200m. They rose to $3,900m in 1974.

The car industry is one where the export picture this year continues to be fairly bright. Although exports for the first half of the year of 1,168,436 vehicles, worth $2,756m, represent a 5 per cent decline in volume and a 12.8 per cent increase in value, export validations up to September are above those of last year—a good sign.

So far Japanese exports of vehicles have successfully steered round the environmental and fuel economy barriers now being erected in many countries, particularly the United States. This adroit performance, however, has caused some importing countries to take restrictive steps. A dumping charge is pending in the United States. Australia, the second biggest buyer of Japanese cars, has put a limit on the importation of completed vehicles. Indonesia and Taiwan also ban imports of completed cars.

To combat such bans, the Japanese car industry is expanding knockdown exports for assembly in the countries of destination mostly at factories set up as joint ventures. The present 20 per cent share of knockdown exports will certainly have to go up.

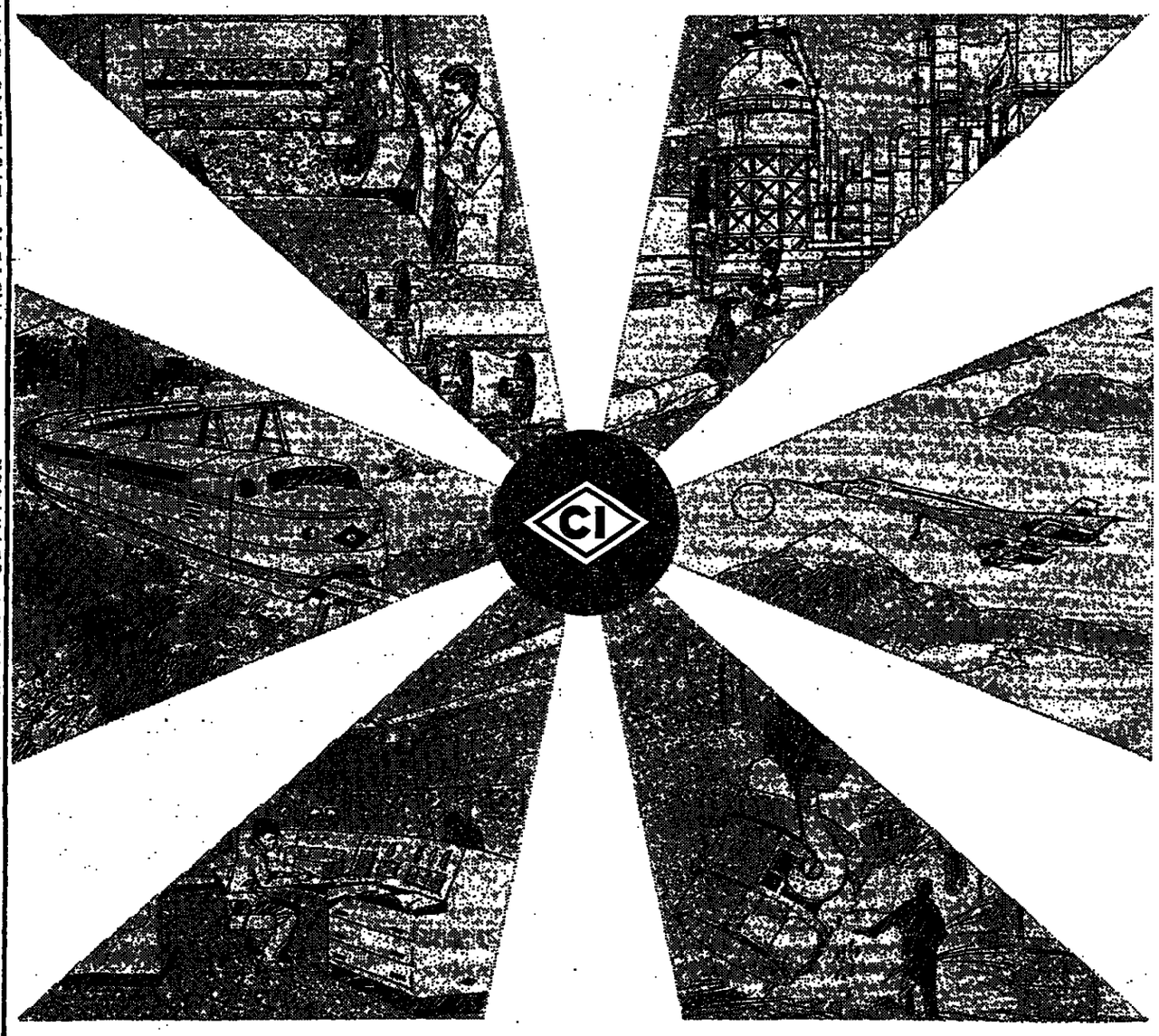
After a not very commendable year in 1974, exports of television sets this year are clearly worse, with monthly totals since February lower in volume and value compared with last year. One encouraging market is Australia, where colour broadcasting began in March. A country that took a mere 600 colour sets from Japan throughout last year bought about 120,000 in the first four months of this year.

An electronic product of considerable marketing interest both at home and abroad is the pocket-size or small desk-top calculator. About 70 per cent of production is destined for export. Competition is fierce.

Although textiles continue to fall in significance in Japanese exports, they still earned $4,064m in 1974, accounting for 7.2 per cent of total exports. These earnings, however, were hard won indeed. Shipments are bigger but sales value is less. Generally speaking, inactive trade in Asian countries which process Japanese materials is the cause.

Textile and textile material exports for the first half of this year, at $1,655m, were 86.5 per cent of exports for the same period last year. Things are not expected to improve in the foreseeable future.

The author is senior editor, Mainichi Daily News.



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Imports: likely to be geared to manufactures for years ahead

by John Greenwood

Ever since its failure to achieve political hegemony in South-east Asia in the 1930s and 1940s, Japan has followed a neutral policy in international affairs. In the early postwar years this was determined as much by the fragility of the economy as by the intentional neutrality of its political leadership within the context of the treaty with the United States.

Even after the surge in Japanese economic power in the late 1960s and the change in the relationship between China and the United States in 1971, Japan has followed the same policy. But whatever the effect of Japan's ostensible neutrality in political terms, there can be no question that the impact of its economic growth on the international money and commodity markets has been enormous.

In assessing the impact of Japan on the international economic scene and estimating its future role it is important to separate fact and experience from political rhetoric. Because enormous attention is paid to the statements of politicians, which are frequently intended for domestic political purposes, more fundamental secular trends are sometimes overlooked.

This principle is particularly important today as the international economic disturbances of the past few years have produced a series of political pronouncements which have sometimes exaggerated past crises. Just as Americans voice their need for "energy independence", so political commentators in Japan frequently express the need to diversify sources of imports.

The agriculture and forestry ministry now publishes annual plans for Japan to achieve self-sufficiency in certain agricultural commodities. Similarly the Ministry of International Trade and Industry has made several sets of plans to stockpile commodities in order to forestall the crisis of shortages which occurred in 1973-74. In the international councils of the world Japanese leaders make speeches in this vein, and the world could be forgiven for thinking that these are genuine statements of policy.

The historical evidence, however, suggests that there is very little substance in this talk. The fact is that the growth of Japanese imports has been determined almost completely by the trend of domestic industrial production, which in turn has been set by domestic monetary policy. An acceleration in Japanese monetary growth has always, eventually, produced a surge in industrial production. The growth in industrial output has produced a matching rise in imports. Correspondingly, when industrial production declines, imports decline too. Although there have been some minor variations in this pattern, because of the state of inventories at any time, the close relationship between these fluctuations has been produced by domestic economic policies, and by the composition of Japanese imports.

The reason why Japanese imports are so closely related to industrial output is that the great majority of them are immediate inputs for production. Except for food (12.5 per cent) and finished products (3.9 per cent), almost all other imports could be classified as raw materials, semi-manufactured goods, fuel, or machinery directly related to manufacturing.

In 1974 commodities such as rubber, lumber, cork, paper pulp, textile fibres and metal ores accounted for 23 per cent of Japan's $62,000m (about £31,000m) import bill. Fuel, in the form of coal, petroleum and gas products, accounted for 40 per cent. machinery took up 6.9 per cent, chemicals and semi-manufactured goods 12.6 per cent.

The proportion of Japan's imports which are finished goods for final consumption is very small. It therefore would never occur to a Japanese politician to appeal for less domestic consumption as a means of solving a balance of payments deficit. For several years Japan's imports are likely to continue to be geared towards manufacturing output and the key question for Japan's trading partners is not the composition of these imports but their rate of growth.

The main reason why imports have fluctuated so sharply in recent years is that Japan's domestic monetary policies were highly unstable. Thus, although many Japanese talk as though events in the commodity markets in 1973 were completely beyond their control, the domestic monetary policy was in fact a very important component cause of the commodity boom.

Over the coming years Japan will continue to be a major purchaser in world commodity markets. The composition of its imports is likely to remain rather similar to that described for 1974, with about 20 per cent coming from South-east Asia and 25 per cent each from the Middle East and North America. However, just as Japan was an important contributor to the disturbances of the international commodity markets in 1973-74, so in the next few years it is likely that it will be a major contributor to the stability of these markets.

The reason is that there has been a radical change in Japan's monetary thinking, consisting of switching to a policy of stable monetary growth. If the historical evidence is anything to go by, this implies that there will be a sustained and steady rise in Japan's industrial production which will require a sustained and steady rise in imports. Thus Japan's contribution to stability in the international commodity markets will not be through stockpiling raw materials—effectively intervening in the market to fix the price of copper, aluminium, iron ore and lumber—nor will it be through a distinctly slower rate of economic growth.

Nor will Japan reverse the trend away from dependence on external sources for food, which has meant the departure of 14 million people from the agricultural labour force in Japan since 1950, and move towards any significant degree of self-sufficiency.

Its main contribution will be through the avoidance of wide fluctuations in the rate of growth of industrial production and through the avoidance of large swings in purchasing power. It may seem mundane, but the combination of a stable monetary policy and a floating exchange rate have great significance for stabilizing the world commodity markets than any politically motivated scheme to stockpile commodities or to create economic independence.

Given the present position and stability of Japan's domestic, monetary policy, the prospects for any repetition of the world commodity boom of 1973 and the subsequent slump of 1974-75 are significantly diminished. Far from being a destabilizing influence in the world economy, Japan is emerging as an important stabilizing force.

The author is an economist with G.T. Management (Asia).

Overseas interests: rule of the strong

by Koji Nakamura

The sustained domestic and world recession substantially affected Japan's overseas investment activities in the financial year which ended in March. The total investment was only $2,396m (about £1,200m), a drop of 31.5 per cent on the previous financial year.

The net balance of investment at the end of the year stood at $12,666m, but the growth of the net balance, about 23 per cent, was much lower than that recorded in previous years. In the 1972 and 1973 financial years the annual increase was more than 30 per cent in each year.

Asia was the biggest investment market, receiving $731m or 30.5 per cent of the total (in the previous year it received $1,001m or 28.6 per cent). Next came Latin America, which received $691m (29.2 per cent) and replaced North America as the second biggest investment area. The North American share fell from $913m in 1973 to $550m (26.1 per cent to 22.9 per cent).

Such performances underlined Japan's anxiety to secure raw materials and energy supplies. Of the $691m invested in Latin America, Peruvian oil development accounted for $351m. In the 1973 financial year, however, investment in Peru was only $9m. Investment in Indonesia was $376m, compared with $341m the previous year.

About $743m. or 31 per cent of the total, was invested in mining, compared with $511m (14.6 per cent) in 1973. Commerce, on the other hand, accounted for $351m, compared with $440m in 1973.

While such investment activities involve a vast number of Japanese companies, it is only a handful of big corporations that determine the actual investment structure. Of the 5,400 or so companies which are represented in overseas economic activity with equity participation or through branch operations the biggest 50 accounted for $3,833m or 30 per cent of the total. Of the 50, general trading companies (*shosha*), textile, car, electric and steel manufacturers each commanded a large share.

Shoshas, accounting for 20 per cent (11 companies), held about 60 per cent ($2,180m) of the total of the 50. The *shosha* group was led by Mitsui ($600m in more than 200 subsidiaries or joint-venture operations), Mitsubishi Corporation ($460m also in more than 200 companies), Marubeni Corporation ($285m in about 230 companies), C. Itoh ($265m in 150 companies), Sumitomo Shoji ($150m in about 100 companies) and Nissho-Iwai ($133m in nearly 100 companies).

Shoshas were followed by textile manufacturing firms. The seven leading textile manufacturers, including Toray and Teijin, accounted for nearly 10 per cent ($331m) of the total held by the 50. The third biggest share of the 50 was held by five main electric and electrical manufacturers, including Matsushita Electric Industry, Sony, NEC, Toshiba and Hitachi. They had a total commitment of $260m or 7 per cent of the total for the 50.

Car manufacturing followed with $200m while investment balances by shipbuilding industry also stood at $200m, steel at $100m, paper and pulp at $85m, machinery at $54m, chemical at $45m and real estate at $35m.

As to production by overseas Japanese companies, nine of the biggest 30 industrial firms were accounted for by the electrical industry, followed by five car manufacturers, four textile companies and two each of machinery and shipbuilding manufacturers.

The biggest motor manufacturer was Toyota whose aggregate total production at 11 overseas affiliates during the year between December 1973 and November 1974 amounted to 137,813 vehicles valued at $382m. The number of cars manufactured in its overseas operations equalled 7 per cent of Toyota's domestic production during the same period (2,103,835 units).

The second biggest was Matsushita Electric with $333m in value produced at 48 of its overseas affiliates. Matsushita was followed by Nissan whose total overseas production at 11 affiliates was valued at $265m or 6 per cent of its domestic production during the year ending March 1975.

Teijin was the fifth largest producer and topped other textile manufacturers with $163m at its 25 overseas affiliates, followed by Toyobo ($94m) at 26 overseas subsidiaries and Toray ($88m) at 52 overseas affiliates.

As to individual local companies, the biggest manufacturer was Hellenic Steel, established in Greece with Japan (Nippon Kokan Steel and C. Itoh) holding a 60 per cent share, whose output in 1974 was $111m. However, this was only some 13 per cent of the average annual production per firm of $860m worth of goods by those domestic Japanese manufacturing companies listed at the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The second biggest single manufacturer was Nissan Mexicana, a full Nissan subsidiary in Mexico, whose total production in 1974 was 27,945 units worth $80m.

While each Japanese subsidiary operating overseas is still small compared with the parent companies and Japan is still far behind the United States ($107,200m) and the United Kingdom ($29,100m) in toral investment balance, Japan's present overseas investment programme indicates that the balance will reach $40,900m in 1980 and $80,700m in 1985 and may well exceed West Germany and France whose overseas investment balances in 1973 stood at respectively $11,900m and $10,900m.

It is, however, not so much to satisfy local demands and needs as to neutralize pressing domestic demands, both economic and non-economic, that Japanese corporations have sought and will keep seeking overseas capital investments. In addition to the purely economic demand and, indeed, necessity to secure a stable supply of raw materials and energy resources which are almost totally unavailable domestically, the more practical factors accounting for their frantic, sometimes forcible, advance into foreign markets are the growing shortage of labour and the growing popular resistance to industrial pollution.

It is doubtful if labour is actually in short supply in Japan. West Germany, whose gross national product is similar to Japan's, has only two thirds of Japan's labour force of 50 million. But the Japanese employment system, such as life-time employment, the sustained resistance against "rationalization" (redistribution of manpower, introduction of labour-saving and technology) and, indeed, the "one family" concept that binds management and labour, have strongly contributed to the alleged labour shortage and, as a matter of consequence, the high cost of labour.

Despite the effects of the recession on the labour market most enterprises, particularly big companies, remain and are destined to remain "over-populated" as long as the basic system of corporate management stays the same.

Whatever the real cause for the "labour shortage" in the domestic market, Japanese companies have found a short-term "solution", in the abundant supply of overseas labour. It is estimated that the per capita wage in a developing country is less than a fifth of its counterpart in the home country.

A similar consideration has prevailed for the "solution" of the questions of industrial pollution. Instead of taking steps acceptable to those living in the vicinity of their industrial activities, industries have, among other things, sought sites overseas, especially in developing countries, where opposition is less vocal and less critical.

But overseas Japanese subsidiaries have been subjected to at least three complaints. One is the denial of promotion to local employees (including executives). According to a recent survey, up to 65 per cent of top executive posts of subsidiaries and joint-venture companies are held by Japanese, even though 50 per cent of these companies are staffed entirely by local people, 25 per cent almost entirely by local employees and 10 per cent by a majority of local employees.

Second is the question of equity share. While the percentage of companies in which Japanese firms hold a majority share is 42 per cent (only 17 per cent are fully Japanese owned), Japanese companies are said to keep control over management through extension of credit and loans, functioning almost as financial patrons.

Third is the question involving procurement of raw materials and equipment. Up to 60 per cent of the companies depend on basic commodities available from Japanese sources and only 30 per cent procure these needs entirely from local markets. As to equipment and technology, they are dependent on Japan for up to 70 and 80 per cent respectively.

Middle East

Bargaining for oil with clean hands

by David Tharp

"What suddenly became apparent to the Japanese in 1973 was that their knowledge of the Middle East was not at all compatible with their dependence on us", an Arab diplomat remarked recently in Tokyo.

With the threat of an oil embargo against "non-friendly" nations after the October War of 1973, Japanese politicians and economists were confronted with the sobering reality of their reliance upon Middle East oil for their country's economic survival as an advanced industrial state.

The Japanese then made conspicuous assurances to the Arab states about their support of United Nations Resolution 242 calling for Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territories. Then, in quick succession, delegations of top Japanese officials made their way to the capitals of the Middle East to gain assurances for an uninterrupted flow of oil for Japan's industries, the largest consumers of imported raw materials in the world.

Mr Takeo Miki, the Prime Minister, who was Deputy Prime Minister at the time, and Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Minister of International Trade and Industry in 1973, were among the Japanese emissaries. In return for vital oil supplies both men promised the Arabs and Iranians multi-million pound technological assistance in developing their countries.

Official Japanese delegations became so numerous in the Middle East that a Foreign Office worker in one country made the wry observation, "there have been more senior Japanese government groups here in the last few months than I've seen in all my years as a civil servant".

Criticized by some nations for taking what seemed to be a short-term "oil diplomacy" approach, even many Arabs expressed surprise at the speed with which Japan assumed an outspoken, pro-Arab posture. In Tokyo, a rash of Japanese-Arab friendship societies sprang up—many of them conspicuously backed by oil companies.

All of that came, ironically, not long after a book called *The Jews and the Japanese* appeared on the Japanese best-seller list for some months. The book traced the characteristics which were said to be common to the Jewish and Japanese cultures.

Accused of lack of consistency, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said there had been no change in policy line, and emphasized that there had already been a "gradual inclination towards the Arabs" even before the October War. As proof, the Foreign Ministry pointed out their support for United Nations Resolution 242.

Politically, the Japanese have no ambitions in the Middle East, and are looked upon as having "clean hands" because they were never a colonial power in that part of the world.

According to the projections of the Middle East Economic Research Institute in Tokyo, Japan's trade relations with the 22 countries of the Near and Middle East, including North Africa, are expected to triple in export value over the 1974 level to $13,000m (about £6,000m in 1980.

Backed by the Government's economic planning agency, the institute points out that Japan's share of Middle East imports jumped from 5.9 per cent in 1970 to 10.3 per cent in 1974. That moved Japan past Britain to third place behind the United States and West Germany in trade with the area. Britain's share declined from 10.2 per cent to 8.1 per cent.

The Near and Middle East are seen as increasingly important markets for Japan. The region took 7.2 per cent of Japan's total exports in 1974, and will take 15 per cent in 1980. Exports now consist largely of steel, textiles, ships and vehicles, and electrical products. But the institute stresses that Japan is lagging behind in the sales of industrial plant equipment.

The countries greatly contributing to such rapid increases in imports include Iran, Israel, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Algeria and Libya. Of those countries the Japanese consider their export structure particularly inclined toward Iran, Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

While overall trade statistics are undeniably good, most promises made after the oil crisis to provide technical cooperation for the construction of essential services have yet to be fulfilled. Except for Iraq, negotiations on large-scale projects such as oil refineries, fertilizer plants, and electric train systems have been greatly delayed, provoking widespread criticism of Japanese inaction.

Mr Amir Abbas Hoveyda, Iran's Prime Minister, recently deplored the lack of Japanese initiative in living up to pledges of technical cooperation with Iran when he commented: "Why are the Japanese so slow in making decisions? They always take one step forward and two steps backward."

Though there are a hundred Japanese engineers in Kuwait building a dry dock and a power plant, that is not part of the loudly trumpered Japanese government-sponsored technological assistance. Kuwait never asked for aid on the government basis, and the work is being carried out under private contracts.

Japanese officials who attach great importance to technical cooperation as a means of implementing Japan's pro-Arab diplomacy are growing nervous about the foot-dragging of Japanese enterprises which are prolonging feasibility studies and contractual negotiations sometimes to the point where European firms are winning what appeared to be Japanese deals.

Until now, nearly two full years after the vast number of visits by Japanese Government officers, the only agreement actually formally agreed upon for large-scale technical cooperation took place between Mitsubishi and the Iraq Government at the end of September in Baghdad. The deal calls for Mitsubishi to build a 170,000m yen ammonia and fertilizer plant.

Conclusions of technical agreements with Saudi Arabia and Iran are deadlocked because of fears by the Japanese firms that inflation may raise projected production costs for petrochemical plants—especially as some years will be required for construction.

To offset the risks, the Japanese groups involved in bidding on the projects want guarantees from the Government in Tokyo that they will be covered for any losses incurred. The desire for financial backing is particularly strong in regard to the proposed Iranian petrochemical complexes which are so vast in scale that they will require an outlay of almost 1,000,000m yen for each plant.

Car plants for Saudi Arabia have been held up because of demands by Toyota and Honda for tariff safeguards against outside competition. The Japanese have also mentioned that lack of skilled Saudi workers has prevented progress being made in talks about construction of other facilities.

The reopening of the Suez Canal to international traffic was greeted with aside some Japanese who fee an intensification o c tition by European ms men in the Gulf rea, ultimately a challeng Japan's South-eas trade.

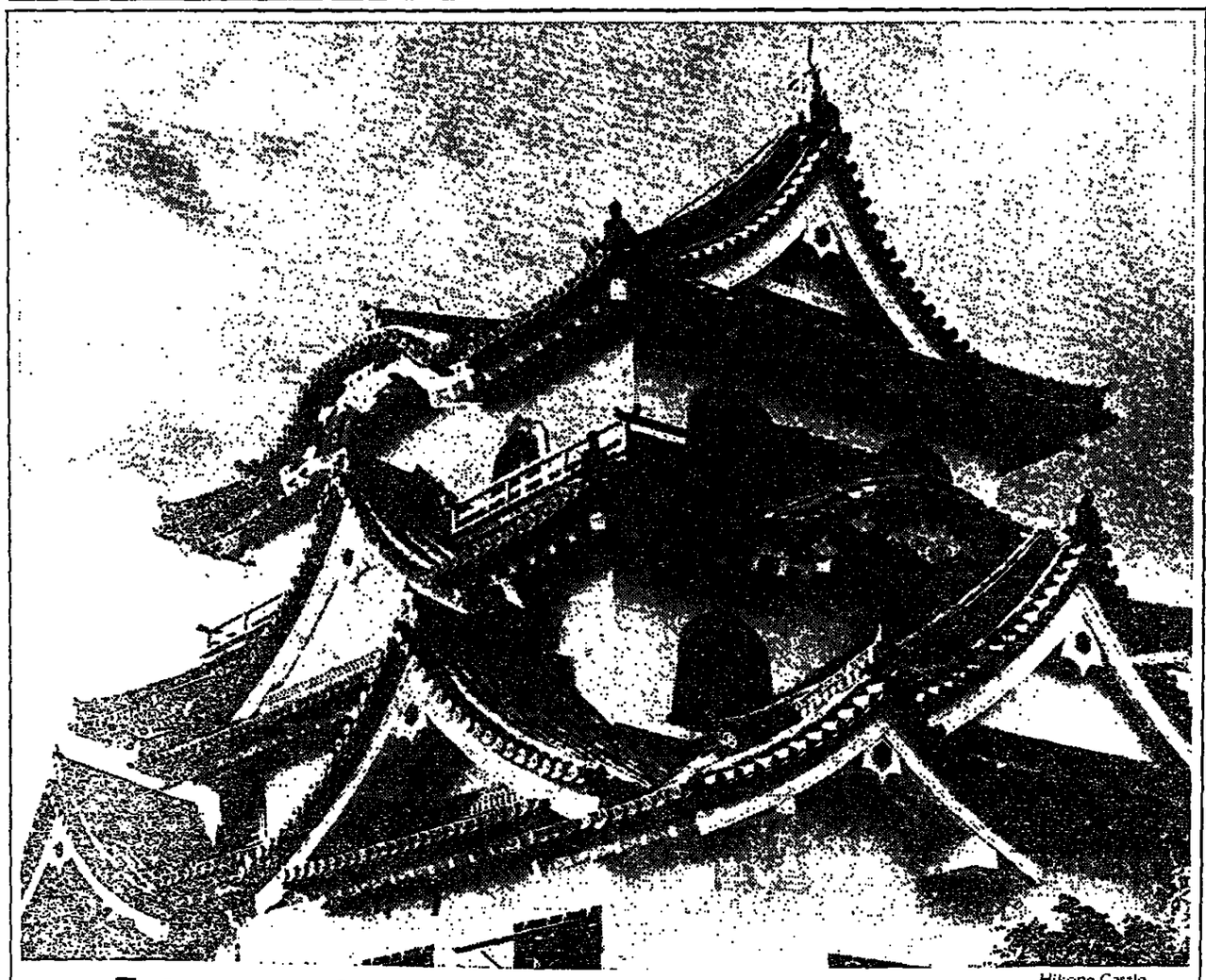
Basic policies ofecon cooperation are epecte continue in the years al with speculation sill ren ing about Japan' stan the Palestine Liber Organization (PLO). Fo recognition of the PL not to be expecd but contacts are being tained with representa of the organization.

From comple preocc tion in its relations with United States the So Union, China nd South Asia two yeas ago, Ja has worked to over the of understanding in its tions with th Middle E But a goverdent offici Tokyo, desribing pre relations wh the Mi East, admitt "we are equal with te people of Middle East in one respect we understad as Ital their way o thinking a do about ors".

The author is a contribu the Mainti Daily New



A Japanese tanker off Dhahran. Tec cal agreements with Saudi Arabia meeting difficulties.



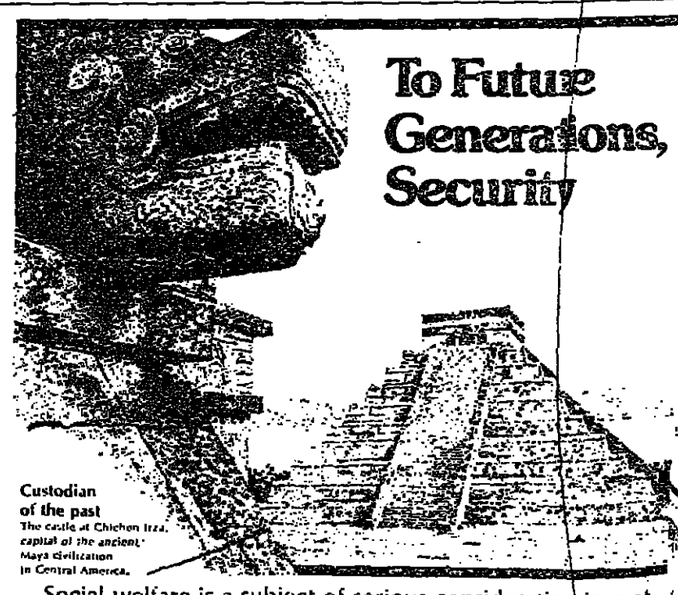
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United States

Pull of people and supplies

by Fred Emery

There was a tremor of uncertainty in government relations between Japan and the United States as the 1970s began. But now stability, a certain serenity even, has returned and the United States can be seen for what it is: the strongest pole by far among Japan's outside influences.

If anything, the pull is strengthening. The United States is Japan's greatest single market and supplier—and Japan returns the compliment by being second only to Canada as the single greatest market for American products. Their two-way trade last year was more than $23,000m, with Japan having a healthy balance.

There is also the pull of people. Last year more than 2,000 visits by Japanese were made to the United States. More Japanese have emigrated to America than anywhere else except Brazil —the volume inhibited by the interruption of the Second World War. The United States is also second only to Brazil in attracting Japanese nationals to work in the country—85,000 by the end of 1972, some 97,000 at last year's report.

Culturally China may be Japan's Greece and Rome, but it is the American political and pop culture forms that have been adopted most widely in the modern era.

Of course, the relationship is lopsided. Japan is only one among many American preoccupations, but certain modern artefacts are now familiar. In quality consumer goods Japanese cars are expanding fast on the beach-heads seized by tape recorders, radios, motorcycles and cameras. Less obvious, because infinitesimal, is direct Japanese investment; but that too is growing.

The amount almost doubled over the year ended December 1974, but still came to only $430m out of a foreign direct investment total of $21,746m (United States official figures). In certain farming areas it is no longer surprising that Japanese money is buying land for "agribusiness".

A symbolic confirmation that all is well was seen in the recent first visit to the United States of Emperor Hirohito and his wife. It is a common dream among Japanese to make the trip across the Pacific. Emperor Hirohito shared it, but he also wanted to settle the accounts in the memories of his generation.

The Emperor chose his White House toast, apparently both to express his regret for "that most unfortunate war which I deeply deplored", and to give formal thanks for the victor's generosity in rebuilding Japan.

In the eloquent speech in which the Imperial Court is so versed, he declared: "A new generation with no personal memory of those years is about to be in the majority in both our countries, yet I am confident that the story of the generosity and good will of the American people will be retold from generation to generation for the rest of time."

If humour is a gauge of forgiveness then a cartoon by McNelly in the Richmond *News Leader* spoke volumes. It depicted a Japanese soldier holding out in the Pacific jungles reading news of the Emperor's tour with the cry: "The war is over, colonel. We won." Perhaps it indicated that the war is over for Americans too.

Apologies are not often given in state affairs, so it was of note this summer that an apology of sorts was offered by Dr Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State, for having caused the earlier hiatus with Japan — what were called the "Nixon shocks" at the time. Japan was hurt by the sudden overtures towards China, the new economic policy and its temporary import restrictions and then an embargo on American exports of soya beans.

Such was the thoughtless conduct of policy towards Japan by Dr Kissinger that other statesmen wondered what would be the point of mellowing China if Japan was lost in the process. In hard political terms Japan might have nowhere else to go. But too little thought was given to the negative reasons for the alliance—namely ensuring against Japanese rearmament.

It took Mr Heath, when Prime Minister in 1971, to get Mr Nixon to realize the potential damage. Probably for the first time an Anglo-American communiqué in Bermuda formally expressed the need for cooperation with Japan on a par with Atlantic relations.

Dr Kissinger conceded last June his own tactics had contributed to the "painful and transitory misunderstandings".

He made the rare concession of having "learnt from experience". Significantly Mr Ford's first trip abroad as President was to Japan. And Dr Kissinger could say that with relations never better in 30 years consultations were frequent and frank. When Mr Ford met Mr Miki, the Prime Minister, in Washington this year, both governments went so far as to put foreign minister consultations on a twice-yearly basis.

The problem for many Americans, not only Dr Kissinger, is the difficulty of reconciling the face of Japanese power with the personalities who represent it. But for Dr Kissinger, especially, their inability to be acute in putting issues into words, without the wry wit he seeks, leaves him cold. He said as much as this in the summer when he stated: "We honour content above all and frequently exhibit impatience with emphasis on style."

But Dr Kissinger's own education in the industrial world's economics since the 1973 Middle East war and the oil crisis have helped to restore stability with Japan and helped to create a new nexus of the industrial democracies. Japan's views are now solicited in the International Energy Agency it helped to create and it is a founder member of the Group of Five which, with Italy, last month held a summit meeting in France on economic policies.

Appropriately the coming round of trade negotiations is dubbed the "Tokyo round".

The relationship with America can perhaps never be one of equals. The defence disparity, with Japan under the nuclear umbrella, ensures that. But what both sides would like to work towards is taking the essentials—but not each other—for granted.

The relationship cannot prosper as long as officials keep trying to define where each participant stands. Saying so does not transform Japan into a permanent friend rather than an occasional interlocutor. To the wisest American observers it seems that both sides need more thought about whether the present relationship can survive, as it ought to, a change of party government in Japan.

The Americans have gradually learnt that the Japanese will not be hectored into taking a more affirmative stance politically or diplomatically.

Western Europe

Slow and discreet economic invasion

by David Blake

Japan's spectacular penetration of European markets in recent years, combined with growing pressure for protection in certain key industries, has led to much speculation about a new invasion of Japanese companies, this time as investors.

A number of reasons have been advanced for these beliefs since the theory first became fashionable in the early 1970s. Growing shortages of labour at home were expected to make it more economic to manufacture in Europe, which had the advantage of lower transport costs and, in countries such as the United Kingdom and Ireland, cheaper labour than in Japan.

Protectionist pressure was expected to force the Japanese to come to Europe to get inside a protectionist wall. Most important of all, the rapid increase of American investment in Europe in the 1960s led to a belief that, whereas in the nineteenth century trade used to follow the flag today investment follows trade and in the end makes it unnecessary because the products are made in the same countries where they are consumed.

All of that may yet turn out to come true, but it has not done so yet in the case of Japanese investment, and it shows no sign of happening in the immediate future. Japan's presence in Europe is still less than in the United States and is still overwhelmingly as an exporter of Japanese-made products.

In its foreign investment programme it is concerned above all with securing raw materials (investment in oil being the most important) and to a lesser extent with investing in its immediate neighbours. The most important Japanese presence in Europe then is of the main manufacturing and trading groups, which have offices throughout the European Economic Community. The most important single centre for them is in Düsseldorf, where a range of companies from steel to chemicals and electronics to banks have offices to service the European market and to act as listening posts.

The last function is important. In the United States, German manufacturers are often Japan's main competitors and Japanese steel companies led the way to Düsseldorf to find out what German steelmakers were planning to do on the American market.

They are helped in this task by the Japanese External Trade Research Organization, which monitors the European economy and looks out for trade prospects. Although public attention focuses on Japanese products when there is a sudden upsurge in their sales, as with cars and television tubes in the United Kingdom, the usual pattern is different. A central part of Japanese strategy is to grow at a measured pace, arousing as little hostility as possible and constantly increasing sales and market share rather than worrying about immediate profits.

The Japanese community in Düsseldorf has earned the city the nickname of "Tokyo in Europe". Japanese restaurants and even a special nightclub, Nippon Kan, formed by some 50 of the companies for their employees' use, give it a special character.

Japanese operations in Düsseldorf and other European cities, however, are on a much smaller scale than those of American companies whose manufacturing facilities often make them among the largest producers in Europe. So far there has been little sign that the Japanese intend to follow that route, and the availability of cheap labour in many parts of South-east Asia makes it unlikely that they will do so.

However, there have been a number of manufacturing and assembly operations, of which the most publicized in the United Kingdom has been Sony's assembling of colour television sets in Wales for the British and possibly the European market.

Consumer electronic goods are probably one of the three most notable imports from Japan (the others being cars and cameras) but the high value of each item means that there is little advantage in making them in the United Kingdom rather than shipping them from Japan. Assembly in Europe is clearly one way, however, of trying to reduce protests from employees in Japan who fear loss of jobs.

That this is not always effective was shown by the experience of the Honda motor cycle group over its attempt to set up an assembly plant in Italy, which has a number of important motor cycle companies of its own. Although the first government reaction was favourable, union hostility soon forced a change of policy. Import licences for the parts needed to assemble the cycles were revoked and Honda found itself with a half-completed factory which it could not use.

Not all attempts at setting up in Europe have been beset by such difficulties, however. The YKK zipper group has successfully established itself in seven countries in the EEC and is now well established in all principal markets. It probably makes economic, as well as political, sense for YKK to manufacture in Europe because the product is a simple and cheap one which commands a low price, and which thus cannot bear high transport costs. It is also competing against a fragmented and inefficient European industry.

One characteristic of Japanese operations in Europe is that their small scale has made it easier for management to keep the highly committed Japanese approach to work without running into difficulties of losing communication with a large workforce.

Japanese work-styles differ from those in Europe, above all because of the emphasis on managers accepting the same working hours and disciplines as their workforce. Workers have generally welcomed this approach, although the Seiko watch company ran into trouble at a repair centre in London. This led to a strike and closure of the plant.

Difficult labour relations may make the Japanese shy away from the United Kingdom, although their executives have a strong preference for English among European languages. This may lead them to concentrate many of their manufacturing facilities in the Republic of Ireland, where government grants are generous and labour disputes are rare. In any case, their invasion, when it comes, will be slow and gentle.

The author is Foreign Editor, The Times Business News.

Asia

Startling change in investment pattern

by Alistair Wrightman

For almost two years Japanese investments in the Asian region have been slowing down as heads of companies in Tokyo and Osaka have responded to the prolonged economic recession and the tight money policies of the Cabinet of Mr Takeo Miki.

Whether such overseas investments will begin to pick up again when the recession is over is difficult to predict. Certainly there are basic shifts taking place, involving the manner in which Japanese commerce views the future.

Some veteran observers tend to believe that with business recovery will come a switch towards much greater investments in the energy and raw material resources of the Asian area and a move away from market or distribution interests.

The change, as startling as it is significant, is already taking place to some extent. Teijin only recently abandoned a plan to begin producing material for making synthetic fibre in South Korea and Indonesia; Kanebo, another important Japanese textile firm, has shelved a project for constructing a spinning plant in Thailand.

These are only two examples out of many, but the picture is clear for the present at last. The trend is especially conspicuous in the manufacturing industries —textiles, machinery, chemicals and electrical equipment.

Many of the measures taken could be the result of drastic retrenchment programmes, and once economic recovery in the domestic market occurs, possibly beginning next spring or summer, old projects for Asia may be taken off the shelf. But with almost a million unemployed at home it is unlikely that the Japanese Government will approve many projects not directly tied in with the development of resources.

This applies particularly to the countries of South-east Asia, since roughly two thirds of Japan's direct private investments in manufacturing operations are in that region. According to government policy, it is considered best for Japanese enterprises to concentrate their funds on securing stable supplies of energy and raw materials for industry.

Japan remains by far the leading investor nation in Thailand, South Korea and Indonesia and is second or third in other Asian nations. Half a dozen countries in the general Asian region now ship more than 25 per cent of their exports to Japanese ports, all of them developing nations and one of them—South Korea—considered in Tokyo to be extremely important from a security standpoint.

Since Japan usually enjoys a favourable trade balance with the countries of South-east and East Asia, it should not be surprising that there exist considerable resentment and envy—of which the Japanese are well aware.

Thus it was expected in Tokyo that there would be protests after suspension of the construction of a petrochemical complex in Thailand by the Mitsui and Mitsubishi groups and of a petrochemical base in Singapore by the Sumitomo group.

These expectations were fulfilled, but not to the extent that the Japanese had thought. With the cancellation of private industrial investments came an unusual amount of understanding on the part of the South-east Asian peoples.

It may well be that once Japan's economic recovery becomes clearly visible abroad—probably not until 1977 at the earliest—the other Asian states which have counted heavily on Japanese investments will lose patience if it is not resumed.

An even larger question for Japan, apparently, is the expansion of trade with China. How Japanese big business resolves the question could clearly exert a powerful influence on the shape of developments in Asia for a long time.

With the Chinese frequently changing their ways of doing things, the Japanese are finding that they must constantly be prepared to revise their strategy and tactics. Until recently, for instance, proud Peking officials insisted on paying cash for all imports from Japan. Now, it seems, they are willing to accept deferred payment terms, probably because of serious shortages of foreign exchange reserves.

Again, at one time China objected to prolonged lopsided trade which did not favour Peking. Now it is not raising the issue nearly as often.

Japan's exports to China in the first half of this year totalled £565.5m and imports from China amounted to £333.5m. The surplus was £75.5m higher than that for the same period of last year.

In the present calendar year Japan will probably enjoy a surplus in the trade of between £400m and £450m or an increase of £340m. Exports may exceed £1,200m and imports may reach between £750m and £800m.

Nevertheless, a pervasive sense of doubt about the trade with China is beginning to appear in Japanese business circles. There is a feeling that it may soon face a difficult period, perhaps lasting until China can produce sufficient oil for Japan's use to balance the trade.

What apparently angers the Peking trade authorities at present is the knowledge that Japan's surplus would not be anywhere near as large if it were not for Tokyo's restrictions on imports of Chinese raw silk, curtailments of imports of other textile goods, and a failure to accept as much crude oil as China would like.

The Japanese have explained that they need to protect their own textile industry and that more Chinese crude would be imported if the price was right, but it seems that Peking is not entirely willing to accept these arguments.

Southern Africa

'Honorary whites' walk tightrope

by Peter Hazelhurst

In contrast to many of their fellow Asians who have refused to trade with the white-controlled countries of southern Africa, the Japanese have built up flourishing trade ties between Tokyo and Pretoria since the South African Government conferred the title of "honorary whites" on visiting Japanese businessmen in 1961.

As "honorary whites" they have put up with petty apartheid—at least one Foreign Office official refused to complain when he was mistaken for a Chinese and ejected from a Johannesburg bus in the late 1960s. They have accepted their ignominious status with a shrug and, characteristically, have got down to business.

And in terms of trade the results have been impressive. During the 15 years, when an embarrassed Japanese Foreign Office attempted to assure critics in the United Nations that its economic ties with Pretoria were on the wane, the volume of two-way trade between the two countries built up remarkably, to a position where Japan is now South Africa's third largest trading partner.

In 1960 Japan's imports from South Africa mounted to a mere £15m while exports to South Africa mounted to £20m. Within the space of 10 years the figures had reached £157m and £164m respectively. Last year they were £347m and £436m.

Although the figures, published by Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry, reveal how two-way trade has increased spectacularly since 1961, they do not by any means give the complete picture of Japan's economic interests in southern Africa.

With Africa as remote as it is to the insular Japanese, the press and other critics of big business are generally oblivious to the moral issues behind Tokyo's economic ties with Pretoria and Japanese businessmen have in the past been given a free rein to circumvent sanctions and other official restrictions on trade with South Africa.

Tokyo's official policy, as repeatedly stated in the United Nations, is that it is loth to curtail treaties with Pretoria, but as a concession to the Afro-Asian block all forms of investment are prohibited. In addition, in accordance with United Nations rulings, Japanese businessmen are banned from trading with Rhodesia or importing raw material from Namibia (South West Africa).

But despite the Government's assurances to the United Nations, Japan's business world have circumvented restrictions and sanctions with impunity in recent years to channel clandestine investments into South Africa and retain secret trade ties with Rhodesian firms.

Last year a group of Japanese liberals, who form the nucleus of Japan's small anti-apartheid movement, began to investigate some of the more doubtful aspects of Japan's economic interests in Pretoria and Salisbury. Subsequently, as a result of a number of complaints from the United Nations, the Government was forced to take nominal steps to terminate some of the more flagrant violations.

In a blow to the Japanese Government's prestige at the United Nations, investigations revealed that the steel industry has been secretly importing nearly 25 per cent of its total supply of chrome from Rhodesia through Mozambique on false South African certificates of origin. The assertion was made on the basis that neither the Japanese nor the South African governments have been able to explain an embarrassing discrepancy in their statistics on chrome sales.

Japanese statistics show that 719,649 tonnes of chrome ore were imported from South Africa in 1971 while records in Pretoria indicate that South Africa exported only 353,375 tonnes to Japan in that year.

There are also discrepancies in the statistics for subsequent years, indicating that Rhodesian chrome shipped through Mozambique on false South African certificates of origin (and therefore not recorded in South African customs clearance figures) had been sent to Japan. As Mozambique does not produce chrome it is obvious why false South African certificates of origin were issued at Lourenço Marques or Beira, the two ports with direct links to Rhodesia.

In another blow to attempts by Japanese business houses to circumvent prohibitions on investment in South Africa, the anti-apartheid movement revealed last year that a powerful combine of banking houses and security companies was channelling funds to Pretoria through a joint subsidiary, the Japan International Investment Bank of London, a Japanese-owned venture which had been registered in London as a British bank.

The bank, established by the Mitsubishi Bank, the Sumitomo Bank, the Fuji Bank, the Tokai Bank and the Daiwa, Yamaichi and the Nikko security companies, had channelled £4m, part of a proposed multinational loan to South Africa, before the Japanese Government was forced to step in and stop the transaction.

Apart from its earnings on exports of cars, heavy equipment and electronic and other consumer articles, Japan's real interest in southern Africa, as elsewhere, is the acquisition of raw materials. That is an obsession in Japan, and it is widely believed that financial institutions have secretly broadened their interests in the mining industry in South Africa by injecting large sums of money into the country through European or American banks.

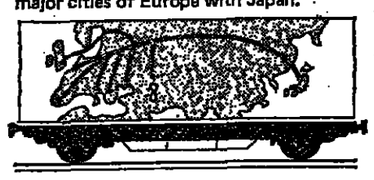
In June, 1973, for example, Nippon Steel, Japan's largest steel corporation, made a

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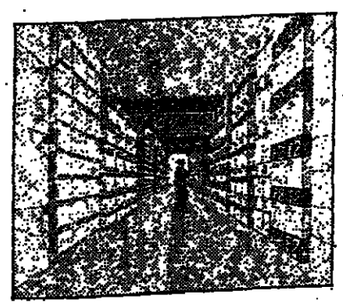
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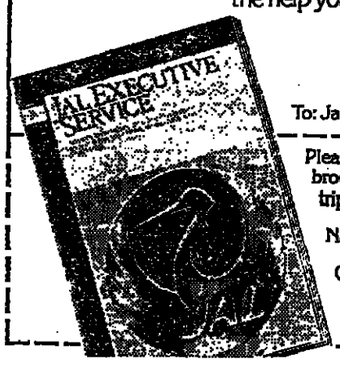
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Latin America

Brazil attracts over 400 firms

by Masahiko Ishizuka

It was in the late 1950s that the interest of Japanese business in Latin America as a place for investment arose. The enthusiasm waned later because of inflation and political instability in countries in the area, but it revived from about 1971.

According to statistics of the Japanese Ministry of Finance, private direct investment by Japan in Latin America totalled $140m in the financial year 1971, rose to $282m in 1972, and reached $822m in 1973.

Under the impact of the worldwide economic slump the amount in 1974 dwindled to $699m. However, since Japan's total overseas investment during the financial year fell at a sharper rate, the proportion of Latin America to the total rose to 29.2 per cent from the previous year's 23.5 per cent.

The cumulative total of Japanese investment in Latin America by the end of the financial year 1974 (to the end of March, 1975) stood at $2,510m, or 19.8 per cent of total overseas investment. This compared with 23.8 per cent for North America (of which the United States accounted for 20.3 per cent), 24.6 per cent for Asia, and 17.3 per cent for Europe.

Breakdown by country shows that Brazil has an overwhelming share of Japanese investment in Latin America. In terms of the cumulative total it accounts for just 50 per cent. Accounting also for 9.9 per cent of the cumulative total of all Japanese investment abroad, Brazil ranks third among lands receiving investment from Japan, next only to the United States and the United Kingdom.

Japan, on the other hand, ranks second as investor in Brazil after the United States, according to an estimate of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

The actual amount of Japanese investment in Brazil was $121m in the financial year 1971; $168m in 1972; $435m in 1973; and $250m in 1974.

Such a remarkable rise in Japanese investment in Brazil reflects the "Brazil boom" among Japanese businesses which resulted in a deluge of moves of Japanese companies into the country, lured by spacious land, abundant resources and the growth possibilities of the market.

The number of firms moving into the country was 60 in 1972, 152 in 1973 and 123 in 1974. According to the Bank of Tokyo's Brazilian subsidiary, an estimated 436 Japanese firms had gained a foothold in Brazil by the end of 1974 by way of wholly-owned subsidiary, joint venture or acquisition.

The kinds of business carried on by these firms are surprisingly wide-ranging—commerce, machinery, textiles, finance and insurance, securities, steelmaking, car making, heavy electrical and home appliances, communications equipment, chemicals, food, transport, agriculture and fishery, building and property, and advertising. Leisure activities and services, such as the management of golf links and restaurants, are also attracting Japanese interests.

Although the present economic slump has caused Japanese investment in Brazil to slacken, it may be said that Japanese businesses have taken root as a result of the past investment boom.

One of the oldest (established in 1962) and the largest (in sales) of Japanese joint ventures in Brazil is the Usiminas steel mill (Usinas Siderurgicas de Minas Gerais). The second largest is the Ishikawajima-Harima do Brazil Estraleiros (a shipyard), followed by Confab Industrial (a steel pipe manufacturer in which Sumitomo Metal Industries and Sumitomo Shoji have an interest), Komatsu-FNV-Maquinas (a machinery maker), and Yanmar Diesel Motor Brasil (a farm machine maker).

In food and agriculture Teijin, a synthetic textiles firm, is developing a 78,000-hectare ranch, while Marubeni is engaged in cultivating a 20,000-hectare farm for food production, both in the state of Mato Grosso.

The second most important country in Japan's investment in Latin America is Peru, which in the financial year 1974 drew $351m, more than Brazil did, in investment from Japan.

The explanation is the rising Japanese interest in the development of non-ferrous metal resources and oil. Oil explorations by Japanese concerns have been launched in the hope that Peru could become an important supplier of oil to Japan on a scale comparable to Indonesia. However, the result so far has been disappointing. Another important area of Japanese investment is the assembly of cars and motorcycles.

Venezuela, in the meantime, is regarded as the most promising market for Japanese exports to Latin America in the future. In view of this, Japanese business circles set up the Japanese-Venezuela Economic Committee in April and sent a mission to Venezuela in July, with a Venezuelan counterpart having visited Japan in October.

On the strength of its swelling oil revenues Venezuela is embarking on an ambitious national development programme, asking for Japanese cooperation in a number of projects which include the building of an aluminium-producing plant, a hydroelectric power station, a steelmaking plant, and the establishment of an oil transport shipping company.

With regard to exports to and investment in Argentina, which exceeded Venezuela in imports from Japan in 1974—$440m compared with $398m—trading companies are taking a pessimistic view because of the country's political instability.

Argentina has plans for big undertakings such as the building of hydroelectric power plants, a national steel mill and a railway. For these projects the country is seeking $150m in aid from Japan; should this materialize, Japan's exports to the country could pick up. But in investment the country counts for little.

Mexico is quite willing to invite investment from Japan, which at the end of March, 1975, stood at $111m in cumulative total, with about 50 Japanese firms operating, including Nippon Steel and Nissan Motor. Japanese exports to Mexico in 1974 amounted to $305m.

For exports, Panama is Japan's second largest market in Latin America, but almost all the sales consist of ships destined to take advantage of a flag of convenience. Japanese exports to the country in 1974 totalled $1,018m, next to $1,389m to Brazil.

The author is a staff writer, Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Tokyo.

Marubeni

Selling abroad the 'inevitable choice'

When Mr Taiichiro Matsuo last June took over from Hiro Hiyama as president of the Marubeni Corporation, Japan's third largest sogo shosha (general trading company), he declared strengthening of the company's foreign transactions—export, import and offshore business—to be the most important target that it faced.

He placed a particular emphasis on offshore transactions—business between countries not involving Japan—to increase their proportion of the company's total business to more than 10 per cent in two years from 7.6 per cent in the six-month business term ended last March 31.

Emphasis on foreign transactions is more or less common to all main trading companies and there is a good reason—a slowing down of the domestic economy with no prospect for return to the high growth of the past.

Lessening of opportunities on the domestic market is already evident in the fact that for eight out of the 10 largest sogo shoshas, the proportion of foreign transactions in the six months ended last March exceeded 50 per cent for the first time.

While it tends to be taken that these trading companies have depended on foreign transactions for a bulk of their business, that never was true. This is why the figures for the March term were viewed as epoch-making and presumably signifying a crucial change in their strategies to survive the changing economic environments at home and abroad.

In Marubeni's case the proportion of export, import and offshore trade put together stood at 39.9 per cent in the year ended September 1973, but it rose to 48.5 per cent in the year ended September 1974 and to 54.3 per cent in the six-month period ended last March, with export and import accounting for 26.2 per cent and 20.5 per cent respectively.

Mr Matsujiro Ikeda, executive vice-president of the company, who took command of its European and African operations last June, said: "After all, foreign operations in the past have been regarded as something supplementary to domestic business, but from now on, with the domestic economy slowing, we cannot but look for sources of profits in foreign business. That's an inevitable choice for survival."

It was against this background that the company in a reshuffle of executives last June increased the number of directors stationed abroad from three to seven (out of 38). Not only that; two executive vice-presidents were assigned to the top posts of the European and United States operations—Mr Ikeda as president of Marubeni Europe in London and Mr Tatsuta Kawasaki as president of Marubeni America in New York. In three years' time foreign subsidiaries and branches are expected to contribute 30 per cent of the consolidated earnings.

In line with this policy offshore transactions are being attached increasing importance simply because it is an area left untapped so far and believed to possess big growth potential.

A recent representative case of offshore dealings is the sale of Chinese lobsters to the United States contracted by Marubeni. In another case involving China, which in the past rejected dealings of this kind done by a third country, is the sale of American scrap steel to China, arranged by Mitsui, the second largest Japanese trading company.

Marubeni's recent takeover of the management of Western Grain Exchange, a medium-sized United States grain dealer, is part of the company's efforts to strengthen its capability for offshore trade.

In addition, Marubeni is trying to step up and diversify its overseas projects. For example, in recent big deals involving foreign resources, the company has signed a 10-year contract with a leading United States supplier to buy 36 million tons of coking coal for supply to Japanese steel mills; decided to take part in a natural gas and oil exploration project off Sakhalin, in a joint work with the Soviet Union and other Japanese concerns; set up a uranium prospecting company.

The company also has set up a steel plate fabricating company in Iran; set up a farm products processing and distribution company in Mexico; won an order for a pipeline project in Indonesia; won an order for work on improvement of the port at Tripoli, Libya; sold big sugar refining plants to the Philippines.

Meanwhile, one most important trend in the company's structure of business is the steady shrinkage of the proportion of textiles it handles.

What makes this particularly significant is that this trading company started out as a textile wholesaler in 1949. By absorption of Takashimaya Iida in 1950 it added to its business lines steel, machinery and construction, but textiles still accounted for 84 per cent of business at that time.

The proportion of textiles kept declining thereafter to 75.6 per cent in 1953; 55.3 per cent in 1958; 41.3 per cent in 1963; 25.5 per cent in 1968; 21 per cent in 1973; and an estimated less than 15 per cent in 1975.

Textiles have been giving way to the steel, machinery and construction group and the chemicals, petroleum and food group. With chemicals, petroleum and foods retaining a steady share of 30 per cent in the past 10 years, the steel, machinery and construction category has come to count larger and larger in recent years from 30.7 per cent in 1963, to 47.9 per cent in 1973, and nearly 50 per cent in the six-month term ended last March. The implications of this are that the company's earning capability is becoming more solid because metals and machinery are commodities with generally stable levels of commission.

Marubeni's growth into a really all-round trading company of significant size is believed to be owed to Mr Hiro Hiyama, now chairman, who had served as president for 11 years since 1964 until he resigned the post this year.

The falling share of textile can be viewed as a main strength of the company's future business performance compared with C. Itoh, another trading company which came from a background as a textile dealer and is hit hard by the present severe slump of textile business.

Competing neck and neck with C. Itoh for the third rank after Mitsubishi and Mitsui, Marubeni maintains a slight lead over its closest rival, with sales in the half year ended this September estimated at 2,200,000m yen (up from 2,792230m yen in the preceding six months which compares with C. Itoh's estimated 2,650,000 yen (up from 2,642,345 yen).

This modest gain, which is almost nothing compared with gains during the high growth period, reflects the severe slump of the domestic economy. With textile and lumber business continuing seriously depressed, profit position is affected considerably, pushing down the ow all pretax profit to an estimated 7,000m yen for September from 7,898m yen the previous term. The decline of profits in the operating division has been offset by decrease in financial cost as a result of monetary easing and by selling of stock in portfolio.

After-tax profit is estimated at 3,500m yen (compared with 4,113m yen in the previous term), with per share earning declining to 11.0 yen from 12.9 yen.

M

Komatsu

Head-on struggle with US giants

by John Greenwood

One of the key features of Japan's industrial strategy since the war has been its deliberate concentration on specific sectors of the market for any product. The success with which this policy has been rewarded is evident in several markets for manufactured products where Japan has achieved global supremacy.

The achievement of this position has been based in the first instance not on any technological lead, but usually on the basis of applying mass production techniques to imported technologies for the huge domestic market in Japan.

The profits derived from operating as the sole licensee of a foreign technology have then been ploughed back into highly capital-intensive methods of production and quality control and later applied to research and the building of overseas sales networks. Research enables the company to maintain a technological lead and the extension of sales to overseas markets enables the company to continue to reap the benefits of scale.

Even in the most competitive markets these principles have been applied over and over again, and each time Japanese industry has succeeded in undermining what had previously been a near monopoly of British, German or American companies.

Well-known examples of industries that have succumbed to these principles of Japanese competition are the British-dominated motorcycle market, the German-dominated camera market, and the American-dominated industrial and agricultural machinery markets.

Japan's Komatsu almost exactly conforms to this model, and is engaged in a head-on struggle with the American giants, from which it bought technology in the early days and which still dominate the world markets for earth-moving and construction machinery or industrial vehicles such as forklift trucks.

Having been incorporated in May, 1920, at Komatsu city in Ishikawa prefecture, the company absorbed a small company called Komatsu Electric Steelworks and concentrated on steel castings for which it achieved a reputation for outstanding quality. Komatsu is still the largest producer of steel-castings in Japan, and its machinery is a familiar sight in thriving Japanese factories. But with the arrival in Japan in 1961 of the American Caterpillar Tractor Company, the world's largest tractor maker, the company faced a major crisis.

Caterpillar's arrival was met first with delaying tactics. Not until 1963 was the American company able to establish a joint venture with Mitsubishi in conformity with Japanese laws. At that time Komatsu's sales were only one fifth of Caterpillar's. To counter the challenge in the bulldozer market Komatsu entered into a technical agreement with the American Cummins Engine Company which enabled it to bring the performance of its bulldozers up to international standards.

A great campaign was started within the company to raise both output and quality with all the enthusiasm of the Japanese corporate spirit. Quality control was emphasized under the slogan "a chain is only as strong as its weakest link", and production lines were turned over to continuous automated production. Longer production lines lowered unit costs, and collective effort brought reliability.

By 1967 Komatsu was on the offensive again, riding high on the strength of a sustained domestic boom in land development and road construction projects in Japan. By 1970 Komatsu had captured more than 50 per cent of the domestic market in bulldozers, motor graders and press casting machines for car manufacture. The company was also making inroads into the markets for large dump trucks, shovel loaders and forklift trucks.

After its success at home Komatsu turned its sights overseas, but not before it had made some formidable investments in research and development. This year Komatsu's expenditure on research and development will reach almost $30m or more than 2 per cent of consolidated net sales.

The company employs approximately 1,400 scientists, engineers and technicians who are engaged on a full-time basis in research and product development. Of these, 650 are engaged in product improvement engineering and the other 750 in basic research.

Komatsu's basic research on new products and materials is conducted in several laboratories responsible for the design and testing of engines, wheel-driven vehicles and system controls and the development of new materials for use in the manufacture of its products. Another laboratory evaluates soil characteristics in various places where the company's earth-moving equipment is sold.

In addition, product improvement engineering is carried out in the company's plants. The company owns more than 1,600 patents and utility model registrations in Japan and 80 patents abroad. It also owns applications for more than 10,000 patents and utility model registrations in Japan and for approximately 250 patents abroad.

Some of the products and techniques which have resulted from Komatsu's research activities in recent years include a radio-controlled bulldozer, an amphibious bulldozer, an underwater bulldozer, a gas turbine-powered dump truck, a new method of steel casting, several new bulldozer models (both larger and smaller than existing models) and a prototype machine which, by laying a thin sheet of asphalt below a sand surface, permits the growing of crops on desert land.

Komatsu's vigorous internationalization over the past eight years is most evident in the persistent rise in its export ratio. In 1968 exports accounted for a mere 8 per cent of consolidated net sales. In the first six months of 1975 they accounted for no less than 43.6 per cent with a gain of 80 per cent in sales to the Middle East.

Thus, despite setbacks domestic subsidiaries such as Komatsu Construction, Komatsu Real Estate and Komatsu House, consolidated net earnings rose from 6,400m yen a year ago to 9,160m yen between January and June this year.

During 1974, the country outside Japan in which Komatsu recorded the largest amount of sales were, in descending order of sales volume: Brazil, the United States, China, Indonesia, the Soviet Union, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Malaysia, South Africa and Britain.

In Brazil, Komatsu started the manufacture of bulldozers and iron casting earlier this year. It also has begun construction of a bulldozer assembly plant in Mexico through a 40 per cent-owned joint venture.

Apart from these two overseas ventures Komatsu is still a predominantly Japanese manufacturing company.

During the next decade it will be interesting to observe whether Komatsu is compelled to internationalize either its manufacturing facilities or its staff with the same urgency and vigour that it has already shown in exporting its products between 1965 and 1975. In the longer term the continuation of Japan's rapid rate of economic growth will hinge on the success or failure of specific, internationally oriented enterprises such as Komatsu.

'Honorary whites' walk tightrope

continued from page III

tentative bid to defy government policy and announced publicly that it had plans to enter a joint venture to develop South Africa's proposed steel plant at Saldanha Bay.

However, the proposal was hastily withdrawn when the Government, confronted with the accusation that it had revised its assurances to the United Nations, warned Nippon Steel that investments in South Africa were prohibited.

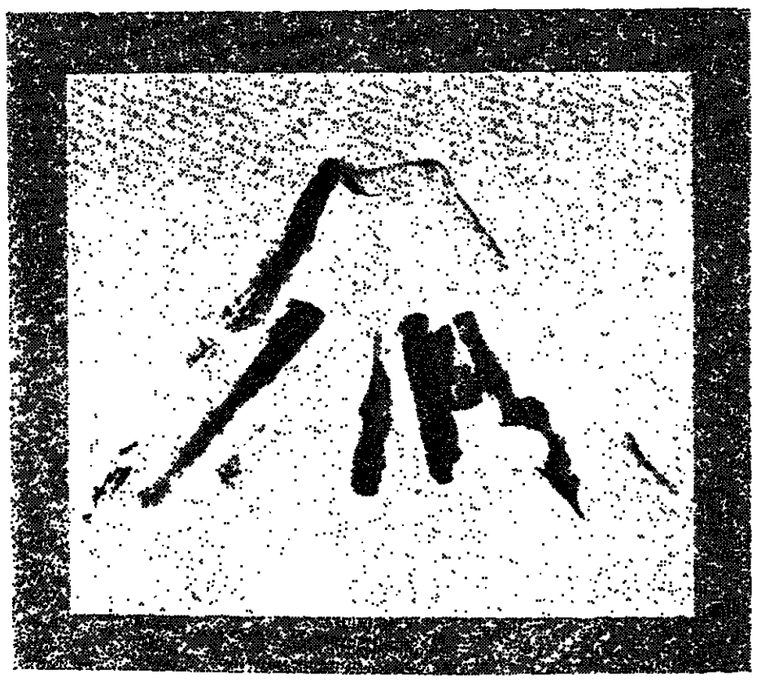
Japan was also recently involved in controversy surrounding purchases of uranium from Namibia. It began after a freelance journalist, Mrs Yoko Kitazawa, travelled to South Africa last year to compile a comprehensive report on Japanese business activities in South Africa. After submitting her report to the World Council of Churches and the National Christian Council of Japan, Mrs Kitazawa travelled to New York to tell three committees of the United Nations that Japanese trading houses were purchasing Namibian uranium and other raw materials in defiance of United Nations resolutions.

In spite of the United Nations ruling, Kansai Electric Power has continued to import uranium from the Rossing uranium mine in Namibia. The report went on to declare that it is significant that when the power company's agent, Mitsubishi Corporation, signed an advance purchase contract for 8,200 tons of uranium with Rossing in 1970 the Mitsubishi Corporation entered into negotiations with South Africa to export a PWR-type atomic reactor built by Mitsubishi under licence with Westinghouse of the United States.

As a result of a minor furore in Parliament the prime minister confirmed the existence of a contract for the import of Namibian uranium and declared last December that Japan would in future respect United Nations resolutions.

Following hard on the heels of disclosures that British firms have been underpaying African workers in South Africa, the Kitazawa report also alleged that Japanese car companies, ostensibly financed by white South Africans, are paying black workers badly.

In one instance the Datsun-Nisson complex in Pretoria was paying black workers a monthly salary of 49.45 rand (about £30) in 1973, well below the officially set poverty datum line for the area.



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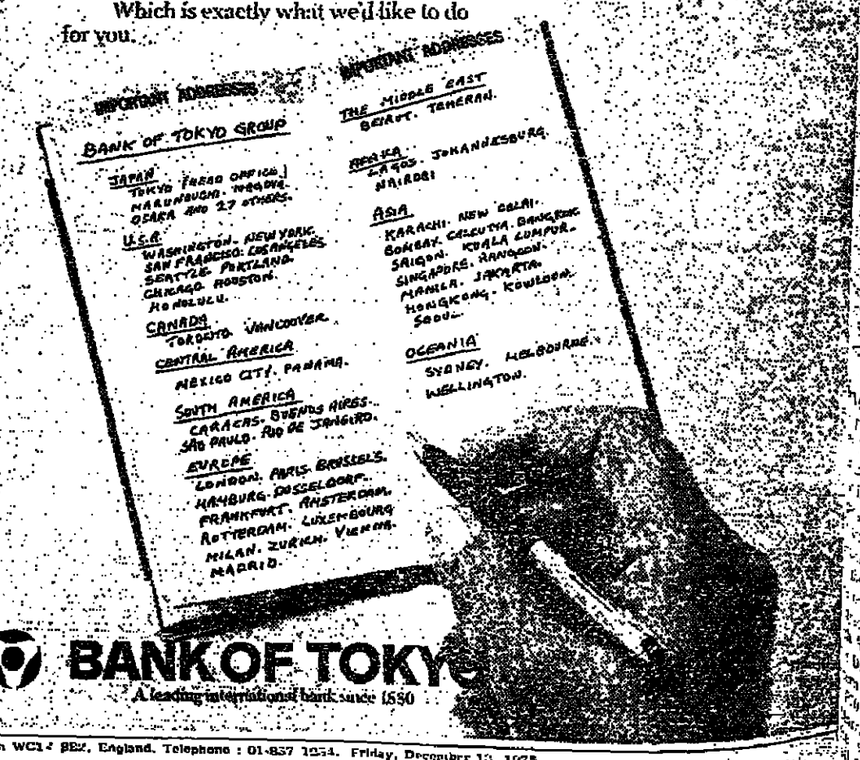
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TIMES PAST
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THE SPANISH THAW

The most difficult and important business before the new Spanish Government will be to decide how far and how fast to move along the road to democracy. Roughly speaking there are three approaches to the problem. One is to inch forward step by step, starting by allowing more scope to the political associations as parties in embryo. Each further step would then depend on the success of the previous one. The advantage of this would be that the speed of advance could be regulated according to the response, which should in theory make everyone behave more responsibly. But the left wing parties would almost certainly feel they had to keep pushing, as they are doing now, in order to maintain momentum, and the absence of a timetable or even of a definite destination would create uncertainty and tension.

At the other extreme there could be a quick leap into a new constitution based on full parliamentary democracy. This, though desirable in itself, is ruled out by the realities of Spanish politics. The heirs of the Franco regime are still powerful in the police and the armed forces, and they have their representatives in the provisional cabinet list made public yesterday. Probably they were behind the very strong displays of police force recently, and the re-arrest of Senor Camacho, the popular leader of an illegal trade union movement. Conditioned by the Civil War they oppose almost any change but especially the re-emergence of the Communist Party. They can probably make at least as much trouble in the streets as the communists themselves.

Somewhere between these extremes the Government will have to work out a timetable of reform and do rather more than sketch in a destination. This will not be easy. Even if, as is expected, there is a decision to legalize political parties at some stage there will be disagreements on what to do about the Communist Party. As the current wave of demonstrations shows, the party is determined to assert itself and to demand a legitimate place in any new political structure. It can be suppressed but not ignored.

There are good arguments on both sides of this important debate. The party's capacity to make trouble is not in itself sufficient reason to legalize it. Indeed, the more troublesome it becomes the more it will strengthen the forces against it, and the more reluctant the government will become to bow to pressure. Even without strikes and demonstrations there is a clear risk that its legalization could provoke a severe right-wing reaction and it is reasonable to ask whether the risk is worth while. A legal Communist Party would also have that much more respectability and opportunity to organize. Why give it unnecessary help?

On the other side it can be argued that if Spain is to become a member of the European Community it should permit the same spectrum of political activity as its fellow members. This point would certainly be made very strongly by the communist parties of France and Italy, with which the Spanish communists have much closer links than with Moscow. The problem could therefore remain a running sore not only within Spain but in Spain's relations with Europe.

To this can be added some other considerations. So long as the Spanish communists are illegal nobody can tell how strong they really are. They can claim to represent the working classes, and they can attract liberal and moderate opinion in support of their claim to be allowed to compete for votes like other parties. Hence for a time at least their strength could be magnified. Test this strength at the polling booth and it will be properly measured. It will probably turn out to be smaller than feared.

There is a case for moving slowly. If other parties are given a bit of a start they could begin to consolidate the moderate left at the expense of the communists. The communists recognize this danger, which is one reason why they are in a hurry. In the long run, however, it is difficult to see how Spain could remain indefinitely the only European country without a legal communist party.

A BAD DECISION FOR RACE RELATIONS

The Government are making a serious mistake in their race relations policy. There are two principal features of the proposals outlined in the recent White Paper and shortly to be embodied in legislation. The first is to change the process of law enforcement. Whereas the present law enforcement agency, the Race Relations Board, is involved mainly in responding to complaints of alleged discrimination, it is proposed that its successor should have a more strategic role. Instead of being obliged to investigate all complaints its task would be to take action against those practices which it considered to be particularly discriminatory in their effects. Its task would be both more selective and more positive.

So far so good. But the other main point in the Government's proposals is to merge the Race Relations Board and the Community Relations Commission, which has a general responsibility to promote harmony between the races. There are powerful objections to combining in the one body a quasi-judicial function and a duty to exhort, to lobby and to campaign. The combination in the case of the proposed Race Relations Commission might just be acceptable as it is to have rather less of a quasi-judicial role—provided that it did not have responsibility for supervising the local community relations councils and community relations officers. It is that responsibility, now exercised by the Community Relations Commission, which would involve the new Commission, even at one remove, in the campaigning and inevitable infighting at local level.

Yet Mr Jenkins announced yesterday that he is going to make precisely this mistake. He stated in a written answer that the Bill soon to be presented to Parliament will place these responsibilities on the new Commission. It is easy to see how he has found himself in that position. He had earlier ruled out the possibility of placing community relations officers under local authorities. Another option would have been to place them directly under the Home Office, but that would have meant an unacceptable degree of control from Whitehall over what is intended to be essentially a local operation. He could have created a new separate agency with the specific task of supervising and supporting the community relations effort at local level, but it is doubtful if such a body, having no other role, would have been of sufficient consequence to provide the necessary backing.

So it might seem inevitable that the responsibility should be handed to the new Commission as the decision of last resort. But the inevitability follows only from the Home Secretary's previous decisions. It was not inevitable that he should reject the idea of placing community relations officers under local authorities. That would certainly have inhibited them from speaking out as contentiously in public as some of them have chosen to do on occasion, but it would have given them the opportunity of influencing from inside the official machine decisions which are bound to be of great consequence for the black and other minority communities. Such an exchange of role might well have enabled them to do more for those whom it is their principal task to help.

It was not inevitable either that Mr Jenkins should be determined to merge the Race Relations Board and the Community Relations Commission. That is not essential to his other purpose of changing the process for law enforcement. It would be at best of doubtful value under any circumstances. It is unacceptable under the circumstances he now proposes. If he is not willing to risk the criticism that would come from some quarters if he put the community relations officers under local authorities—which, despite everything, would still be the best choice—then he must keep two separate race relations bodies at national level. Otherwise he will put in jeopardy public confidence in the impartiality of the law enforcement process in this highly sensitive field. That would undermine much of what Mr Jenkins has achieved for race relations during his time as Home Secretary.

THE MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS

The government of schools is a dry subject in general, but in specific instances, as the events at William Tyndale junior school in north London have shown, it can provoke powerful and partisan feelings among local politicians and officials, teachers and parents. In the spring Mr Reg Prentice, who was then Secretary of State for Education and Science, appointed a committee of inquiry into the government and management of schools under Mr Thomas Taylor. Their task was to make recommendations about the desirable reform of the present powers and composition of governing bodies of secondary schools (and managing bodies of primary schools). The William Tyndale dispute has given the work of the Taylor committee a topicality that its members can hardly have expected when they were first appointed. The committee should not, however, allow the apparent lessons of those extraordinary events to influence too much its deliberations about the best form of government for schools in more ordinary circumstances.

One difficulty faced by the Taylor committee is that there is no consistent pattern of school government. Some local education authorities continue to adopt a restrictive policy. They appoint a predominance of their own councillors to governing bodies and continue to group several schools under one governing or managing body. Other authorities, particularly in recent years, have adopted more liberal approaches. They have established managing and governing bodies for every school and appointed teacher and parent representatives. A practice which in one area may appear a radical departure from tradition may seem in another entirely normal. So the committee may be wise to concentrate on identifying "good practice" among the existing arrangements made by local authorities rather than draw up a blueprint based on principles outside present experience.

In their evidence to the committee, which is published today, the National Union of Teachers suggests that there are three interests which can legitimately expect to be represented on governing and managing bodies, political representatives appointed by the local education authority (in practice they are nominated by political parties from among their members or supporters), teachers and parents. Only the most politically diehard authorities would still argue that the claims of these last two groups should be disallowed.

At present the political element nearly always has the predominant voice. This predominance has now been challenged by many of the individuals and organizations that have submitted evidence to the Taylor committee. Some, like the NUT, want to see the present balance shifted in favour of the professional element, the teachers. Others argue that a weightier voice should be given to the "consumer" element, the parents. The community health councils established after the reorganization of the National Health Service are sometimes suggested as a possible model for reformed school government, although their experience has not been entirely happy and the parallel with the health service is misconceived. Yet the growing demand from parents for greater participation in school government deserves to be accommodated. The rigid political control of governing bodies has to a considerable extent been discredited; but to replace it with bodies under equally rigid professional or parental control would be to repeat the mistake.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Treating incurable patients

From Dr J. F. Searle

Sir, Lady Wootton's Bill will have the sympathy of many people both inside and outside the medical profession. But I believe it to be founded on certain misconceptions. First, it would be a bold doctor indeed who would pronounce a patient with a severe head injury unrecoverable as soon as he arrived in hospital. These patients are usually seen first by a junior and relatively inexperienced doctor, and it would be quite wrong to expect him to give such a prognosis, which he would have to do if urgent life supporting systems were not to be introduced.

I appreciate Lady Wootton's concern that those who do not wish to survive as a cabbage should not be kept alive. But it is the practice in many intensive care units that this type of patient is reviewed frequently for 24 to 48 hours by two or more senior doctors, independently. When it is established beyond all reasonable doubt that the brain is dead, life support systems are withdrawn. Such practice is an effective safeguard against withdrawing support from those patients who may survive to a reasonable quality of life.

Her second misconception is that doctors are reluctant to relieve adequately the pain of incurable disease. If Lady Wootton is correct, it is a terrible indictment of the medical profession, which I hope she will support with evidence. But even severe pain can be relieved without producing unconsciousness, and therefore the clause relating to this in the Bill is unnecessary.

This Bill is another expression of the view that doctors can no longer be trusted to act with compassion and in the best interests of their patients. If such trust has disappeared (and in everyday clinical practice I have yet to find any evidence that it has), this Bill will do nothing to restore it.

Yours faithfully,
J. F. SEARLE, Consultant in Charge of Intensive Care,
Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital (Wonford),
Barrack Road,
Exeter.

The death sentence

From the Bishop of Peterborough

Sir, No one, who deliberately does harm to another, can say that it is unjust when the same is done to him in return. This is one certain way of him being brought face to face with the enormity of his misdeed. There is no injustice done to a man, who has deliberately taken another's life, in having his own life taken away.

The duty of the State is to protect the lives of innocent citizens; and the plain exercise of strict justice is the unequivocal way of fulfilling this duty, and of letting it be seen to be done.

Yours faithfully,
† DOUGLAS PETRIBURG:
The Palace,
Peterborough.

From Mr John W. Paton

Sir, Though I do not myself advocate the restoration of capital punishment, I believe that there is justification for doubting the validity of the support which the Archbishop of Canterbury and others claim to derive from the scriptures for their objections to it.

Many Christians find solace in bereavement in the belief—not discouraged by the Church—that dying has no sting: it is a quiet, unmenacing transition from one state to another. But it would come as a thunderbolt if we were to believe that dying can in itself be an item of divine vengeance.

Only by Pauline casuistry could we deny that Christ wished murderers to be judged as Deuteronomy prescribes (Deut 16, 8; Matthew 5, 17-22; cp Romans 14, 10-12). That the Mosaic code allowed capital punishment for murder is shown in Numbers 35, 9-12. So we may—or must—judge murderers.

When a human judge judges he is not attempting to usurp the function of God: his lesser judgment cannot prejudice God's decision. So in this ultimate sense judgment is—can only be—left to God, as the Archbishop requires.

The Christian hopes that God will not use dying as vengeance: scripture perhaps forbids a human to use it—or anything else—as vengeance. But when he has advanced this caveat the Christian has fulfilled his responsibility. He has redirected the arguments about capital punishment, but he has not settled them.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN W. PATON,
As from 5 Drax Gardens,
Plymouth.

Extradition from Eire

From Mr David deMassey

Sir, To most of us, who find politics as incomprehensible and at times utterly illogical, we find the reluctance of the Eire Government to make extradition orders in respect of known criminals and thugs as inexcusable. How can any civilized government refuse to cooperate with the properly constituted authority engaged to maintain law and order in a friendly country? It is all the more puzzling when this cooperation does not seem to be forthcoming between two member countries of the EEC.

Is it not a case here where the British Government would be justified in asking the European Court of Justice to make a declaration that any member country of the organization would not shelter the known criminals nor hinder the due processes of law from working by non-cooperation of another member of the same organization? To deny cooperation to the British Government to bring murderers to stand their trial in courts of law is tantamount to harbouring and comforting people who have killed many innocent people who have never had any quarrel with the Irish people or the Irish Government.

Yours truly,
DAVID C. deMASSEY,
Crossways,
147 Waterbeach Road,
Landbeach, Cambridge.

News of the Balcombe Street siege

From General Sir Horatius Murray

Sir, Is it not time for the "media" to drop the pretence, when needling the police when the latter are engaged upon dangerous and delicate matters, with the plea that the "public" must be kept informed at all times of every single move they make, and the reactions of the others involved?

How delighted the IRA and the Underworld must be to have a minute to minute report of police activities, the possible alternative courses open, what future action is contemplated, and the dangers that might still lie ahead. The "public" is very conscious of the services rendered by a splendid police force, and I know would be happy to dispense with the efforts of newsmen, whose career it is to exploit an occasion such as the Dorset Square affair merely to sell their wares.

During the Second War there was a portrayal of Reichsmarshal Goering reclining in the luggage rack of a compartment in a train. He did not appear to be all that comfortable; the caption was: "The enemy is also listening."

The present so-called Dorset Square siege would have had a parallel if Field Marshal Montgomery had invited Marshal Rommel to sit in during his briefing of commanders before Alamein.

The British public is far more concerned with the successful outcome of police operations, and not with the detailed reporting that the media insists is essential to them. They would like the field to be left clear for the experts who know what they are doing.

Yours sincerely,
H. MURRAY,
3 Duneaves,
Mount Park Road,
Harrow-on-the-Hill.
December 10.

From Mr Peter Thompson

Sir, I am most perturbed by the reaction of the IRA terrorists who are holding the Matthews as hostages in Dorset Square, to police moves to establish communication with the gunmen. But I am equally perturbed by the involvement of the media, particularly radio and television, in terms of its response to this situation.

It is known that the three gunmen have access to a TV and radio set and it is also known that they do not have access to newspapers.

Recently both TV and radio have gone to great lengths to interview Dr Herrema to ask what advice he could give to the Matthews to ensure their safety. The advice was that they should establish a relationship with the terrorists as well, of course, to be quiet and orderly in their conduct.

The police spokesmen, commenting for the operation in Dorset Square, have also been interviewed on television and radio. They have quoted how they handled the Spaghetti House drama and gone into detail as to how their ploy to establish rapport with the gunmen worked to the point of the gunmen's surrender.

To me, this tragic frankness, heard not only by the public but also by the gunmen, places the Matthews and the police in a precarious position. The gunmen now realize what is behind the manoeuvres of the police—in terms of direct communication—and with the Herrema experiences in mind, are determined to reject any situation which would in turn, make them vulnerable to the point that they would be over-confident, over-relaxed, and disposed to concede without political or safety guarantees.

Thus, whilst one respects the need for editorial freedom, there is a point where that freedom must have the connotation of responsibility, in terms of the well-being of the Matthews and the overall peace of mind of the public.

Only a few days ago we had a situation where a girl's safety was ensured after she was kidnapped because there was a news blackout around her circumstances, and this led to a successful operation that not only won the girl her freedom but also led to immediate arrests.

Thus, if the Dorset Square crisis is to be resolved I cannot help feeling that the lessons gained in the case of the kidnapped girl should be considered just as fully as those in the Herrema and Spaghetti House dramas.

Yours, etc,
PETER THOMPSON,
27 Samos Road, SE20.
December 11.

Classics graduates

From the Secretary of the Oxford University Appointments Committee

Sir, Your article on December 9 has given many people the impression that classics graduates have greater difficulty in finding jobs than graduates in other academic subjects. This is not the case.

Many subjects at Oxford, including classics, are "academic" in the sense that to study them does not of itself provide a vocational training. But those who have studied these academic subjects, including classicists, do not have difficulty in finding jobs, providing they recognize that further vocational training is required.

There are, for example, many firms of accountants and solicitors keen to employ and train Oxford graduates who have read a wide range of arts and science subjects, including classics. Consequently, although Oxford is a very academic place, and, I believe, proud to be one, the problem of unemployment for Oxford graduates has not been a serious one. It may be of interest to your readers to know that only 1 per cent (25 out of 2,526) of those taking their first degree from Oxford last year were unemployed six months after they went down. This is one of the lowest percentages for any university in the country.

When it comes to looking for jobs, classics graduates are often at an advantage compared with those from other disciplines, because more of them have grasped the fact that an academic degree does not of itself provide a vocational training; they are consequently able to look for such training more widely and with greater purpose. Classicists can be found in a wide range of jobs; for example, in teaching, in the Civil Service, in accountancy, in law, in computer programming, in operational research, in brand management and in banking.

There are of course some undergraduates who will prefer to read a subject at university which does begin the process of vocational training, such as engineering or law.

But not all employers look for vocational qualifications. Many employers recruit graduates for the mental training and discipline that a university course provides. These employers believe that they themselves are best able to provide the vocational skills which are also necessary. They find that many graduates with degrees in academic subjects, who take vocational training subsequently, have greater potential than those who chose a vocational first degree subject. They also find that such graduates can make a better choice of a suitable vocational training at 21 rather than at 18.

For these employers a graduate in classics is every bit as good as a graduate in any other discipline.

Yours faithfully,
T. SNOW, Secretary,
Oxford University Appointments Committee,
56 Banbury Road,
Oxford.
December 9.

From Mr David Leighton

Sir, The case of Mr Dominic Solly suggests further inquiry. Why has this exceptionally talented individual been allowed, may doubtless encouraged, to spend three-quarters of his life studying subjects so useless? It can be meagre comfort to Mr Solly that his education true to form, has enabled him to practise *otium cum dignitate* but so far nothing else. Neither can mankind afford to waste ability in this way.

It is not the economic climate alone that has caused Mr Solly's unemployment. Apparently the ancient belief that honour and utility are inversely related still influences the curriculum in parts of our educational system. Surely the archaism of his educators must be held partly to blame?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID R. LEIGHTON,
7 North Street,
Kingsclere, Berkshire.

'Kidnapped At Christmas'

From Mr Willis Hall

Sir, While it is no business of mine that your dramatic critic, Mr Charles Lewsen, should be allowed to pursue his long and rather boring personal vendetta against the National Youth Theatre in your columns, I do take exception when he chooses to use my play, *Kidnapped At Christmas* as a scapegoat for his own wretched ill-feeling. And after 25 years of the ups and downs of playwriting, I am moved for the very first time to comment publicly on a theatre review.

Taking his notice at its simplest level, disregarding the inaccuracies, falsifications and apparent total inability to comprehend the play's intent, if I am to be taken to moral task for using a couple of comic wrong-doers for my heroes, and for paying one constable duffer as an upholder of the law, am I to assume that Mr Lewsen also gets into a lather and a tizzy when he considers, to name but several: Punch and Judy; Long John Silver; Ernest the Policeman; the Sheriff of Nottingham; PC Plod; Toad of Toad Hall; Dick Turpin; Billy Bunter; William Tell; the abductors of the Babes in the Wood; the Hubert Lane-ites; or even the reactionary anti-establishment Dog With The Eyes As Big As The Round Tower itself?

Your dramatic critic accuses me of "failing to provide a framework within which an 11-year-old can usefully confront the fallibility of adults in general or the corruption of the police in particular". Alas, I stand guilty as charged—and may God preserve me from ever attempting such a task at Christmastime.

If Mr Lewsen can be coerced into dismounting his anti-NYT hobby-horse for several seconds then perhaps he will agree at least that, at the end of my children's play at the Shaw Theatre, the villain got his just desserts, the erstwhile naughty convicts promised to be very good from then on, and most important of all—dubious mock-morals aside—the juvenile audience in the theatre thoroughly enjoyed itself.

Yours,
WILLIS HALL,
Garrick Club, WC1.
December 5.

Replacement buildings

From Mr Leonard Manasseh

Sir, At last a caustic and scholarly voice (Mark Girouard, December 9) putting the matter of replacement buildings into perspective.

The Preservationist case is strong, but less than convincing when motivated only by emotion or politics. Sometimes there is little understanding of the architecture to be preserved and even less of what could replace it. "It exists. Preserve it" has immediate appeal.

Such singlemindedness, the essence of political action, is effective and perhaps essential when fighting wholesale demolition, but ultimately sterile as it denies renewal.

The end logic of indiscriminate preservation (as opposed to discriminating conservation) would be to list all buildings now and declare these islands a museum.

Yours faithfully,
LEONARD MANASSEH,
13 Rathbone Street, W1.
December 10.

Extending fishery limits

From Mr Patrick Wall, Conservative MP for Haltemprice

Sir, I must take issue with some of the points made in Mrs Elizabeth Young's letter (December 5), though I agree with her overall contention.

In fact the last cod war ended in a compromise which thwarted communist efforts to push the Americans out of Keflavik and Iceland out of Nato. The new cod war was caused by a miscalculation on Iceland's part in assuming that the Law of the Sea Conference would complete its work in the summer of 1975, they therefore fixed on November to extend their limits to 200 miles. Unfortunately they were proved wrong by a year but, being a coalition government, found it too politically difficult to turn back.

Once our trawlers were attacked what would Mrs Young have us do—retire beyond 200 miles? To have done so would have encouraged Norway and other countries to follow Iceland's unilateral action. It is after all the Royal Navy's job to protect British shipping on the high seas. Undoubtedly the full quota of cod allowed under the agreement that ended the last cod war can be caught under naval protection however annoying fishing in protected boxes may be.

At least the new cod war need not last long as the Law of the Sea Conference is expected to report by May or June. If it again delays more and more countries will take unilateral action. Once it becomes legal to extend fishing limits Britain must do so at once and must be prepared to protect the new 200 mile zone. Preparations must now be made and Mr Laurence Giles points out forcibly that this is not being done. We need ships such as the Aztecas together with reconnaissance aircraft and helicopters to be available next summer, and it is becoming pretty clear that they are not going to be provided which means that other countries will be able to ignore our new limits with impunity.

Finally we need a belt around our coast which is reserved for British fishing vessels only, otherwise our Common Market colleagues will clear out our grounds as they have denuded their own. This is going to involve long and difficult negotiations with the EEC which must be completed before 1982 when the present interim arrangements run out. Negotiations should therefore be started as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK WALL,
House of Commons,
December 8.

The rule of law

From Mr H. H. Mainprice

Sir, I feel it would be unfair to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise if I did not say that inadvertently you omitted half of the letter I sent you on December 9. May I now expand my remarks printed today (December 11) in this further letter to say that the first case to which I referred was that of En Tout Cas Limited v The Commissioners which decided that a swimming pool or tennis court constructed in the grounds of a private dwelling house was zero-rated for Value Added purposes and therefore no tax was payable on the supply. The decision was dated October 1, 1973, and on December 20, 1973 a Statutory Instrument was laid before the House of Commons to alter the law so that it conformed with the Executive's, ie, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise view of the law.

The second case was even more blatant. By a decision dated February 12, 1974, in Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd v The Commissioners it was decided that television rental agreements made before July 27, 1973, which was the date of the passing of the Finance Act, 1972, which gave effect to the VAT legislation, should not be subject to VAT. The Commissioners appealed from this decision, and in fairness it should be pointed out that the House of Lords have now finally decided the matter in favour of the Commissioners, and at the same time, ex abundanti cautela, included a Budget resolution in the Finance Act, 1974 on April 1, 1974, which not only amended the law but purported to amend it retrospectively in such a way that, had the original decision been correct, it would have been overruled and the Executive's unlawful behaviour would have been made lawful by subsequent legislation. It is a tribute to Parliament that the retrospective effect of this particularly obnoxious piece of drafting was removed in committee.

I have used the above illustrations to support and underline the extreme danger to which the rule of law, as I understand it, is now subject. Whilst there are advantages in an unwritten constitution it is apparent that in a modern society such as ours there must be some fetter on the legislature which is subject to control by an independent judiciary.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH MAINPRICE,
Crusader House,
14 Pall Mall, SW1.
December 11.

Loch Ness monster

From Professor Rosalind Hill

Sir, It may interest your readers to know that the first recorded appearance of the Loch Ness Monster, or one of its ancestors, took place between AD 565 and AD 597, and appears in Adomnan's *Life of Columba*, book II, chapter 27. Although ferocious in aspect the beast showed itself obedient in disposition, and respected the saint's injunction to do no harm.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
ROSALIND HILL,
Westfield College,
Hampstead, NW3.
December 10.

Invalid tricycles

From Mr Syd Tierney, Labour MP for Birmingham, Yardley

Sir, Adam Fergusson's silly article in *The Times* of December 4, cannot be allowed to pass without comment.

He makes it utterly clear that he wrote his article without even having read the recent parliamentary debate on mobility for the disabled. I myself initiated the debate, in which Alfred Morris (the Minister for the Disabled) explicitly stated his concern about the safety of the model P70 invalid tricycle. In fact, Mr Morris has published more about the safety of invalid tricycles than all previous ministers put together.

In bringing together the higher incidence of overturnings among P70s and the minister's statement that this model is more stable than older tricycles, Fergusson tries to imply a contradiction and pour scorn. But as the *Hansard* of my debate plainly shows, the minister was himself pointing out that the P70 has more accidents than older models.

The P70 is not only more stable, but is *shown* to be so by the tilt tests normally used in judging a vehicle's stability. The higher incidence of overturnings may be due either to the P70s higher speed (which is widely welcomed by disabled people) or to the government's generosity in supplying it to drivers who are too badly disabled to drive the older manual gearbox models.

The lesson to be learnt is that the relationship between mechanical characteristics and actual accident experience is not so simple as it might appear to such instant experts as Fergusson. Who could possibly have guessed from his article that the Government's new mobility policy for the disabled is cash-based with the tricycle as an alternative for those who want and can drive the vehicle? Instead of sneering at a Government which is trebling expenditure on mobility (and giving help, for the very first time, to an extra 100,000 disabled beneficiaries who can't drive) Fergusson should study his subject before trying to throw dust in the eyes of your readers.

Yours faithfully,
SYD TIERNEY,
House of Commons.
December 8.

98.16 6.75 | 98.8 +0.6 Income (3) ... ... | 25p High Income ... ...
111.7 6.75 | 107.6 -1.0 Ins Accum (3) 132.0 138.6 6.68 | 100.7 :: Prop Acc Units 97.9 100.7 :: | Weekly
113.8 7.50 | 85.6 -0.4 Capital (3) ... 80.6 85.2 4.58 | 100.7 :: Prop Dist Units 93.9 100.7 :: | month, (40) Valued monthly.
113.8 7.50 | 122.5 -0.4 Do Accum (3) 117.4 123.4 4.36

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

December 11: Mr P. Cradock was received in audience by The Queen this morning and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the German Democratic Republic.

Mrs Cradock had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Mr C. Spearman was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary as Santo Domingo.

Mrs Spearman had the honour of being received by The Queen.

His Excellency Dr Albert Weitnauer was received in farewell audience by Her Majesty and took leave upon relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Switzerland to the Court of St James's.

The Queen visited the Royal Institute of British Architects this evening and was received upon arrival by the President (Mr Eric Lyons).

Her Majesty presented the Royal Medal for Architecture for 1975 to Mr Michael Scott and subsequently attended a Reception.

Mrs John Dugdale, Mr Philip Moore and Major Robin Broke were in attendance.

he Prince of Wales this evening Tattended a dinner given by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association at Speaker's House, Westminster.

KENSINGTON PALACE

December 11: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as President, this afternoon visited the new Headquarters of the Victoria League, 18 Northumberland Avenue.

Mrs Robin Benson was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

December 11: The Duke of Gloucester attended a Reception given by the Nepalese Ambassador for the Britain-Nepal Society at the Royal Nepalese Embassy and later was present at a Swan Feast held at the Vintners' Hall.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE

December 11: The Duke of Kent this evening attended the Wilbur Wright Memorial Lecture and Dinner at the Royal Aeronautical Society.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester will be the guest of honour at a reception given by the Overseas Women's Club at Fishmonger's Hall, on February 25.

The Duchess of Gloucester will visit Tormead School, Guildford, on February 18.

Princess Alexandra, vice-president of the British Red Cross Society, will be present at the meeting of the council at 9 Grosvenor Crescent on December 18.

Princess Alexandra will be present at the annual festival of Queens of the National Children's Home at the Fairfield Halls, Croydon, on January 28.

A memorial service for Sir George Dowty will take place at noon on Monday, December 22 in the Abbey, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Alan Ross McWhirter will be held in St Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday, December 16, at noon.

Birthdays today

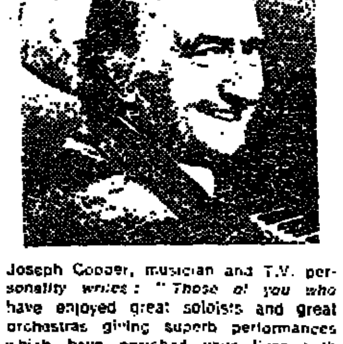
Sir Kenneth Blackburne, 68; Major-General Sir Rupert Brazier-Creagh, 66; Air Commodore Dame Felicity Hill, 60; Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Lloyd, 81; Lieutenant-General Sir Philip Neame, VC, 87; Mr John Osborne, 46; General Sir Norman Tailyour, 61; Lieutenant - General Sir William Turner, 68.

Seminar

London Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Anglo-Danish Trade Council

Lord McFadzean, president of the Anglo-Danish Society, was chairman at a seminar on Denmark held at the London Chamber of Commerce yesterday which was attended by the Danish Ambassador and the British Ambassador to Denmark.

JOSEPH COOPER



Joseph Cooper, musician and T.V. personality writes: "Those of you who have enjoyed great soloists and great orchestras giving superb performances which have enriched your lives with their art, may be moved to think of the time when, through illness or old age, these musicians can no longer FACE THE MUSIC. This is where you can help."

Please send a donation, large or small. It will help to maintain our three homes of residence for elderly and retired musicians and will give comfort to many who long for your concern.

Sir Thomas Armstrong
Chairman
MUSICIANS' BENEVOLENT FUND
16 Ogle Street
London W1P 7LG

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. D. Addison and Miss C. H. Jones

The engagement is announced between Dering, son of Mrs J. E. Addison, of Johannesburg, South Africa, and the late Mr W. H. D. Addison, and Clare, daughter of Mrs H. M. Jones, of Squitchey Lane, Oxford, and the late Mr P. T. Jones.

Mr C. R. C. Blumer and Miss E. Hollins

The engagement is announced between Charles Blumer, now of Salcombe, Devon, son of the late Mr and Mrs R. P. C. Blumer, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Dr Charles Hollins and Mrs Hollins, of Dorchester, Dorset.

Mr J. Burroughs and Miss C. Grant

The engagement is announced between John, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. E. Burroughs, of Park Corner, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire, and Claire, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Grant, Barford St Martin, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Major S. V. Gilbart-Denham and Miss P. C. Brooking

The engagement is announced between Major Seymour Gilbart-Denham, The Life Guards (Household Cavalry Regiment), youngest son of the late Major V. V. Gilbart-Denham and of Mrs D. M. Gilbart-Denham, of Barn Platt, Chobham, Surrey, and Patricia, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs G. R. A. Brooking, of Greystones, Edgeworth, Gloucestershire.

Mr C. Giles and Miss G. C. Smee

The engagement is announced between Christopher Giles, only son of Mr and Mrs H. F. Giles, of Thame, Oxfordshire, and Gillian Claire Smee, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. Smee, of Buckland, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.

Mr J. D. M. Harford and Miss B. K. McManus

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr Anthony Harford and the late Mrs Margaret Harford, and Barbara, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Hervey McManus and Mrs Harford, of Coldharbour Farm, Dursley, Gloucestershire.

Mr R. B. Macedo and Miss M. S. Cork

The engagement is announced between Richard, eldest son of Mr and Mrs B. L. Macedo, of Auckland, New Zealand, and Marcia, only daughter of Mr and Mrs G. I. Cork, of Brisbane, Australia.

Mr J. R. Moore and Miss J. M. Bull

The engagement is announced between John Richard, son of Mr and Mrs J. Moore, of Nottingham, and Jacqueline Margaret, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. D. Bull, of Hove.

Mr P. Palmer and Miss M. M. Bostock

The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr and Mrs R. P. Palmer, of 36 Pentley Park, Welwyn Garden City, and Margaret Mary, younger daughter of Canon and Mrs Howard Bostock, of 6 South View Road, Winchester.

Mr S. J. Segaller and Miss S. W. Bishop

The engagement is announced between Stephen John, younger son of Mr A. D. Segaller, of Bangkok, Thailand, and Mrs J. A. Segaller, of Esher, Surrey, and Susan Wynne, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. J. Bishop, of Cheam, Surrey.

Mr M. A. Smith and Miss K. R. Green

The engagement is announced between Martin Andrew, second son of Mr and Mrs Benedict-Smith, of Ewhurst, Storeton Road, Birkenhead, and Kathryn Ruth, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs N. Alan Green, of 33 The Close, Norwich.

Mr A. G. Steinfeld and Miss J. N. Gros

The engagement is announced between Alan Geoffrey, younger son of Mrs D. Steinfeld, of Portman Towers, London, W.1, and the late Mr Henry Steinfeld, and Josephine Nicole, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Gros, of Harman Drive, London, N.W.2.

Mr T. J. Stroud and Miss P. A. E. Moxley

The engagement is announced between Timothy, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A. E. Stroud, of Salisbury, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. H. Moxley, of Hurst View, Rotherfield, Sussex.

Mr D. P. Warren and Miss E. A. Waldron

The engagement is announced between David Pierce, elder son of Mr and Mrs P. Derek Warren, of Buckland Common, Tring, Hertfordshire, and Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Philip Waldron, of Ashtead, Surrey.

Major J. V. A. Watts-Russell and Miss J. M. L. Green

The engagement is announced between Julian, eldest son of Major and Mrs D. R. W. R. Watts-Russell, of Biggin Hall, Benefield, Northamptonshire, and Jennifer, daughter of the late Mr John Lovell Green and Mrs Green, of Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire.

Wallace Collection

The Wallace Collection will be closed from December 24 until 10 am on December 27. The collection will also be closed on January 1.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, December 12, 1950

Wet Novembers

Sir Jocelyn Bray, presiding at a meeting of the Thames Conservancy Board yesterday, said that November appeared to be getting wetter. During the first 43 years of the board's records the month's rainfall for the Thames Catchment area never reached 5in, but in the past 24 years that total had been reached or exceeded seven times.

The record was 7.35in in 1940. This November the rainfall was 5.66in, the standard average for November being 2.70in. This heavy fall, after the wet summer, had had a marked effect on well levels. A well in the Chilterns, dry for nearly three years, had started rising again, and on the Berkshire Downs, above Marlborough, water in one well had risen 20ft in a fortnight—two fifths of its total depth.



Italian Institute of Foreign Trade 20 Savile Row London W.1



The Christmas crib at St Paul's Cathedral, designed by Miss Astrid Zydower, which sees the birth in terms of light amid darkness. The materials include glue, plaster and asbestos.

Marriages

Captain the Hon Richard Bethell and Miss C. M. Palmer

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester was present at the marriage, which took place yesterday in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, of Captain the Hon Richard Bethell, Scots Guards, elder son of Lord and Lady Westbury, of Barton Cottage, Malton, Yorkshire, and Miss Caroline Palmer, daughter of Mr and the Hon Mrs Richard Palmer, of Queen Anne's Mead, Swallowfield, Berkshire. The Rev R. Wood, Chaplain to the Household Division, and the Rev E. Johnson took part in the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Nicholas Emson, James Steel, Harry Seymour, Guy Stephenson, Georgina Gardiner and Lucy Rugge-Price. Captain Jonathan Allen, Scots Guards, was best man, and a guard of honour was formed by the Scots Guards and former members of No 1 Guards Independent Parachute Company.

A reception was held in London, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr R. F. J. Atkinson and Miss J. M. Stanton

The marriage took place on Thursday in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, of Mr Richard Atkinson, eldest son of Brigadier and Mrs A. L. Atkinson, of Little Ore Hall, Wivelsfield, Sussex, and Miss Juliet Stanton, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs J. R. G. Stanton, of Snelston, Ashbourne, Derbyshire. The Rev V. J. Nickalls officiated, assisted by the Rev R. T. J. K. Wood, CF, and the Rev F. Ross.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Sarah Boyt, Lucy Boyt, Harriet Gordon, Rupert Macdonald, Piers Allison and Henry Knox. Mr Richard Raynsford was best man.

A reception was held at Skinners' Hall (by permission of the Master and Wardens) and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr M. E. Chamberlayne and Miss A. Fitzwilliams

The marriage took place on Tuesday, December 9, 1975, at St James's Church, Piccadilly, of Mr Mark Edward Chamberlayne, younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs John Chamberlayne, of The Elm, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, and Miss Angela Fitzwilliams, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John Fitzwilliams, of Greatford, Stamford, Lincolnshire. The Rev W. P. Baddeley officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore an oyster-coloured gown and a lace veil (lent by Miss Chamberlayne) surmounted by a diamond tiara (lent by Mrs John Chamberlayne). She carried a bouquet. Miss Carolyn Blakewell, Sarah Chamberlayne, Benjamin Worth and Michael Terry attended her. Mr R. Webb was best man.

A reception was held at the Cavalry Club.

Memorial services

Master C. Clayton

A memorial service for Master Colin Clayton was held yesterday at the Temple Church. The Very Rev R. L. P. Milburn officiated, and Lord Diplock read the lesson. Among those present were:

Mr and Mrs Charles Clayton (brother and sister-in-law), Major and Mrs P. M. Thompson, Mr and Mrs E. Deakin, Mr C. Clayton, Mrs R. Sumner, Mr R. L. Roberts, Mr and Mrs T. C. Sumner.

Lady Denning (representing the Master of the Rolls), Lady Diplock, Lady Donovan, Lord Justice and Lady Roskill, Sir Fred and Lady Pritchard, Sir Keith and Lady Granville, Mr Justice Ackner, Judge and Mrs Thomas Dewar, Judge Gwyn and Lady Audrey Morris, Master Fitzwalter Butler, Master and Mrs I. H. Jacob, Master J. R. Bickford Smith, Master and Mrs A. S. Diamond, Master J. Ritchie, Master J. B. Elton, Master I. S. Warren, Master S. J. Waldman, Mr G. D. Squibb, QC, and Mrs Squibb, Mr Colin Duncan, QC, Mr Anthony Lincoln, QC, Mr Bruce Campbell, QC, and Mrs Campbell.

Mr R. J. S. Harvey, QC (president, Thomas More Society), Mr Colin Watson, Mr Donald Holmes and Mr W. I. H. Evans (The Times); Mr and Mrs G. Hermer, Mrs R. J. A. Temple, Mrs Ifor Lloyd, Mr A. A. Garrett, Mr Joseph Yahouda, and Mr N. Percy Metcalfe.

Mr A. L. P. F. Wallace

A memorial service for Mr Alexander Falconer Wallace was held at St Helen's Church, Bishopsgate, on Wednesday, December 10. Canon E. A. Shipman officiated, and the lesson was read by Mr Alistair Wallace (son). Among those present were:

Mrs Alistair Wallace (daughter-in-law), Mr and Mrs Falconer Wallace (son and daughter-in-law), Captain the Hon Nicholas and Mrs Beaumont and Mr and Mrs Harry Creighton (sons-in-law and daughters), Mrs John Mason (sister), Major and Mrs Geoffrey Chance (brother-in-law and sister), James Wallace (grandson), Emma Wallace (granddaughter), Mr Vere Fane, Miss Venetia Fane, Mr Michael Chance, Mr Donald Thesiger, Mrs Anthony Thesiger, Miss Nina Thesiger, Colonel and Mrs Michael Lowry, Mr and Mrs Mark Farrer, Miss Winifred Rennie.

Commander J. R. Westmacott, Sir Clive and Lady Loehnis, Mr Oliver Baring, Sir Edmund Stockdale, Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. Daly, Mr and Mrs Michael Hicks Beach, Mr L. G. Aspinall, Mrs Howlett, Lady Margaret Gault, Mrs David Landale, Mr H. L. Webb, Dame Adelaide Doughty, Miss Scott Elliot, Mr Sczaniecka, Miss Sczaniecka, Mr M. D. Carr, Mr Henry Cavendish, Mr Ralph Cobbold, Major the Hon N. H. Villiers, Mr D. F. Kerle, Mr E. G. Richards, Captain Jonathan Morris, Mr Tom Barlow, the Earl of Inchcape, Mr C. D. Thomas, Mr Murrough O'Brien, Mr J. F. Parry, Dr Mildred Tao, the Dowager Viscountess Allendale, Miss M. Gibbons, Mrs M. A. Jones, Mrs J. W. G. Pirie, Mr Charles Doughty, Mr and Mrs C. W. Garnett, Captain and Mrs Leopold Lonsdale, Mr Hugh Cheape, Mrs Guy Nicolson, Mr N. C. Bonsor, Mr George Lane, Mr H. L. Wallace, Mr W. Steel, Mrs Christopher Bussey, Mrs E. Shipman, Mr Robin Macnaghten, Mr Somerset Gibbs, Mrs Guy Hannen, the Hon M. Greenway, Mr Edward Hulse, Miss Morrison, Major Hamish Forbes, Sir Charles and Lady Mott-Radclyffe, Mrs Burrows, Mr A. C. Pointon, Sir Arthur Bruce, Mr D. M. Backhouse, Mr C. B. Davis, Mr Christopher Hodgson, Mr and Mrs J. J. Graffter-Smith, Mr and Mrs D. R. Hinde, Mr Robin Lingee Gordon, Mr and Mrs Davis, Mr Richard Rashleigh, Mrs W. L. Simon, Mr G. G. Colclough, Mr E. W. T. Drinkwater, Mr A. W. Auckland, Mrs K. E. Savill, Mr M. A. Clifford, Mr P. A. Deal, Mrs Furber, Mr Philip Prain, Mr Charles Smith Ryland, Mr H. F. Smith, the Marquess of Linlithgow, Colonel David Stirling, Mr D. L. Songer, Mr R. J. Mortimer, Mr J. C. Ross, Mr E. W. T. Drinkwater, Mr J. A. E. Macpherson, Mr R. R. Bossell, Major D. R. S. FitzGerald, Mr Angus Macnaghten, Mr J. H. Baldwin, Mr B. A. FitzGerald, Mrs F. Horton, Mr W. L. Robinson, Mr R. B. Hole, Mrs J. E. Kitching, Mr C. A. McNeil, Mrs Connie Tappenden, Mrs Margaret Frances, Mrs P. Rosal and other members of the staff of the Wallace Brothers Group, Mr P. E. Lovelle (representing Wallace Brothers & Co (Holdings) Ltd), Mr M. B. Gittens (representing Wallace Brothers Commodities Ltd), Sir Victor Seeley (also representing Samuel Montagu) and Lady Seeley, Lord Hawke, Mr J. Wilson (representing Standard Chartered Bank Ltd), Mr A. W. Stewart and Mr S. A. Cecil (representing L. Messel & Co), Mr D. A. Moore and Mr C. W. B. Rankin (representing De La Rue Co Ltd), Mr David Sinbart (representing Rowe & Pitman, Hurst-Brown), Mr Stephen Garden (representing Cazenove & Co), Sir Henry Hinchcliffe (representing Glazebrook Steel & Co Ltd), Mr A. J. G. Hilaire (representing William & Glyn's Bank Ltd), Mr S. K. H. Goodenough and Mr Geoffrey Akroyd (representing Knight Frank & Rutley), Mr Edward Wagg (representing Williams de Broe Hill Chaplin & Co), Mr L. St John T. Jackson and Mr L. G. M. Buckley (representing Slaughter and May), Mr J. N. W. Dudley (representing Child & Co), Mr John Gillum (representing Samuel Montagu & Co Ltd), Mr D. MacKinnon and Mr A. M. G. Kidston (representing Smith St Aubyn & Co Ltd), Mr F. G. Maynard (representing Maynard, Reeve & Wallace Ltd), and Mr Henry Keswick (representing Matheson & Co Ltd).

Luncheons

HM Government

Mr David Ennals, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, was host yesterday at a luncheon at Admiralty House, in honour of the High Commissioner for Zambia and Mrs Shamoya.

HM Government

Mr Edward Rowlands, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, was host yesterday at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens in honour of the Ambassador of Panama. The Ambassador of Colombia and the Ambassador of Costa Rica also were present.

Anglo-Austrian Society

The chairman, Sir John Langford-Holt, MP, gave a luncheon for members of the executive committee and officers of the Anglo-Austrian Society and Anglo-Austrian Parliamentary Group at the House of Commons yesterday in honour of the Ambassador-designate to Vienna and Mrs H. T. Morgan. Among others present were:

Lord and Lady Caccia, Mr Arthur Bottomley, MP, Lady Langford-Holt, Sir William and Lady Hayter, Sir Malcolm Henderson, Minister-Counsellor Dr Ingo Mussi, Dr M. S. Miller, MP, Mr James Johnson, MP, Mr Ernest Armstrong, MP, Mr Brian Fitzgerald, Mr R. Lewis, MP, and Mr Walter J. Foster.

Malaysia-Singapore Commercial Association

The annual luncheon of the Malaysia-Singapore Commercial Association was held at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. The president of the association, Mr John Sibree, was in the chair and the guest speaker was Lord Barber. Among others present were:

The High Commissioners for Singapore and Malaysia, Sir Dennis White and Mr A. M. Simons.

Receptions

Royal Institute of British Architects

The Queen presented the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture to Mr Michael Scott, at the Royal Institute of British Architects, Portland Place last night. Among those who were presented were:

The president and honorary officers of the institute, Viscount and Viscountess Esher, Viscount De L'Isle, VC, Sir Ove and Lady Arup, Lady Casson, Sir Leslie and Lady Martin, Sir Philip and Lady Powell, Sir James and Lady Richards, Sir Hugh Wilson, Mr and Mrs R. Andrews, Mr and Mrs H. T. Cadbury-Brown, Mr and Mrs J. Cola, Mr and Mrs C. Culpin, Dr B. Follden, Mr M. Fry, Miss J. Drew, Mr and Mrs D. Lacey, Mr and Mrs D. Lasdun, Mr and Mrs H. Moya, and Mr R. Sheppard.

Britain-Nepal Society

The Duke of Gloucester attended a reception at the Nepalese Embassy yesterday evening in honour of Lord Hunt on his retirement from the presidency of the Britain-Nepal Society and Mr A. R. H. Kellas the new president. Among others present were:

The Nepalese Ambassador and Rani Kiran, Lady Hunt, Mrs Kellas, Sir Christopher Summerhayes, Mr Paul Broomhall and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Wylie.

KIDS National Centre for Cued Speech

Earl Compton held a reception yesterday at Goldsmiths' Hall for the opening of KIDS National Centre for Cued Speech. The speaker was Mr Jack Ashley, MP. Among others present were:

Mr Alfred Morris, Under-Secretary of State for the Disabled, Sir James Plimsoll, Mr H. J. Russell (High Commission for Australia) and Dr E. Simpson, Department of Health and Social Security.

British Paper and Board Industry Federation

The British Paper and Board Industry Federation held a reception at the Waldorf Hotel yesterday evening. The guests were received by Mr T. S. Corrigan, president of the federation and chairman and managing director of Inveresk Group Ltd, assisted by members of his council and Mr J. H. Adams, the federation's director general.

Dinners

Speaker

The Prince of Wales was present at a dinner given in Speaker's House yesterday evening by the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. The guests, who were received by Mr Speaker and the Lord Chancellor, included:

The Prime Minister, Mr Arthur Bottomley, MP, Mr Ernest Armstrong, MP, Sir Nigel Fisher, MP, Sir Bernard Braine, MP, Mr Jack Ashley, MP, Lord Auckland, Miss Betty Boothroyd, MP, Mr Paul Dean, MP, Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, MP, Lord Garner, Mr W. E. Garrett, MP, Mr Bryant Godman Irvine, MP, Lord Janner, Mr James Johnson, MP, Mr Michael Jopling, MP, Lord Lloyd of Kilgerran, Dr Dickson Mabon, MP, Mr Neil Marten, MP, Mr Laurie Pavitt, MP, Sir George Sinclair, MP, Baroness Vickers, the Hon Richard Wood, MP, Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Gordon Lennox, Mr P. G. Molloy, and Brigadier N. E. V. Short.

Royal Aeronautical Society

The Duke of Kent was present at a dinner held by the Royal Aeronautical Society yesterday at 4 Hamilton Place after the sixty-fourth Wilbur and Orville Wright Lecture, which was given by Dr K. G. Wilkinson. The guests were received by the president of the society, Air Marshal Sir Charles Pringle.

Law Society

The president, Mr E. N. Liggins, the vice-president and council of the Law Society gave a dinner yesterday evening at the society's hall. Among those present were:

The Canadian High Commissioner, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, Lord Salmon, Lord Wilberforce, Lord Pearson, Lord Justice Browne, Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, MP, Lord Justice Scarman, Lord Justice Lawton, Mr Justice Tudor Evans, Mr Justice Latey, Mr Justice Cusack, Mr Justice Templeman, Mr Justice Ackner and Sir Denis Dobson.

Fan Makers' Company

The Fan Makers' Company held their livery dinner yesterday evening at the Mansion House when the Master and Mrs Ross Collins, the wardens and their ladies and the Court of Assistants entertained the members of the livery and their friends to meet the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs. The speakers were the Master, the Lord Mayor, the Foreign Warden, Mr N. A. Royce, and Mr Robert Carr, MP. Among those present were:

The Earl and Countess of Bosse, Baroness Macleod of Borve, Mrs Robert Carr, Lieutenant-General Sir Napier and Lady Crookenden, Sir Gilbert and Lady Rowe, the Master of the Painter Stainers' Company and Mrs Ingram, the Master of the Barbers' Company and Mrs Ottaway, Mr and Mrs R. F. M. Harley, Mr and Mrs A. P. Greenaway, Mr and Mrs M. Besselaar, Mr C. A. Burgers, and Mr E. J. H. Geffen, clerk, and Mrs Geffen.

Anglo-Portuguese Society

Lord Wolfenden was the guest speaker at the annual dinner of the Anglo-Portuguese Society held at the Savoy Hotel yesterday evening. The Portuguese Ambassador and Senhora Nogueira and Sir Archibald Ross, acting chairman, and Lady Ross received the guests. Others present included:

The Dowager Viscountess Davidson, Lord and Lady McFadzean, Lord Rathcavan, Mr Roy Hattersley, MP, and Mrs Hattersley, the Mayor of Kensington and Chelsea, Mr B. Ford, MP, Mr and Mrs R. A. Hibbert, Mr and Mrs S. M. Mackenzie, Mr A. F. Roger, Mr and Mrs D. J. B. Rutherford, and Mr and Mrs T. Sandeman.

National Dock Labour Board

The chairman, vice-chairman and members of the National Dock Labour Board entertained former members of the board and its predecessor, the National Dock Labour Corporation, last evening at the board's headquarters on the Albert Embankment.

Essex Kit Cat Club

The Essex Kit Cat Club held a dinner yesterday evening at Boodle's. Mr Robert Erith was in the chair and the principal guest and speaker was Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP.

St Gregory's Society

The annual dinner of St Gregory's Society was held yesterday evening at the Park Lane Hotel. The president of the society, Mr Peter Orchard, presided, and the speakers were the Abbot and the Head Master of Downside.

King Edward's School, Birmingham

Mr D. C. (Peggy) Hills proposed The School at the annual (Eve of Twickenham) dinner of the London Old Edwardians at the Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, on December 8. Mr T. J. Phillips presided. The chief master, the school captain, Mr E. C. Langley and Mr L. J. Wright also spoke.

Latest wills

Equerry leave £221,995

Lord Claud Nigel **Hamilton**, of Newbury, Deputy Master of King George V's Household, 1922-24, and equerry 1924-36, Controller and Treasurer in Queen Mary's Household 1936-53, left £221,995 net.

Miss Beryl Mary Violet **Crisp**, of Pinner, left £31,268 net. She left £1,400 to personal legatees, her home to "Father Trevor Huddleston, Bishop of Stepney, to dispose of as he wishes, preferably to a black family", and the residue equally between Christian Aid, Lepra, Oxfam, Mental Health and Anti-Blood Sports Society.

Other estates include (net before duty paid; duty not disclosed):

Bellau, Lord, of Knightsbridge, London £53,333
Cochrane, Mrs Dorothy Beatrice Ker, of Farnham, Surrey £171,269
Good, Mrs Mary Gertrude, of Chelsea, London .. £195,968
Littleboy, Mr Reginald, of Hove £115,420
Robinson, Major Sir Frederick Villiers Laud, of Cranford Hall, near Kettering, Northamptonshire £109,698
Scurrah, Mr Philip, of Pontefract, Yorkshire £200,547
Tighe, Rear-Admiral Wilfred Geoffrey Stuart, of Fareham, Hampshire £24,451
Turner, Mr Walter Lionel, of Carshalton, Surrey £169,935

Service dinner

Red Rose

The London dinner of the Red Rose Club (Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry) was held at the Cavalry Club last night. Colonel M. A. A. Birtwistle presided. The principal guest was Colonel R. P. D. F. Allen, Honorary Colonel, 14th/20th King's Hussars.

Today's engagements

Exhibition: "Jane Austen", British Library Reference Division, Great Russell Street, 10-5.

Exhibition: The Life Guards at Horse Guards, including weapons, uniforms and relics, National Army Museum, Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, 10-5.30.

Royal Society of Miniature Painters, Sculptors and Gravers eightieth anniversary exhibition, The Mall Galleries, 10-5.

Richmond Championship Dog Show, Olympia, 7.30-5.30.

HMS Belfast, floating naval museum, Pool of London, Vine Lane, Bermondsey, 11-4.

The Poetry Society: Peter Redgrove reading his work, 21 Earls Court Square, 7.30.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Air Commodore Aleksander Maisner, Director of Personnel (Policy and Plans) (RAF), to become Assistant Air Secretary in the acting rank of air vice-marshal from December 20, in succession to Air Vice-Marshal D. J. Furner, who is retiring.

Mrs Betty Scott-Ashworth to be Director of the National Deaf Children's Society.

Mr Neville Clarke programme administrative officer at the Independent Broadcasting Authority, to be senior programme officer with special responsibility for current affairs and documentary programmes.

Mr Stephen Spender has been elected president of the English centre of PEN International.

Professor R. Illsley, director of the Institute of Medical Sociology, Aberdeen University, to be a member of the Social Science Research Council from January 1. He will also be chairman of the council's Sociology and social administration committee.

Mr Neil Thorne, aged 43, a chartered surveyor, of Ilford, has been chosen as prospective Conservative candidate for Redbridge, Ilford, South, held by Mr Arnold Shaw, Labour, with a majority of 1,749.

Science report

Medicine: Better skin transplants

Massive skin replacement of the kind that is often essential to save the life of a severely burnt person may eventually be made much easier by the use of techniques reported in *Nature*. The new methods are a way of overcoming the rejection by the patient of transplanted skin from another person. Because of rejection skin must be taken from another part of a patient's body, but that is impossible if large areas have been burnt. The new procedure involves treatment of the skin to render it inert to the process of rejection and would allow successful transplantation of skin from any donor.

Transplanted tissue is liable to be rejected when antigens on the surface of its cells are recognized as foreign by the immune system of the recipient. By closely matching the antigens of the donor to those of the recipient it is sometimes possible, at least with kidneys, to achieve successful transplantation of foreign tissue. Unfortunately, however, no amount of matching can prevent the ultimate rejection of foreign skin grafts, and that is why transplant patients have to be maintained on immunosuppressive drugs.

Dr R. F. Oliver and his colleagues at Dundee University and at Ecotech Systems (UK) Ltd, taking advantage of the particular structure of skin, have now been able to show that it is possible to strip skin of the cells that carry its antigenic identity so that it can be successfully transplanted from one rat to another without rejection.

Skin is composed of two layers, an outer epidermis overlying the dermis. Whereas the epidermis consists of layers of cells, which are shed as they age, the dermis contains only relatively few cells scattered among a mesh of fibres. Since that mesh is sturdy and made of an immunologically inert protein called collagen, Dr Oliver and his colleagues felt that skin stripped down to its collagen "backbone" might be transplantable without rejection.

To remove the cells from the collagen mesh, samples of skin from donor rats had to be soaked in a solution of the enzyme trypsin for 28 days and then, for the best results, treated for a further 16 hours with a chemical that inhibits enzymes that attack collagen.

The first test of skin treated in that way was to see how well it would survive when grafted under the healthy skin of a rat of a different strain from the donor. When such grafts were inspected they appeared to be healthy even after three months, whereas untreated skin showed signs of rejection within two weeks.

In a more critical test, treated skin was grafted over areas from which the full thickness of skin had been removed to stimulate third degree burns. The grafts survived well and in some cases a reasonably normal epidermis grew in over the top of the transplanted collagen layer without fluid loss or infection. And although there was some contraction of most grafts it was less pronounced than was usual when normal skin was grafted from one area to another of the same individual.

Although the long-term survival of collagen grafts has yet to be established, the omens are certainly good. Preliminary results also suggests that similar grafts are possible in pigs and there seems to be no obvious reason why they should not work in man. If they do, a genuine advance in the treatment of severe burns will have been made.

By Nature-Times News Service.

Source: *Nature*, December 11 (258, 537; 1975).

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OBITUARY

MR MICHAEL MARRIOTT

Chairman of Stock Exchange

Mr Michael Marriott, Chairman of The Stock Exchange, died yesterday at the age of 49.

Mr Marriott had suffered a heart attack on November 25, and died at his home in Kent following a second heart attack.

He was elected Chairman on June 25 this year and was the youngest man to hold this office since The Stock Exchange Council was constituted in its present form in 1945.

Mr Marriott first joined a member firm of The Stock Exchange in 1947 and was elected a Member in 1949, becoming a partner in the firm of Argenti & Christopherson. In 1957 he joined Hill Chaplin & Co as a partner. At the time of his death he was a senior partner in Williams de Broe Hill Chaplin & Co.

He was first elected to the Council of The Stock Exchange in June 1971 and, prior to his election as Chairman, headed the Committee on Commissions and Dealings.

Mr Marriott was educated at Tonbridge School and served with the King's Royal Rifle Corps from 1945 to 1947. He was commissioned at the end of 1945 and part of his service was spent in the Middle East. He was recalled to the army in 1950 for the Korean emergency and served in Japan in 1950-51. He also served in the Queen's Westminster TA.

As a member of the Council Mr Marriott was a forceful spokesman for The Stock Exchange on radio and television. During his brief period as Chairman he had shown himself to have high qualities of leadership allied to tenacity and charm. He took a leading part in the workings of the International Federation of Stock Exchanges and of the Committee of EEC Stock Exchanges which was instituted by his predecessor. His speech at the Lord Mayor's Dinner for the Merchants and Bankers of the City of London, which was his only major public appearance during his tenure of office, created a notable impression.

Mr Marriott was Master of the Skinners' Company and was also active in the affairs of his local parish. He was a man of deep and serious conviction, and always showed great concern for those who worked with him and under him.

He leaves a wife and three sons.

HANNAH ARENDT

Professor Bernard Crick writes:

Hannah Arendt, whose death was noted briefly on December 6, will be recognized as perhaps the most original and important political philosopher of our times. She has had little impact in this country, however; no British distinctions are to be found among her long list of visiting professorships, honorary degrees, awards and prizes. Superficially the importance that she attached to the explication of key concepts is similar to that of our Oxford analytical school, but not content with noting possible usages, she deployed an astonishing historical and sociological erudition to establish actual usages, as it were the reason for a term's origin, evolution and often devolution. And she would do this not merely for the concepts of the philosophers but also for those of literary intellectuals and even for the vulgar, but vastly influential, gutter philosophers of racialism.

At times, certainly, her method could be mannered and pedantic, even pretentious and logically suspect — the origin and philology of a term say little of its "truth" or best meaning. The early chapters of her ambitious *The Human Condition* (1958) are marred by this and by a congested and neologistic prose, before she got down to her real argument that both Marxism and liberal capitalism share a common and destructive worship of labouring as the only source of value, a common derogation both of the contemplative life and of the old Graeco-Roman tradition of free political action. But at other times, as in her *On Violence* (1969), brevity and clarity went together in a wise and radical attack both on those who make a cult of violence and on those who feel guilty at the exercise of power.

A pupil of Karl Jaspers she then fled to Palestine in 1933 before going to America in 1941. she showed in her early a subtle blending of classical humanist tradition and of modern existentialism. In *The Origins of Totalitarianism* (1951), Dr Arendt explored the significance of three terrible truths: that Nazism had been at most times a popular mass movement, that human dignity could be broken in the camps so that people ceased, while going on living, to be human; and that the desire for comprehensive and prophetic accounts of human history, which she called ideology, easily led to totalitarianism. Her *Eichmann in Jerusalem* (1963) brought notoriety and scurrilous abuse. Her assumption that the Jewish peoples of Eastern Europe had been relatively easily rounded up because they lacked a political tradition of action, was taken as a betrayal by the Jewish writers who were beginning to reinterpret history through Zionist or modern Israeli eyes. Her picture of Eichmann himself as exhibiting "the banality of evil", being a mundane bureaucrat, not an apocalyptic monster, was not appreciated; nor was her condemnation of the trial. Her views were resolutely classical, neither religious nor utilitarian: more resistance should have been offered, even if hopeless; and that the law of the city was polluted by such a show trial—Eichmann should simply have been killed by those who found him.

Theory and practice were, for her, always very close. Her breadth and boldness, scholarship, wisdom and sense of relevance will be hard to match.

MR JACK FRYE

Mr Jack Frye, CBE, chairman of the B. Elliott Group and the Rotaflex Group, died on December 7 at the age of 61 after a long illness.

He was born on October 2, 1914, the third son of the late Hugo Frye. He was educated in Switzerland, at Baddingham College, Leatherhead, and at Loughborough University of Technology. After obtaining practical training in engineering on the Continent, in 1932 he joined B. Elliott & Co Ltd which had been founded by his father in 1919.

He started the manufacturing interest of the group in 1938, became managing director in 1949 and chairman in 1955. As chairman he was the major architect of the group's rapid growth from a small importing company to one of the leading general engineering and machine tool groups in the country. He particularly concentrated on manufacturing; or the establishment and development of exports and on the group's successful operations in South Africa, Canada and Australia.

In 1957 he took up an interest in Rotaflex, the lighting company, whose major expansion into the commercial lighting field began two years later; he was appointed chairman in 196- Rotaflex went public in 196- after acquiring Belco, a company manufacturing thermostatic bathroom fittings.

In 1967 Mr Richard Marsh, then Minister of Power, appointed him chairman of the Iron and Steel Consumers' Council, the statutory consumer watchdog body formed on renationalization of the steel industry. When the Government abolished the statutory council on the United Kingdom's joining the European Community it was largely due to Jack Frye's efforts that most of the original members of the council formed themselves into the present independent steel consumers' body. Under his chairmanship it has gained recognition by Government and the British Steel Corporation. He was appointed a member of the European Coal and Steel Community's consultative committee where, as a committed European, he worked to promote the United Kingdom's point of view within the Community.

THE REV DR COLIN ROBERTS

The Rev Dr Colin A. Roberts who died on December 7 at Penarth at the age of 89 was President of the Methodist Conference in 1952 and as Home Mission Secretary from 1939 to 1955 was responsible for the direction of the development and evangelistic work of the Church.

He was perhaps best known for his inspiration of the Christian Commando campaigns, a series of concentrated aggressive efforts in evangelism in which ministers of other churches joined shortly after the end of the war. These used modern publicity methods and sought to take the message of the Church to the masses.

Born in Shropshire, he began life as a railway clerk in Birmingham. He was accepted for the Wesleyan Ministry and trained at Didsbury College. After a serious breakdown in health he reluctantly resigned. On recovery he took the pastorate of a Congregational church and a chance meeting with Luke Wiseman led to his return to Methodism. His first appointment was that of assistant to Dr Wiseman during his term as Wesleyan President.

After a period with the Home Mission Committee and a term as chaplain in the 1914-18 war he had a successful mission superintendency at Hull, Huddersfield, and ...burn. These were followed by terms at Highgate and Finsbury Park. In 1937 he was District Missionary in East Anglia. This was followed by his Home Mission appointment in 1939. He retired in 1...

FRIEDRICH BLUME

Friedrich Blume, the foremost figure in German musical scholarship, died on November 22. He played a leading role during three decades in every aspect of musical study.

Born in 1893, he studied at Munich and Berlin, then, after war service (during which he spent three years in captivity in England), at Leipzig. His first teaching posts were at Leipzig and Berlin, and he was finally professor at Kiel (1938 to 1958). Blume's first and deepest studies were on the history of Lutheran church music; other topics to engage him were Praetorius, Schütz, Bach and Mozart. Later his work broadened further, and his essays on style periods, the Renaissance to the ...tic, characteristically ...voured to set music in the widest possible context of humanistic study. These were originally written for *Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, the monumental encyclopaedia which he planned and edited from 1949 onwards.

He was concerned with many organizations dealing with the gathering and publication of scholarly information, including the International Musicological Society, the International Inventory of Musical Sources and the International Association of Music Libraries.

Frustrations of the businessman in Italy, page 23

THE TIMES
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Car importers angered by Wilson hint at controls as part of Chrysler pact

By Edward Townsend

Foreign car importers reacted with restrained anger yesterday to growing speculation that the Government is considering the possibility of imposing import controls on cars.

The speculation was fed by comments from the Prime Minister in the Commons on the difficulties presented by the Chrysler UK issue.

Referring to import controls, Mr Wilson said that the Chrysler problem "could well involve this matter" and that was why there had been the delay.

Officials in Brussels said no approach had been made to the EEC by Britain on import controls. A formal approach is required under Article 135 of the Treaty of Accession.

In Geneva Mr Frederick Dent, chief United States negotiator in the Tokyo round of trade talks, said America had given the British Government its views on import restrictions.

He added: "We hope we made some impression." London had not outlined to them any possible measures it might take.

Mr Dent said the best deterrent to import restrictions was to provide evidence that the Tokyo round had solutions to specific problems under negotiation. Unilateral action would provoke retaliation and could lead to the undermining of the entire international trade system."

Car importers hit back yesterday by stressing the substantial investments made in the United Kingdom by their companies and the jobs that could be put at risk by any enforced cut back on their sales.

A spokesman for Volkswagen GB, which markets VW and Audi cars, said that its dealers employed 10,000 people and had a salary bill of £20m a year. The British company had paid £9.21m in tax last year and had reexported £2.9m of motor goods.

The British motor industry had an enormous balance of payments surplus (£1,200m in the first 10 months of this year) and the whole of British Leyland's future depended on selling abroad, particularly in Europe.

"Imposing controls will open the whole can of worms. It will invite retaliation."

Mercedes Benz (GB) said: Our view is that, as we are now members of the EEC, it is not only undesirable to restrict imports but probably in breach of the terms of the Treaty of Rome."

The company had recently invested more than £1m in a new factory and directly employed about 900 people. This employment and investment might have to be rethought.

"We also feel that by being in Britain we provide the British manufacturer with an opening in the German market, whether he decides to take advantage of that or not."

Renault, the leading European car company in the United Kingdom market, declined to comment until firm proposals had been stated by the Government, and a similar stance was taken by Satra Motors, which markets East European cars like the Lada Fiat and the Moskvich.

Fiat's United Kingdom spokesman said that the company made substantial purchases from Britain and would consider controls as "hardly fair play" while Saab, the Swedish manufacturer, described such a move as a "very short sighted" one which would invite retribution from trading partners.

The Japanese car makers, who have now captured 9 per cent of the British car market, yesterday reiterated their opposition to voluntary controls on their exports.

Toyota Motor Sales in Tokyo said that the British industry had problems more fundamental than any caused by export competition from Japan. Even if the Japanese applied voluntary controls, they would not bring radical business improvements for Britain.

Talks are to begin in London next Thursday between representatives of the British and Japanese industries on the imbalance of their trade; but the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association said on Wednesday that export controls were not on the agenda. Toyota and Nissan both said they would reject any request for voluntary controls.

Datsun UK, the British marketing company for Nissan, which is the leading importer and has borne the brunt of the attack against booming foreign car sales, said this week that it planned to hold its sales in Britain next year to about 63,000, the same as 1975.

Datsun continued to claim that demand for its products was due to "exceptional reliability", with warranty costs averaging only £1.90 a car.

Toyota's United Kingdom spokesman maintained that the company had always acted with voluntary restraint on the British market. Sales were down 40 per cent in the past two months against a year earlier and next year's sales would be held to the 1975 level.

PASSENGER CAR IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF U.K.
10 MONTHS JAN-OCT 1975

COUNTRY	IMPORTS QTY	IMPORTS VALUE £'000	EXPORTS QTY	EXPORTS VALUE £'000	DEFICIT TO UK VALUE £'000
EEC	236,453	£279,133	103,358	£86,595	−£192,538
Sweden	20,888	£40,738	3,837	£4,447	−£36,291
W. Germany	59,908	£91,970	9,756	£14,680	−£77,290
France	100,966	£108,054	4,356	£9,237	−£98,817
Italy	50,816	£53,131	33,974*	£12,486	−£40,665
Japan	106,816	£93,833	1,851	£3,950	−£89,883
World	383,843	£427,560	458,985	£417,395	−£10,165

*Includes Innocenti.
NB—While the quantity of cars from Japan is higher than France, the value is lower; as is the deficit.
(Source: Department of Trade—Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom.)

Singapore's Haw Par claim rebuffed

By Margaret Walters

Singapore Stock Exchange yesterday criticized Haw Par Brothers International for failing to disclose to shareholders the activities of the Melbourne Unit Trust, thereby creating "an entirely unreal picture" of the group's profitability between 1972 and 1974.

But its criticisms were swiftly challenged by professional sources in London yesterday.

The report reveals that Haw Par depended on share dealing profits to what might be considered an imprudent extent. It also shows how the unit trust structure mean that these realized gains could be spread over a numbers of years instead of being accounted for in the period in which they were made.

But it is claimed that Singapore Stock Exchange is incorrect in describing Melbourne as a Haw Par subsidiary. Legal advice taken before the formation of the unit trust in June 1972, both in London and Singapore, concluded that it was not a subsidiary in the legal sense in spite of owning 99 per cent of the equity and that its profits need not therefore be consolidated, nor revealed

The stock exchange report's claim that Melbourne's existence was never disclosed is challenged on the grounds that in Haw Par's 1974 accounts, audited by Arthur Young & Company, reference is made to unquoted investments "whose underlying assets are represented by shares in quoted companies".

The note also refers to unquantified dividend payments made into group profit. The report states that in 1972 Melbourne, through its two share dealing subsidiaries, Cobra Investments and Grey Securities made profits of HK$63.2m (£6.3m), while Melbourne paid only HK$7m dividends to Haw Par.

The following year there was a dealing profit of HK$27.7m and a dividend payment of HK$20m to Haw Par, accounting for some S$10m of the group's pre tax total of S$24.2m.

In the year after that there was a HK$3.9m loss; but earlier profits of HK$22.4m were paid to Haw Par, accounting for some S$11m of a group total of S$25.1m.

The main point of debate is whether their dealing profits should have been taken into Haw Par's accounts in the year in which they were made or only when the units were encashed.

The stock exchange report, first of a series resulting from July proposals to investigate sharedealings, has been sent to "relevant authorities" for a decision as to whether offences had been committed under the Singapore Companies Act or Penal Code.

Chairman of the Stock Exchange dies at 49

By Our Financial Staff

Following the sudden death from a heart attack yesterday of Mr Michael Marriott, the Stock Exchange chairman, the 46-strong Council of the Exchange will meet on January 6 to elect his successor.

Until this ballot takes place Mr David LeRoy-Lewis, the most senior of the three Stock Exchange deputy chairmen, will be acting chairman.

Mr Marriott was only 49, and had been chairman of the Stock Exchange since June. His choice was a surprise since it had been widely assumed that the post would go to either Mr LeRoy-Lewis or another well known deputy chairman, Mr James Dundas Hamilton.

In Mr Marriott, however, the Stock Exchange had not only found its youngest-ever chairman, but also a man expert in the subjects of commissions and information and settlement systems—areas in which the Stock Exchange is undertaking fundamental changes.

Moreover, the situation created by his death is all the more serious since it had been assumed that he would remain as chairman for some years.

It should become clear during the period before January 6 whether the Stock Exchange Council will now prefer to elect a chairman who will agree to serve for a short period—as Mr George Loveday, Mr Marriott's predecessor, did—or whether it will again look for a relatively young man (there are as yet no women on the Council) who can head the Exchange through the crucial years of change that lie immediately ahead.

Obituary, page 18

Oslo signs accord on Frigg gas

Agreement has been reached by the British and Norwegian governments on how the Frigg gas field, which is on the line dividing the two countries' North Sea sectors, should be divided.

Supplies from the field are being bought by British Gas and brought ashore to St Fergus in Scotland by a 235-mile pipeline. The field is among the largest in the world, and production is due on stream in 1977.

A draft of the agreement between Britain and Norway was initialled in Oslo by the two countries yesterday.

In Parliament yesterday Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, said: "This important agreement when signed, will have the distinction of being the first ever international unitization agreement covering an offshore gas field. It will provide the legal and administrative framework for unitized operations in the gas field, and cover such aspects as jurisdiction, inspection, taxation, production and transmission."

Euroloan for Shetland tanker port

A £16.9m loan has been granted by the European Investment Bank to the Shetland Islands Council to help to finance the construction of an oil tanker harbour at Sullom Voe, a deep sea inlet on Mainland, the largest of the islands. The loan has been granted over 10 years, at an interest rate of 9¼ per cent.

North Sea crude from the fields linked by the Brent pipeline system and from the Ninian Field, about 900 miles north-east of Shetland, will be carried by two submarine pipelines to Sullom Voe.

The project is expected to cost about £50m apart from buying the land.

The oil industry will spend a further £400m on related terminal facilities at Sullom Voe. The harbour should be fully operational by 1978.

Mr Scanlon hits out at 'secret' pay advice

By R. W. Shakespeare

Another row has flared between the engineering unions, the Government and the industry's employers over the £6 a week pay policy.

The central figure in the controversy is Mr Hugh Scanlon, whose Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers backed down from its previous outright opposition to the Government/TUC wages strategy by voting earlier this week to support the £6 ceiling.

Yesterday Mr Scanlon, the union's president, accused the Department of Employment of giving behind-the-scenes advice to the Engineering Employers' Federation about how it should interpret the pay code, without consulting the unions.

He protested that even after he and other union leaders had found out about the exchanges, the department had refused to disclose the details of its guidance.

Mr Scanlon said: "It is amazing that the employers and the department should be acting unilaterally in this way about the interpretation of a national agreement without even consulting the other parties involved in that agreement. I don't know of any other industry in which this could happen."

His attack came after a meeting of the national executive of the 19-union Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, which had been discussing its strategy for the next national pay claim on behalf of about 2.5 million engineering workers.

The present national wage agreement will run out early next year with the final payment of three staged increases in basic rates in February.

Union leaders have been aware that the next wage claim is likely to be the most complicated they have had to negotiate, because of the complex system of wage bargaining—both at national and plant level—up and down the industry.

In the event confederation leaders decided yesterday to do nothing further until they received satisfactory answers about the dialogue between the employers and the Department of Employment.

They are calling in the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service to help them get the information they want.

Meanwhile Mr Scanlon claimed that on the basis of the advice given by the department, the employers' federation had already sent detailed guidance to all of its member companies about how they should deal with pay questions.

This advice was, he said, already being acted upon by some employers in respect of plant level agreements.

"Again we are seeing unilateral action by the employers, based on advice from a government department, without any consultation with the unions," he said.

Mr Scanlon, whose own angry reaction about this situation has clearly found much support among the rest of the confederation leaders, claimed that he and other union representatives had only found out about the dialogue during their own approach to the TUC for guidance on how the next pay claim should be framed.

He said: "Then when we asked the Department of Employment for copies of the correspondence with the Engineering Employers' Federation, this was refused."

Although Mr Scanlon was not prepared to go into details about what the practical effect of the guidelines would be, one of the main points worrying him seems to be the way in which those payments still due under the existing national agreement, or under plant deals, are likely to be offset against any future settlement within the £6 ceiling.

Ironically, the new clash over pay came on a day when Mr Scanlon was also able to report that another long-standing rift between the unions and the engineering employers appears to be about to be healed.

Nearly five years ago the unions pulled out of a 50-year-old agreement with the employers on a machinery for handling disputes. Since then the two sides have repeatedly failed to agree on a new disputes procedure.

However, Mr Scanlon said yesterday that a new agreement was due to be discussed at a meeting with the employers later this month and he was "optimistic" about the outcome.

UK blamed for Brussels textile delay

Brussels, Dec 1.—Negotiations between Japan and the European Community on a new textile agreement are making slower progress than expected. Sources close to negotiators said internal EEC squabbles were to blame.

When the two sides began what European Commission officials called the final round of negotiations last Friday, one source signalled an accord for the following Monday. When agreement was not announced then, officials said an accord could be expected late on Wednesday.

But today officials indicated that differences remained. One source hinted broadly that Britain had made some specific requests that should be built into the accord with which its partners disagreed.

Suggestions that the trouble might be connected with British plans to restrict imports for some specific products, including textiles, were not contradicted.

The EEC and Japan are negotiating an agreement intended to broaden the 1972 textile accord, which limited Japanese cotton exports to the Community.

The new accord is to include cottons, synthetics and mixed synthetic-cotton products. Instead of only restricting Japanese exports, the new pact is to provide for a binding consultation procedure under which both sides could curb imports if found necessary.—AP-Dow Jones.

'Significant start' hailed in Gatt agricultural talks

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, Dec 11

Mr Frederick B. Dent, chief United States negotiator in the Tokyo Round of Gatt talks, sees the procedural agreement reached on agriculture as a "significant start towards the beginning of applying competitive opportunity for agriculture in world markets."

After a three-day meeting of the Gatt trade negotiations committee—the Tokyo Round supervisory body—he said the United States delegation felt there was now a compelling commitment to work for conclusion of the negotiations in 1977.

"We think this positive thrust will do much to enable individual governments to resist current protectionist pressures resulting from combination of increased energy costs, and high levels of unemployment and inflation", he added.

The agriculture agreement—the Tokyo Round agriculture group will meet on Tuesday—was "a happy compromise on the part of all who were in contention. We are negotiating for mutual advantage."

Threat to Greek refineries

Athens, Dec 11.—Greek government officials have let it be known that they are growing impatient with the refusal of two shipowners who run refineries to revise their contracts with the government.

If the two men, Mr Stavros Niarchos and Mr Ioannis Latsis, do not give a satisfactory reply to the government's demands by December 28, official sources say, they face the possibility of losing control of the refineries.

In addition to renegotiation of contracts signed with the former military dictatorship, the current government is seeking $180m (about £90m) in compensation.

Meanwhile, in what analysts here see as a move toward greater government control of business, a report by the government's currency committee accuses Mr Stratis Andreadis, banker and industrialist, of illicitly channeling 1,200m drachmas (about £20m) out of the country.

GM chief predicts 20pc American sales rise

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Dec 11

Mr Thomas Murphy, chairman of General Motors, forecast today that new car and commercial vehicle sales in the United States next year could well rise by more than 20 per cent over the 1975 total to make "1976 one of the best years in the history of the industry".

In a general economic and car industry outlook statement, he said that a progressively upward demand trend was most likely and car manufacturers were now in a position to make substantial productivity gains. As a result a significant improvement in car company profits in the coming year was probable.

This optimistic view, shared by many industry experts, should enable the car companies to press ahead with long overdue plans for plant modernization and rationalization and should enable such companies as GM, Ford and Chrysler to make a more long-term approach toward resolving some of the serious production problems faced by their foreign subsidiaries.

Mr Murphy said there were two considerations, notably new wage contracts and possible new environmental standards, that tend to make the outlook somewhat uncertain. He was confident, however, that the federal government would be reasonable on environmental questions. This was supported by the clearly favourable attitude toward the big car companies being shown by President Ford.

Next September the wage contracts of 750,000 car workers expire and a major confrontation could develop. Experts feel certain that the United Auto Workers Union will again pick on one of the four companies and strike there to force an agreement

Mr Murphy forecast that new United States car sales could exceed 10.25 million units in 1976, against about 8.6 million in 1975, while new commercial vehicle sales could rise to around three million units from 2.5 million this year.

The introduction recently by American producers of smaller and more fuel-efficient cars should ensure that American cars achieved a larger slice of the total market next year than they did this year.

On the general economic outlook, Mr Murphy said real gross national product in the United States should rise by about 5 to 6 per cent next year.

Union attack on Leyland management

By Clifford Webb

Management of Leyland Cars came under attack yesterday from the Association of Clerical, Technical and Supervisory Staffs which claims to represent half the company's white-collar workers.

It said management bore a grave responsibility for the group's serious position and plans to collect and present evidence of bad management to Lord Ryder, chairman of the National Enterprise Board.

Union representatives from most of the company's 35 plants were attending a special meeting in Birmingham to discuss the implications of Tuesday's announcement that capital investment had been frozen because of the cash flow crisis.

Mr Alan Pike, secretary of British Leyland ACTSS combined committee, said after the meeting: "It is the opinion of the committee that the present management bears a grave responsibility for the parlous state of the company.

Overtime ban: There was another rebuff from car workers at Cowley yesterday to Leyland's latest plea for better industrial relations when 360 inspectors at the plant voted to reimpose a ban on overtime which could have serious repercussions on recently announced plans for a 10 per cent increase in production.

For more than a month the inspectors, who want to be upgraded and paid as much as the factory's production workers, have refused mid-week overtime. But they relaxed their ban on weekend working in mid-November to give Leyland a chance to break the deadlock or fix fresh talks.

4m new policies boost industrial assurance cover

Demand for industrial assurance — the type sold by the "man from the Pru" where premiums are collected regularly at the homes of policyholders—continues to grow.

In 1974 four million new industrial assurance policies were issued with annual premiums amounting to £73.5m. Total premium income of all industrial assurance business last year was £384m compared with £358m in 1973.

Total funds for this sector of the assurance industry at the end of 1974 amounted to £2,664m, according to the report of the Industrial Assurance Commissioner, which is included in the Annual Report, Part I of the Chief Register of Friendly Societies, published today.

At the end of 1974 there were 651 registered friendly societies (basically providing sickness benefits and life assurance) with funds of £982m.

Business Diary, page 23

Unions reject BSC cutbacks plan

Continued from page 1

a series of joint meetings, agreements have been hammered out and these have produced savings of about £73m so far. But faced with a deepening recession the corporation has clearly tired of the slow progress being made and is seeking to reduce labour costs and levels to those which apply to its major competitors.

Mr Bob Scholey, the corporation's chief executive, said after the meeting: "Our objective is to get the steel industry stood on its own feet and working efficiently. We are deeply conscious of the amount of public money we are taking. We cannot sit round a table having talks about talks."

He stressed that the decision to suspend the guaranteed week and the allied measures had been taken, "with the greatest reluctance". Arbitrary cuts in working hours and pay throughout the corporation had been considered but had been ruled out.

Corporation executives would not give an indication of the precise number of workers they would like to see employed. At present the BSC employs 218,000 to produce, at full capacity, 25 million to 26 million tonnes compared with 150,000 workers employed by the French steel industry to produce a roughly equivalent tonnage.

"Whatever we eventually get down to, we cannot afford to take five years. We have to telescope it", Mr Scholey said.

The unilateral termination by the BSC of the guaranteed week will affect employees with less than five years' service from January 11 while those with more than five years' service will be affected from February 8. Termination of the guaranteed week is a drastic step. Under its provisions workers are entitled to 80 per cent of basic rates of pay, but with its termination, steelworkers will effectively become unemployed although they will be able to report to works for any work which might be available.

"The corporation is clearly hopeful, however, that its actions will be encouraged to seek voluntary redundancy terms. Compulsory redundancies will be implemented among 60,000 to 70,000 white collar workers, where there is overmanning throughout the corporation.

Fresh talks on Llanwern

British Steel Corporation officials and members of the National Union of Blastfurnacemen will be meeting next week in an effort to solve the pay dispute which has kept the £27m blastfurnace at Llanwern, South Wales, idle for nearly a year.

The negotiations are expected to be tough because the union's executive has decided to continue to press for its original claim of earnings of £115 for the furnace-keeper with proportional rates for other workers compared with the corporation's offer of £94.94p.

CARCLO ENGINEERING GROUP LIMITED

Manufacturers and suppliers of non-ferrous components and castings, abrasive cutting off machines and bandsaws, baling presses, sheet metal fabrications, gears, power transmission equipment, carbon and stainless steel wire, textile machinery accessories including card clothing and card cloth foundation.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Year ended 31st March. 1975 £'000		Six months ended 30th September 1975 £'000	1974 £'000
6,393	Turnover	3,288	2,917
652	Profit before taxation	325	313
7.1p	Earned per 25p ordinary share	3.7p	3.3p
2.25p	Dividend per 25p ordinary share	1.20p	1.13p

Comment by the Chairman, Sir Robin Brook, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Card Clothing Division Due to intensive competition, the volume of business booked and margins earned unsatisfactory.

Engineering Division Highest profits in its history.

Group Expect profits somewhat lower than last year's record level.

Dividend Anticipate final dividend maximum allowed by present government legislation.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 150.17 −1.59
The FT index: 358.1 −4.8

Rises

Broken Hill	10p to 730p	MIM Hldgs	6p to 224p
BH South	5p to 190p	Reliance Grp	27p to 495p
Cessnock	10p to 230p	Slater Walker	2p to 24p
Estates & Gen	2½p to 16½p	Stonehill	6p to 102p
Guinness	7p to 141p	Simpson S	2p to 44p
Hamersley	10p to 220p	Sentrust	5p to 235p
Kinross	5p to 430p	Utd Scientific	4p to 72p

Falls

Amal Inv	2p to 12p	Lloyds Bk	5p to 230p
Brit Am Tob	5p to 315p	Land Secs	6p to 155p
Bassett G	6p to 79p	Sun Alliance	7p to 415p
Furness Withy	5p to 173p	Shell	6p to 362p
Glaxo Hldgs	8p to 360p	Thorn Electric	8p to 198p
GEC	5p to 135p	Vickers	4p to 140p
Inchcape	8p to 335p	Whessoe	4p to 35p

Equities unsettled by Chrysler situation.
Gilt-edged securities had a drab session.
Sterling was down 15 points at $2.0220. The "effective devaluation" rate was 30.0 per cent.
Gold was 75 cents an ounce up at $140.25.
SDR-$ was 1.17072 on Wednesday, while SDR-£ was 0.578676.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1149.6 (previous 1144).
Reports pages 24 and 25

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.67	1.61
Austria Sch	38.75	36.75
Belgium Fr	84.00	81.00
Canada $	2.09	2.04
Denmark Kr	12.70	12.30
Finland Mkk	8.05	7.80
France Fr	9.30	8.90
Germany DM	5.45	5.25
Greece Dr	79.00	74.00
Hongkong $	10.40	10.00
Italy Lr	1,525.00	1,470.00
Japan Yn	645.00	620.00
Netherlands Gld	5.55	5.35
Norway Kr	11.50	11.15
Portugal Esc	71.00	61.00
S Africa Rd	1.88	1.76
Spain Pes	123.50	118.00
Sweden Kr	9.15	8.85
Switzerland Fr	5.45	5.25
US $	2.06	2.01
Yugoslavia Dnr	40.50	37.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION GROUP
TRANSVAAL GOLD MINING COMPANIES

DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that dividends have been declared in South African currency, payable to members registered in the books of the undermentioned companies at the close of business on 24th December 1975, and to persons presenting the relevant coupons detached from share warrants to bearer. A notice regarding payment of dividends on coupon No. 74 detached from share warrants to bearer issued by The South African Land & Exploration Company Limited will be published in the Press by the London Secretaries of that company on or about 19th December, 1975.

The transfer registers and registers of members will be closed in each case from 25th December, 1975 to 9th January, 1976, both days inclusive, and warrants will be posted from the Johannesburg and United Kingdom offices of the transfer secretaries on or about 5th February, 1976. Registered members paid from the United Kingdom will receive the United Kingdom currency equivalent on 27th January, 1976 of the rand value of their dividends (less appropriate taxes). Any such members may however elect to be paid in South African currency, provided that the request is received at the offices of the transfer secretaries in Johannesburg or in the United Kingdom on or before 24th December, 1975.

The effective rate of non-resident shareholders' tax for all the undermentioned companies is 15 per cent.

The dividends are payable subject to conditions which can be inspected at the head and London offices of the companies and also at the offices of the companies' transfer secretaries in Johannesburg and the United Kingdom.

Name of company (each of which is incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)	Dividend No.	Coupon No.	Rate of dividend per share
The South African Land & Exploration Company Limited	73	74	22.5 cents
Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company Limited	39	—	100 cents
Western Deep Levels Limited	28	—	80 cents

EAST DAGGAFONTEIN MINES LIMITED

The directors of East Daggafontein Mines Limited have decided that no final dividend will be paid by this company for the year ending 31st December, 1975.

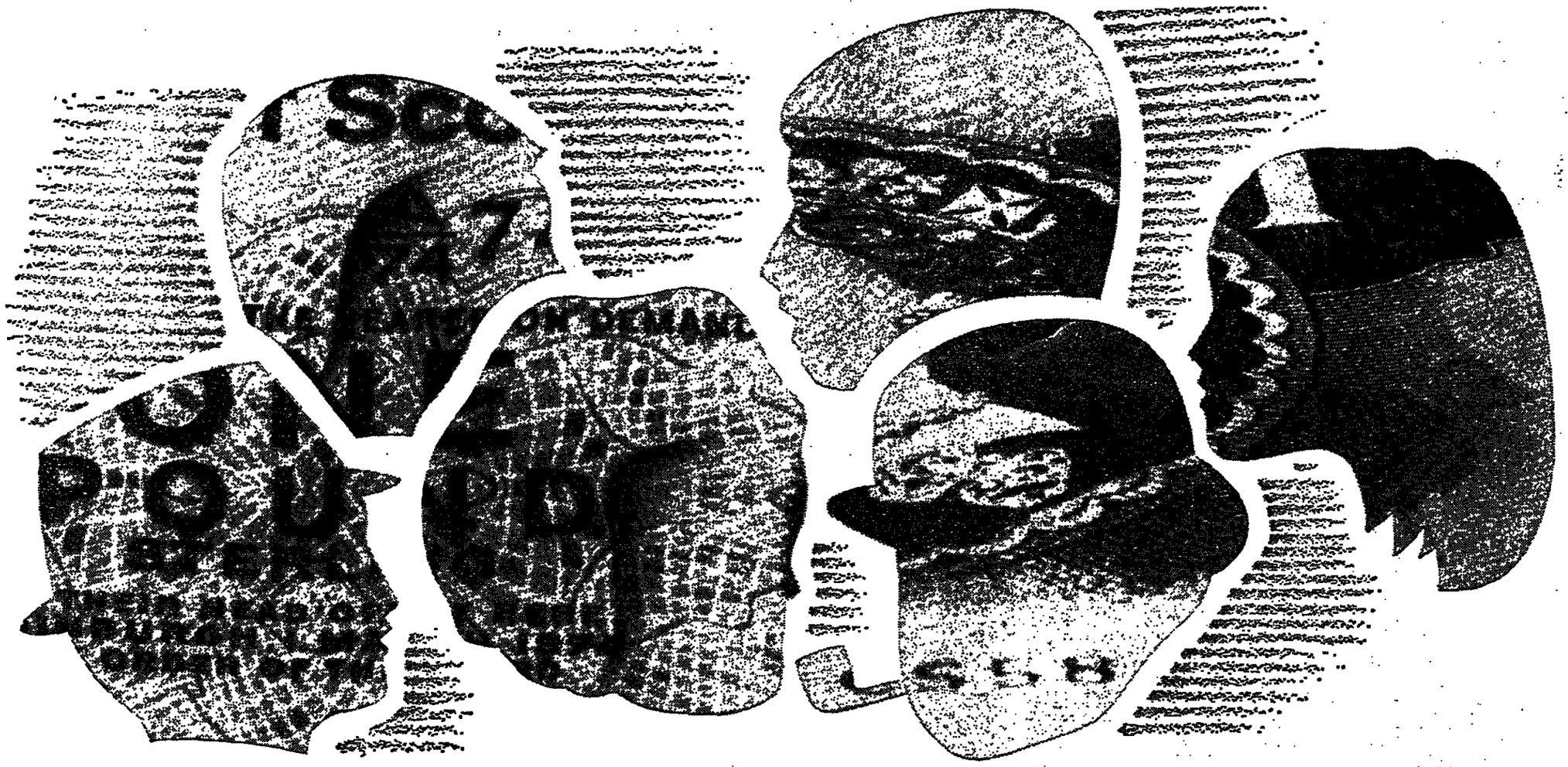
In June, 1975 when it was announced that no interim dividend would be paid for the year shareholders were informed of the difficulties being encountered in achieving the designed rate of throughput of material from the old Daggafontein No. 2 shaft waste rock dump, which had adversely affected the company's overall level of production.

These difficulties continued throughout the second half of the year and it is expected that the year's operations will result in a loss.

By order of the Boards
For and on behalf of
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED
London Secretaries
D. H. J. Pattison

London Office:
40 Holborn Viaduct, EC1P 1AJ.
Office of the United Kingdom Transfer Secretaries:
Charter Consolidated Limited, P.O. Box 102,
Charter House, Park Street, Ashford, Kent, TN24 8EQ.
11th December, 1975

Although money is our business— we never lose sight of people



Customers, staff, shareholders-they're all important to us

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of National and Commercial Banking Group Limited will be held in the North British Hotel, Edinburgh, on Thursday, 8th January 1976, at 12 noon. The following is from the Statement by Mr. J. O. Blair-Cunynghame, OBE, LLD, DSc, Chairman of the Board.

RESULTS

The Group profit before taxation, after charging additional provisions against advances and including the appropriate share of associated companies, amounted to £37,233,000 or 10 per cent. less than the previous year. A total of £10 million before taxation relief, comprising £3 million in the Royal Bank of Scotland and £7 million in Williams & Glyn's Bank, has been set aside as additional provisions against advances. The taxation charge for the year amounted to £19,710,000 leaving a profit after taxation but before extraordinary items of £17,523,000 or 12 per cent. less than last year. The maximum permitted final dividend is recommended.

There are four major features of the year's operations which were experienced by both banks. Three of these, namely steeply rising costs, lower base rates, but with widening margins towards the end of the year, and the necessity for additional provisions, were generally applicable to both banks but the fourth, in the shape of the recession and sluggishness in the growth of the money supply, had less impact upon the Royal Bank of Scotland than upon Williams & Glyn's Bank.

As direct evidence of the high rate of inflation, costs rose by about 40 per cent. and in the light of these very heavy increases it is hoped that the price control machinery will not prevent some rise in charges to customers for services provided. Secondly, while average base rate, on a daily basis, was 10.74 per cent. compared with 12.34 per cent. over the previous year, the margin between the rate for retail deposits and base rate was widened progressively during 1975 reflecting greater liquidity and an absence of pressure for borrowing from industry. Thirdly, the setting aside of £10 million between the two operating banks, as additional provisions against advances, is a decision taken in the light of experience during the year and of economic conditions likely to prevail for some time. Fourthly, total bank deposits, both sterling and currency, rose much more slowly in the twelve months from September 1974, though within the total the rate of growth of current account balances quickened. This reflected the stagnation in the economy. Despite this, however, the Royal Bank of Scotland experienced a greater rise in resources than last year, reflecting the relatively higher activity in Scotland.

Royal Bank of Scotland Group: The operating profit, before charging the additional provision against advances and excluding the share of associated companies, at £24,501,000 has increased by 8 per cent. from last year. The development of North Sea Oil operations has continued to provide possibilities for further expansion of business with companies working in new as well as traditional manufacturing and services activities.

Williams & Glyn's Bank Group: The operating profit, before charging the additional provision against advances and excluding the share of associated companies, shows a fall of £2,544,000 or 12 per cent., to a total of £18,087,000. The bank has again increased its market share of current account sterling balances compared with the other London Clearing Banks.

THE FUTURE

Against the background of the current economic difficulties in the United Kingdom and the changes to deep-seated attitudes which will be necessary to overcome them, as I have described in my full Statement, the way ahead is certainly hard and the prospects of real improvement are still some long way off. Progress will require from us in the banking industry level-headed caution coupled with clear thinking if we are to tackle these problems effectively.

From all the staff, whether at the branches in touch with the public or in administrative or technical posts in support and also at board level, the circumstances will continue to demand professional skill, experience, judgement and eternal vigilance if we are to ensure looking well after our customers and thus our shareholders, while also serving that wider public interest which is a special part of our responsibility. Under present and foreseeable conditions, often under criticism, the knowledge that change which will endure can come only slowly is not a burden but a challenge.

6th November 1975.

SALIENT FIGURES	1975	1974
Group profit after charging additional provisions but before taxation and extraordinary items	£37,233,000	£41,336,000
Profit after taxation but before extraordinary items	£17,523,000	£20,010,000
Earnings per 25p ordinary share	7.8p	8.9p
Dividend per 25p ordinary share	2.143p	2.0082p
Deposits and customers' current accounts (including notes in circulation)	£3,042,126,000	£2,727,816,000
Total assets	£3,344,803,000	£3,004,093,000

Copies of the Directors' Report and Accounts containing the Chairman's full Statement may be obtained from The Secretary, National and Commercial Banking Group Limited, 36 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB

National and Commercial Banking Group LIMITED

The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited

WILLIAMS & GLYN'S BANK LIMITED

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Engineers' warning on overseas tax burden

By Malcolm Brown

The value of overseas work for which United Kingdom consulting engineers were responsible in 1975 was more than double that in 1974, the Association of Consulting Engineers said yesterday.

However, leading consultants have warning that if the present system of taxing overseas profits continued the profession's work overseas could be seriously damaged. In the extreme it might become more advantageous to British consultants to move their headquarters out of the United Kingdom.

The association, which represents the profession's interests, disclosed that the capital value of overseas work being handled by British-based firms now stands at more than £12,000m, while overseas firms and offices are responsible for an additional £3,000m.

Net invisible earnings, resulting from consultants' fees, are estimated at £113m during 1975, and the present rate of earning is put at around £130m. The corresponding earnings rate figure for a year ago was around £90m.

The association was extremely critical of the tax provisions now facing consulting engineers partnerships. Sir Ralph Freeman, senior partner of Freeman, Fox and Partners, explained that recently introduced provisions meant consultants could now be taxed on 75 per cent of profits earned by their locally based, managed and operated firms overseas.

The association was also critical yesterday of the trend for public bodies to engage directly in overseas consultancy for which, said the association, they were neither organized nor had the necessary experience.

Authorities such as the British Steel Corporation and the Central Electricity Generating Board are already involved.

The association, while steadfastly declining to state which particular authorities it was concerned about, said in a statement that the hard-earned reputation of independent consultants "could easily be damaged by a few inexperienced operators from the public sector.

Nearly 80 per cent by value of the new commission gained by consultants in 1975 was obtained in the Middle East.

Price curbs threat seen to plastics

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Britain's plastics industry yesterday attacked the Government's proposed selective price restraint scheme which it claimed would damage profit margins and capacity for investment.

The attack on the scheme and its implications for the industry were made in a letter to Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, from the British Plastics Federation.

Mr Chris Bromley, its deputy director, noted that the list of items in the proposed scheme covered many of the most important markers for plastics products:

Mrs Williams was told that the Federation had considered its attitude towards the scheme from three viewpoints, including the effect on the industry's ability to meet European competition.

"The Federation has concluded that the proposed scheme will be damaging to the United Kingdom plastics industry and irrelevant to the control of inflation", it asserted.

Minister promises to help knitwear industry

By Peter Hill

Rigid operation of controls on imports from Hongkong, South Korea and Taiwan have been urged by leaders of Britain's hosiery and knitwear industry.

The industry also wants the Government to monitor information gained from the import surveillance licensing scheme, and has called for price safeguards on imports of hosiery and knitwear from state-controlled countries.

These were among points made by leaders of the Knitting Industries Federation at a meeting with Mr Gerald Kaufman, Minister of State for Industry. The organization's leaders emphasized the importance of bringing in measures so that the industry can survive the next year.

The discussion, which took place against the background of the impending government statement on import controls, covered many issues. The delegation asked the Government to consider insisting that all knitted goods be marked with the country of origin.

It also wants an examination into the possible use of Industry Act funds to support long term investment schemes.

A statement issued by the KIF after the meeting noted that Mr Kaufman had promised help within the constraints imposed on the Government both nationally and internationally.

ICI yesterday announced a textile printing process, claimed to be the first of its kind, for polyester-cellulose fabrics.

Governments asked to safeguard shipping from Russian expansion

By Michael Baily
Shipping Correspondent

Concerted action by Western governments against the growing Russian shipping threat was called for as a matter of urgency by their combined shipping industries yesterday.

In the face of Russian fleet expansion, price-cutting and state control of cargoes, Western fleets could not compete on a commercial basis, Herr Karl Sager of West Germany, declared after a meeting of the Council of the European and Japanese National Shipping Associations in London.

He said their fleets would steadily wither away unless governments took a hand.

The Russians and, to a lesser extent, other Eastern block countries were opening up new services at the rate of about one a month and their rate-cutting was already inflicting severe damage he said.

With no depreciation to worry about and artificially low bunker and crew costs—the Russian seaman is paid about £15 a month—Russian ships could operate at about 20-30 per cent of the levels needed by their Western rivals.

Starting in the Pacific two or three years ago with rates cut by up to 50 per cent, the Russians had opened up services, many of them carrying little or no domestic cargoes, to North and South America, the Caribbean, East Africa, India and the Far East.

There were strong suspicions that having signed the Unctad code last year to protect their position in bilateral trades, Russia intended to undermine other trades by operating outside conferences, Herr Sager said.

Unfortunately for the shipowners, shippers were not unanimously on their side in this proposed stand; many preferred the cheap rates offered by the Russians.

Moreover governments might have been more important political and trading interests which they were reluctant to disturb by being too severe towards the Russians.

But Mr Bob Russell, the council's retiring chairman, warned governments that the build-up of Eastern block shipping was part of Russia's strategic and political objectives, with merchant shipping being used on a non-commercial basis as an arm of national policy. He suggested protective legislation, possibly using retaliation measures.

Declining stocks of aluminium

Stocks of aluminium around the world are continuing to decline from the abnormally high summer levels. At the end of October total inventory in the non-communist world stood at 4,876,000 tonnes against 4,934,000 tonnes at end August.

However, total stocks, including primary and secondary metal and metal in progress, are still 616,000 tonnes higher than in October, 1974.

Business appointments

New Dowty chairman takes over

Mr Robert Hunt, has been named chairman of Dowty Group. He succeeds Sir George Dowty, founder of the group, who died on December 7.

Mr W. J. Benson, who became assistant chief executive of National Westminster Bank on December 1, has been made a director.

Mr Gavin Boyd and Mr H. Wilfrid Broad have been named non-executive directors of Ferranti.

Mr John E. Bookout is to be nominated president and chief executive officer of Shell Oil and is expected to succeed Mr Harry Bridges on May 1 when the latter retires.

Mr D. R. Ward has been appointed deputy chairman of Dunford Hadfields and Brown Bayley Steels. He remains financial director of both companies and of the parent company, Dunford & Elliott.

Mr F. M. Russell, deputy chairman and managing director has been elected chairman of B. Elliott in succession to the late Mr Jack Frye. Mr Russell continues as managing director.

Mr Michael Frye becomes chairman of the Rotaflex Group in succession to his father the late Mr Jack Frye.

Miss Jennifer Tanburn is to become a director of the United Kingdom food distribution division of Booker McConnell on January 1.

Mr J. H. E. Allison has joined the board of Carrington Viyella Group.

Mr C. E. Wilkinson has been made a director of Thomas Black, a member of the Sheffield division board of Boddy Industries. Mr A. J. Pollard becomes a divisional director of the waste disposal division of Thomas Black.

Mr Patric Hamilton and Mr Douglas Hughes joint the board of Newey Goodman.

Mr Reg Gupwell has been elected chairman of A. J. Gupwell.

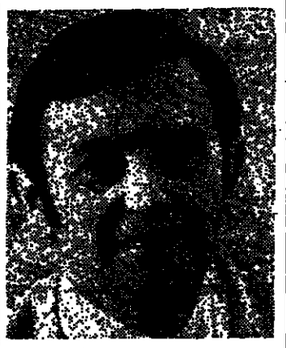
Mr D. J. Harbut joins the board of Booth (International Holdings).

Mr Norman Murch has been appointed group managing director of Cornercroft from December 29, when he will succeed Mr H. Ramwall, who is retiring.

Mr Frank Casey will become a director of the Brunning Group from January 10.

Mr George Zylko and Mr Roger Wass have been made executive directors of Specifilex.

Mr A. J. Walls has been appointed a director and deputy chairman of Swan Ryan International.



Mr Brian Hodgson, who has been made managing director and chief executive of Charles Churchill.

Mr I. Dorr has been appointed chairman of Nu-Swift Industries, succeeding Mr F. Grancob, who remains a non-executive director. Mr E. Davenport and Mr D. Wilkinson join the board.

After the purchase of Long John International by Whitbread, Mr G. R. Seymour, an executive director of Whitbread, has been made chairman of Long John International. Mr Ian Coombes, the chairman and managing director, has been made vice-chairman and remains managing director.

Mr J. E. Teddlie Jr has been elected vice-president and resident manager of Monsanto OB of the UK Inc.

Mr A. M. V. Marshall, financial controller and secretary of Royal Worcester, has been appointed a director of Worcester Royal Porcelain, Royal Worcester Industrial Ceramics and Welwyn Electric.

Mr William Purdie, a member of the senior directing staff of the Administrative Staff College, Henley, has become head of staff administration and services on the retirement of Mr Ronald Fox.

Mr Gordon Cave has been made managing director of Harrison Metals.

Mr Leonard Merryweather has been appointed controller of finance of British Rail shipping and international services division in succession to Mr John Read.

BOND WORTH

HOLDINGS LIMITED

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

The Group results of Bond Worth Holdings Limited for the fifty-two weeks ended 28th June, 1975 are as follows:—

	52 weeks to 28th June 1975	52 weeks to 29th June 1974
	£	£
Turnover	1,349,069	75,939,974
Trading profit	2,607,852	4,050,292
Finance charges	(2,112,670)	(1,701,004)
Profit before taxation	495,182	2,349,288
Associated companies	3,434	4,918
	498,616	2,354,206
Taxation	4,583	(997,733)
Profit after taxation	503,199	1,356,473
Minority interests	71,680	(16,704)
Profit available for distribution	574,879	1,339,769
Earnings per share of 25p		
1. With relief for past tax losses	4.3p	10.1p
2. Without relief for past tax losses	3.3p	9.4p

1. There is now widespread agreement that current methods of presenting company results are misleading, particularly in modern conditions of high inflation and high interest rates, and alternative accounting systems are currently under review by the Government. Pending the introduction of some more satisfactory system, I would once again emphasise, to shareholders, the importance of the trading profit figure in judging the results of a highly geared company. Inevitably, a company deriving a high proportion of its working capital from borrowings will show a lower pre-tax profit than one not so geared, because it has had to deduct considerable interest charges from the trading profit before arriving at the pre-tax figure. In doing so, of course, it saves a considerable sum in taxation. Moreover, since British interest rates have been less than the going rate of inflation for some time, in real terms interest rates are negative. As *The Economist* asked recently "How (other things being equal) can the company which is ungeared (i.e. has no borrowings) be operating as profitably as the geared company, whose debts diminish in real terms every day?"

2. It is also pertinent to note that with a major portion of our turnover now in wholesaling and retailing our borrowings are mainly employed, not in financing long-term speculative investment involving a high-risk, fixed element but in short-term trading, at relatively low risk. For example, we carry approximately seventeen million pounds worth of prudently valued working stocks, turning over four and a half times per annum and virtually none of the June stock remains in current stocks. This places our borrowing in a quite different risk category than, say, some of the massive borrowings involved in the recent problems of the property market. In spite of inflation and acquisitions our borrowings did not rise significantly during the financial year, nor have they changed much during the current six months. With profits currently improving, significant past losses still available for tax set-off and a further massive set-off of approximately £3,250,000 accruing from the Government's stock profit relief, the group will have no tax liabilities for some time to come, with consequent considerable benefit to cash flow.

3. The fall in trading profit during the year was caused primarily by exceptional losses of approximately £700,000 during the six months ended June, in our Australian subsidiary. The bad general economic conditions in Australia had illuminated our excessive dependence on imported merchandise. With the growing Australian Government drive for more industrial self-sufficiency and the growing cost of shipping goods to Australia, we decided to establish a much stronger local manufacturing base, effectively reversing our proportion of locally-produced to imported goods from 25/75 to 75/25. During the second six months, therefore, we moved out of our old factory at Mornington into much larger premises nearer Melbourne and added to our existing local Axminster plant a comprehensive modern tufting plant. The consequent upheaval aggravated our losses during the period but the move has proved very successful and the whole plant is now running at full production and making very handsome profits. Our Canadian merchanting company involved, as it has to be, in specialised merchandise not readily transferable to other markets lost £150,000 during the period as a result of the scale and speed of general North American destocking. Rivington Carpets Limited, our tufting subsidiary in the U.K., incurred some losses during the second half of the year, partly owing to some maladroit dumping in the European market by foreign fibre producers, which damaged our export trade, partly owing to adverse feed-back from the growing general over-production of printed tufteds, and partly from loss of efficiency owing to persistent and costly industrial disputes which have only recently been resolved. Certainly Rivington is now trading profitably in a very difficult market. We have considerably reduced our vulnerability in this area by disposing of our fifty per cent interest in G.T. Carpets Donegal to the Irish Government and considerably reducing output and overheads at Rivington. These contractions involved us in redundancy payments of £75,000. I should also point out that the pernicious and grossly unfair Government price controls cost us approximately £500,000 in lost profit during the period.

4. A considerable improvement in overall performance has taken place as a consequence of these remedial measures and management accounts indicate that trading profit for the current six months should be approximately £2,000,000 and pre-tax profit for the same period not less than £1,000,000. Our Axminster section which turned in record profits last year continues to progress during the current period. The new automated furniture plant is beginning to pay growing dividends and the Meredew Furniture Division, which will make more profit in the current six months than during the whole of last year, should, saving unforeseen eventualities, again double its profit performance in the second six months of the current year. Gainsborough, our wholesale division, notwithstanding some local problems in special areas such as Ireland, and the inevitable starting up losses involved in the establishment of two new major depots in the U.K., continues to turn in excellent profits.

5. We have, for several years past, pursued a vigorous policy of overseas development particularly in Europe. This has been a lengthy and expensive process, particularly since most of the countries concerned have been deflating vigorously in recent times, and we have, during these years, written off against trading profit, large, often intangible, sums, for what is essentially the cost of pioneering new development. We have, during the past year, greatly tidied up the results of these turbulent development years, eliminating unsuccessful experiments and extending new growth of proven value. As a result we now have a smaller, better controlled and more profitable group in Ireland; we have beneficially restructured our wholesale group in Holland; we have already got our new French retail sector passing from inevitable starting-up losses in the first few months to about break-even achievement in recent months, with four super-market shops established and going well and further development in train; and in Germany, as recently announced, we have greatly strengthened our management and profit prospects by merging our own extensive retail and wholesale organisation with Sudema, the largest and most efficient cash-and-carry group in Southern Germany.

6. In further pursuit of greater international selling power and complementary links with E.E.C. producers, I am pleased to announce that we have, this week, reached an agreement, subject to Bank of England and Treasury approval, with Manta S.A. of Waasmunster, Belgium, the largest European producer of blankets, who have two main plants in Belgium and three in Africa, for a formal association in which Manta will acquire one hundred per cent of Moderna (Witney) Ltd., (a wholly owned Bond Worth subsidiary acquired during the year) and Bond Worth will take up a minority holding in Manta on a share exchange basis. I will join the board of Manta S.A. and Mr. Luc de Lovinfosse, vice president and director of Manta, will join the board of Bond Worth Holdings.

7. BONDAX, the new, high-speed, patterned-carpet-making machine invented by Bond Worth is now being made by Platt Saco Lowell Limited in 4 metre width. The narrow prototype machine already operating at Stourport is producing excellent carpet in Axminster patterns at some five times the speed of existing production and yielding considerable savings in material utilisation. Royalties on production from these machines, in which strong world-wide interest has already been evinced, should begin to yield a considerable profit to our company in the late seventies.

8. The year ended June 1975 was a year of exceptional difficulty. Although the final profit outcome was disappointing, the fact that we contained and serviced our borrowing, increased our investment, covered our dividend, kept most of our 7,000 work force employed at very much higher rates of pay, expanded our turnover, and consolidated and extended our overseas activities, reflects credit on all who have been concerned in grappling with the unprecedented problems.

9. The charge to taxation has been reduced by relief from previous tax losses brought forward and, through deferred taxation, in respect of certain overseas losses, which is expected to become available as a result of those subsidiaries trading profitably this year. In addition, profits earned elsewhere overseas benefit from low rates of taxation (compared with United Kingdom rates) until these are remitted to this country.

10. A final dividends of 2.03125p per share will be paid on 26th March, 1976 to shareholders on the register as at 27th January, 1976, making 3.65625p per share for the year, which is the maximum payable under current Government legislation.

11. The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Worcestershire Hotel, Droitwich at noon on Friday, 27th February, 1976.

J. T. Murray
Chairman
11th December, 1975

The Royal Bank of Canada. Results for the year ended October 31, 1975.

Head Office
1 Place Ville Marie, Montreal.

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Africa: Equator Bank Limited.
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Bahamas: The Royal Bank of Canada International Limited*, Bermuda: International Bank Limited, RoyWest Banking Corporation Limited, Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited.
Barbados: Royal Bank Trust Co. (Barbados) Ltd.
Belgium: Banque Belge pour l'Industrie, S.A.
Brazil: Banco Internacional, S.A.
Brunei: InchRoy Credit Corporation Limited, Brunei.
Cayman Islands: Royal Bank Trust Company (Cayman) Limited.
Channel Islands: The Royal Bank of Canada (Channel Islands) Limited*, The Royal Bank of Canada Trustees (Jersey) Limited.
France: The Royal Bank of Canada (France)*, International Banque, Germany: Bankhaus Burgardt & Brochelschen A.G.
Guyana: Royal Bank Trust Company (Guyana) Limited.
Hong Kong: RoyEast Investments Limited*, InchRoy Credit Corporation Limited, Orion Pacific Limited.
Jamaica: The Royal Bank Jamaica Limited, Royal Bank Trust Company (Jamaica) Limited.
Lebanon: The Royal Bank of Canada (Middle East) S.A.L.*, RoyMidEast Investments Ltd.*
Malaysia: Industrial Resources Sdn. Bhd.
The Netherlands: RBC Finance B.V.*
Philippines: Traders Royal Bank.
Singapore: InchRoy Credit Corporation Limited.
Thailand: Cathay Trust Company Limited.
Trinidad & Tobago: The Royal Bank of Trinidad & Tobago Limited, Royal Bank Trust Company (Trinidad) Limited.
United Kingdom: Orion Banking Group, Libra Bank Limited, The Royal Bank of Canada Trust Corporation Limited.
United States: The Royal Bank of Canada Trust Company.
Venezuela: Banco Royal Venezolano C.A.

Condensed Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at October 31, 1975

Assets	1975	1974
Cash resources	$ 5,348,280,805	$ 4,563,183,196
Government and other securities	2,576,056,993	2,812,869,179
Loans, including mortgages	15,816,493,348	12,713,031,139
Bank premises	237,252,792	168,306,201
Securities of and loans to corporations controlled by the bank	145,355,927	153,585,502
Liabilities of customers under acceptances guarantees and letters of credit	1,070,804,604	1,248,981,767
Other assets	16,887,004	9,922,834
	$25,211,131,473	$21,669,879,818
Liabilities		
Deposits	$22,870,875,156	$19,441,372,513
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	1,070,804,604	1,248,981,767
Other liabilities	149,061,395	91,115,972
Debentures issued and outstanding	200,000,000	125,000,000
Accumulated appropriations for losses	277,113,334	246,623,181
Capital, rest account and undivided profits	643,276,984	516,786,385
	$25,211,131,473	$21,669,879,818

(All figures are in Canadian dollars)

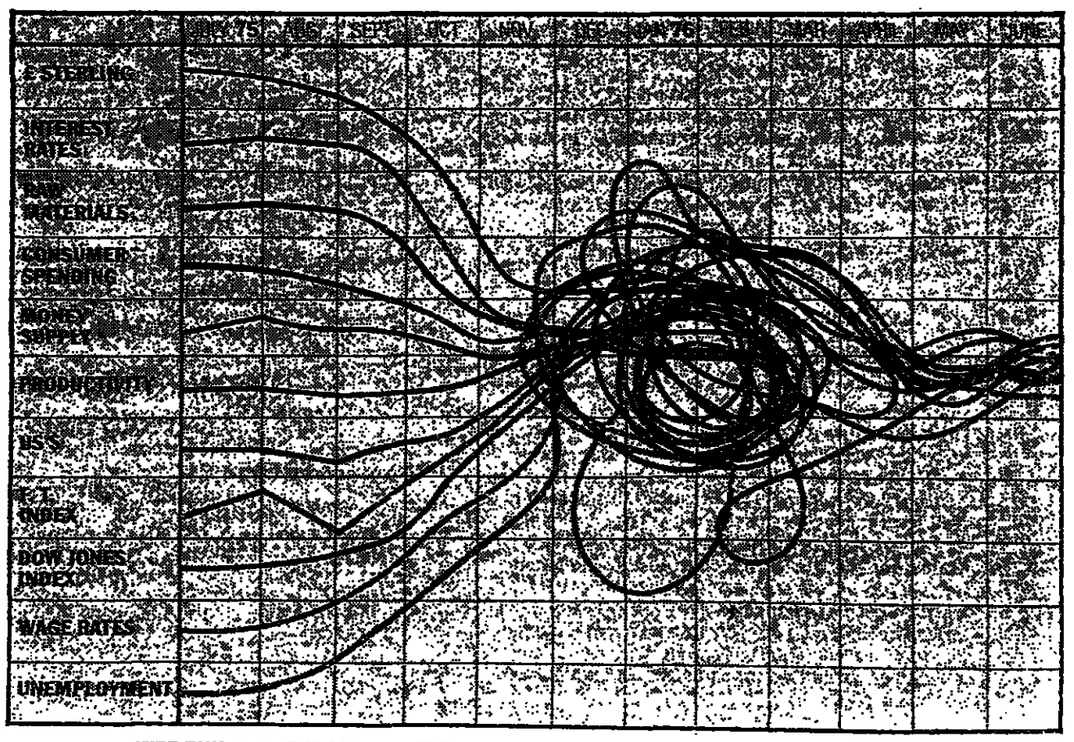
*The Statement includes the results of operations and the assets and liabilities of those wholly-owned subsidiaries denoted with an asterisk.

W. Earle McLaughlin *Chairman and President*
J. K. Finlayson *Deputy Chairman and Executive Vice-President*
W. D. H. Gardiner *Deputy Chairman and Executive Vice-President*
Rowland C. Frazee *Executive Vice-President and Chief General Manager*
B. J. McGill *Senior Vice-president and General Manager, International*

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YOUR COMPANY DEPENDS ON BUSINESS TRENDS



THE IC WILL CLEAR UP THE PICTURE

Changes in any of the business indicators can affect your company. Fluctuations in commodities affect the cost of raw materials. The money market affects capital requirements and influences your import/export balance, and the stock market is vital to your company's investment programme.

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UK machine toolmaker wins £7m Iran order

A significant order for the British machine tool industry has been placed by Iran with the Cincinnati Milacron company. The order will ensure continuity of employment at its Birmingham plant.

Worth £7m, it has been placed by IDRO, the Iran state industrial development organization, for the supply of 180 milling machines over two years and a 10-year licensing agreement for IDRO to produce milling machines designed in Birmingham and containing a gradually decreasing number of British components.

Mr John Campbell, deputy managing director of the company and a council member of the Machine Tool Trades Association, said: "A substantial order for our products over a two-year period plus a continuing order for component parts and royalties stretching well into the eighties will be of enormous help to our company."

The divisional general manager, Mr Richard Brown said: "This order will have a major impact on our ability to retain our skilled and experienced men and women at a time when we would otherwise have been under considerable pressure to cut back."

Japanese steel price timing questioned

Japan's Fair Trade Commission has warned major steelmakers that their price increase last summer was "unnatural in light of its timing and size".

An FTC spokesman said, however, that the commission had failed to prove the existence of any illegal price cartel

Plant hire company must cut charges

A London plant hire firm has been ordered by the Price Commission to cut its charges in order to reduce its net profit profits of £150,449 it made between April, 1974, and March this year.

The firm involved, Grayston, margin and to eliminate excess of Riverside Road, south-west London, was given 14 days' notice that the Commission proposed to issue an order against it, requiring it to reduce hire charges by an average of 2 per cent.

German cost of living

West Germany's cost of living index rose 5.4 per cent in November compared with November 1974, after annual rises of 5.8 per cent in October and 6.1 per cent in September. The November rise is the lowest in any month on an annual basis for over three years.

Warship yards seek separate status

By Peter Hill

Warship builders launched a broadside yesterday against the Government's shipbuilding nationalization plan and gave a warning that public ownership could lose United Kingdom yards some of the £1,200m-£1,400m of naval export business now under negotiation.

Yarrow (Shipbuilders) and Vosper Thornycroft, with strong support from Vickers Shipbuilding Group, said that negotiations had reached various stages with several overseas navies for large packages of orders. While none of the potential customers had so far said that they would refuse to build with a state-owned company, many of them had indicated their preference for dealing with the naval shipbuilders in their present form.

In a detailed case against the Government plans, issued on the day the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill began its progress through the committee stage, the warship companies appealed for a reconsideration of the nationalization plans, called for a separate arrangement with the Government and better compensation terms.

Launching the document at a London press conference yesterday, executives of the companies involved attacked the Government's compensation terms for the warship builders as "unfair and unreasonable" and "sheer daylight robbery".

Vosper Thornycroft argued that while the Government's proposed compensation terms would value the company at only £4.2m, it calculated its value closer to between £15m and £20m. Similarly, Yarrow claimed that on the Government's compensation formula, the company would be valued at £4.6m, yet based on a normal stock market concept of a price/earnings ratio, the company might expect a valuation of between £18m and £20m.

The companies said there were many reasons why the naval builders should be treated separately from merchant shipbuilding yards on the basis of the fundamental difference in operation.

While the companies would prefer to remain outside the state sector, their document conceded that they could still be created separately under public ownership. The most effective way, they suggested, would be for the Government to participate by taking an equity stake in each company—perhaps a BP-type arrangement—and this equity would be held by British Shipbuilders (the new state organization).

Such an arrangement, they argued, would ensure the maintenance of the strength of existing management structures; the Government would have participation without taking on all management responsibilities; successful relations with overseas customers would be maintained; and the present close working relationships with the Ministry of Defence would continue without insertion of a further layer of management.

Questioned about exports order prospects, both Sir Eric Yarrow and Mr John Rix, managing director of Vosper, said that United Kingdom warship builders were involved in various stages of negotiations for overseas orders involving between £1,200m-£1,400m, of which about 50 per cent could be considered "warm".

The companies' document is being sent to MPs and ministers.

Meanwhile, in the merchant secror, Swan Hunter Shipbuilders announced yesterday that this year its yards had launched 358,380 tons gross of new ships compared with 372,583 tons gross last year.

MPs' attempt to split nationalization Bill fails

By Our Parliamentary Staff

An attempt to split up the nationalization of the aircraft and shipbuilding industries so that they would be dealt with in two separate parts was rejected by Mr Gerald Kaufman, Minister of State for Industry, when the Commons standing committee began consideration of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill yesterday.

Mr Kaufman said the proposal would create unnecessary repetition. The provisions would be the same for each industry. The Commons, in giving the Bill a second reading, had pronounced in favour of nationalizing both industries in the same measure.

Opposition and Liberal members of the committee said it was clear that the two industries to be combined in the Bill were so different that they could not usefully discuss them together. To do so would create confusion and muddle. The Bill was a blanket measure, and it was frustrating for the committee to be going back and forth from one industry to another in its discussions.

The proposal was defeated by 16 votes to 14.

The committee then considered three amendments dealing with the membership of the British Aerospace and British Shipbuilders Corporations.

Mr Teddy Taylor, Conservative MP for Glasgow, Cathcart, proposed that the board members should in each case be appointed specifically on a full-time basis, and also that they should be appointed because of experience in industry, technology, commercial or financial matters, administration or the organization of workers.

He said there might be a tendency for retired politicians or placemen to be appointed to the boards without the appropriate knowledge to run them. This would simply add to the patronage of Mr Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry. Or they could be a group of accountants appointed "to carry out a hatchet job".

Mr Stan Thorne, Labour MP for Preston, South, moved that at least 50 per cent of the board members should be trade unionists.

Mr Neil Carmichael, Under Secretary, Department of Industry, said members of the organizing committees would be announced after Christmas. He could not accept proposals that would tie the hands of the Secretary of State in making appointments.

The committee was adjourned until Tuesday.

Finance lag 'not fault of the City'

Mr Ian Fraser, deputy chairman of Lazards, said yesterday there was no evidence to show that the City had failed British industry in finding finance for investment.

He suggested that the fault for the lower level of investment in the United Kingdom—compared with that in Germany, for instance—lay in the fact that British companies had been deterred from investing because of the expected low level of profitability, caused in no small measure by uncertainty over government policy.

Mr Fraser, who was speaking at the *Financial Times* world banking conference, said he did not think closer cooperation between merchant banks and industry should lead to increased board representation. In the case of Germany this had grown up by accident.

UK steel production down 12pc on year

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Figures issued last night jointly by the British Steel Corporation and the private sector, through the British Independent Steel Producers' Association, showed that during the first 11 months of this year, weekly average output was 388,300 tonnes, a fall of 11.6 per cent on last year.

Production last month averaged 492,000 tonnes weekly, little different from October but a fall of 12.5 per cent compared with November last year.

A joint statement issued by the two organizations noted that output at the BSC's Appleby-Frodingham works at Scunthorpe had been restricted by a serious blast furnace explosion early in the month.

There had been a recovery in Scottish output with the settlement in October of the labour dispute at the Ravenscraig plant.

Although there is no evidence from these figures of an upturn in demand, with steel stocks still at record levels, there are signs in some sectors that an improvement is on the way in some sectors.

The BSC has agreed to withdraw one of its proposals for changes in scrap buying policies after feirce resistance by the British Scrap Federation.

Detailed representations were made to the BSC, which had proposed that secondary suppliers of scrap should sign three-year agreements with accredited suppliers to the BSC, who would then sell all their supplies to the BSC, the private sector or in export markets.

Trawlermen reiterate subsidy plea

By Ronald Kershaw

The British Trawlers Federation, which speaks for the main part of the deep sea trawling industry, is to ask the Government to reconsider its decision to stop financial aid to fishing vessels in the knowledge that the latest round of oil price increases will add about £5m a year to the annual fuel costs of the fleet.

A spokesman said the BTF had already written to Mr Fred Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, seeking an emergency meeting before Christmas to point out that the size of the increases removed any possibility of earnings matching costs in the foreseeable future, despite the largely seasonal rise in quayside prices.

The BTF's initiative could lead to a meeting including the other fisheries organizations.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Control of changeover to direct debit payments

From Mr W. B. Deller

Sir, The letters from Lord Moyne (December 1) and Mr M. J. Carpenter (December 8) oblige me to report my own experience of direct debit payments.

Earlier this year I discovered that various bankers' standing orders, which I had initiated several years ago, had been converted to direct debit payments by agreement between the bank and the organizations concerned, without my knowledge.

One of the organizations concerned (a well-known insurance concern) responded to my complaint with the following words:

"The changeover from the banker's order system to the direct debit system was made with the approval of all banks without reference to the policyholder purely from the viewpoint of administrative expense."

This organization refused to return to the banker's order system of payment; the only alternative to direct debit which they were prepared to accept was the physical collection of premiums by a local agent. My premiums are now being paid in this way!

I would urge anyone who dislikes the direct debit system to check with their bank the method of payment of standing orders because it is not necessarily clear from statements of account that any change has been made.

W. B. DELLER,
2 Burroughs Crescent,
Bourne End, Buckinghamshire.

From Mr L. Melville

Sir, For some years I had a direct debit arrangement with a local oil distributor who fills a commonly shared oil tank, tastefully hidden away, and reads the oil flow meters on each house taking oil by pipeline from the tank. Regular monthly payments were made, annually adjusted.

Then came a change of distributor, but notification of the change did not reach me. Nor did the ex-distributor cease to debit my account month by month! Not until some months later when I received an account from the new distributor did the real situation reveal itself.

I wrote to the ex-distributor for refund and an explanation, but I received no reply to that letter or follow up letters. It took the best part of a year and many letters and telephone calls before the direct debit was actually stopped and adjustments made. Claims for costs of postage, telephone calls and use of money without entitlement (let alone annoyance) were ignored.

LESLIE MELVILLE,
23 Woodlands,
Welshwood Park,
Colchester, Essex CO4 3JA.

Lessons PO phones can give America

From Mr J. L. L. Underhill

Sir, Your correspondent A. Weiss (December 3) complains that he cannot dial New York from his office in Wells but agrees that he can do so from Glasgow, London and the other major STD centres. He should think himself lucky he is not in New York trying to dial the United Kingdom.

It was with amazement that I discovered on moving to the USA recently that it is not possible to dial from anywhere in the United States to a number overseas (except Canada).

Even from my office in the Wall Street area of New York where I should have thought rapid and efficient communications were of the first importance, every telephone call overseas has to be placed through the local operator and subsequently connected by the international operator.

The Post Office can obviously show the Bell Telephone company a thing or two about technological progress.

Yours faithfully,
J. L. L. UNDERHILL,
439 East Saddle River Road,
Ridgewood,
New Jersey,
USA.
December 4.

LME and the price of copper

From Mr C. L. Gilbert

Sir, Mr R. Laishley (December 9), commenting on my earlier letter on the pricing of copper, suggests that the LME market in copper is already residual. I think he will find he is in error on this point.

It is true that only a small proportion of world trade in refined copper passes through the LME. However, the vast majority of contractual supplies originating from producers outside the United States on the one hand and the socialist block on the other are priced on the basis of the LME settlement price. A contractual delivery is priced, not when it is contracted, but when it is delivered. Consequently, around 70 per cent of non-socialist consumption of refined copper is currently traded at or near the LME price.

In no sense, therefore, can the LME be regarded as "extraneous" to the copper market. The LME price is the price which affects production and consumption decisions, and it does, therefore, effectively signal the excess demand and supply situation to the majority of participants in the market.

This is in sharp contrast with the practice in other metal markets, such as zinc (also traded on the LME), where the majority of contractual world trade will be priced at a producer's price which often differs quite substantially from the free market price. It is this system for which Dr Soto appeared to be arguing. My earlier letter suggested that such a move should not be welcomed.

I would not wish to disagree with Mr Laishley's comments on buffer stocks, but I would point out that producer pricing and buffer stock operations are alternative procedures for stabilizing producers' revenues. Both have costs, but in that the copper producers probably lack the market power to operate a satisfactory producer price system, a buffer stock is the only feasible option. But it must necessarily operate within the context of the free market.

C. L. GILBERT,
Lecturer in Econometrics,
University of Bristol,
Department of Economics,
Alfred Marshall Building,
40 Berkeley Square,
Brisol BS8 1HY.

Mortgage 'gifts' to children

From Mr W. Goodhart

Sir, Your correspondent R. F. Moore (December 8) suggested that it is possible a house owner to save capital transfer tax by giving mortgages of £1,000 a year on a house in each year to his children.

Unfortunately, this will not work. Mr Moore overlooks the effect of the Finance Act 1975 Sched. 10 paragraph 11 which provides that in valuing an estate a liability "shall be taken into account only to the extent that it was incurred for a consideration in money or money's worth."

This means that when the house owner dies his estate will be valued as if the mortgage had not been created. If the house is sold and the mortgage is paid off during the donor's lifetime, tax will be charged if the donor had made at the time of the sale a gift of the total amount then secured by the mortgages.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM GOODHART,
3 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn,
London WC2A 3RS.
December 8.

Union Corporation Group

GOLD MINING COMPANIES

Points made in the statements by the Chairmen Mr. E. Pavitt and Mr. L.W.P. van den Bosch

* 11% increase in average gold price received.
* Inherent strength of gold borne out by market performance in face of recent events.
* Greatly improved pay and benefits, especially for black workers, reflected in sharply increased costs.
* Continued emphasis on productivity and effective use of total work force.
* Revenue benefit from rand devaluation will be lost unless anti-inflation measures succeed.

ST. HELENA GOLD MINES LIMITED

Work on the construction of the new reduction plant is progressing well. The reduction works will initially consist of four tube mills, each with a capacity of 75,000 tons per month. It is hoped to commission the first mill by the middle of 1976.

Capital expenditure is now estimated at R23,750,000.

During the year work on 18 level cross-cut west was begun. This development will explore the ground to the south of No. 8 shaft and eventually the Ongegund area over which the Company has exclusive right to prospect. Efforts will again be concentrated on increasing productivity and by so doing, combatting the cost escalation which at the present time shows little sign of diminishing.

UNISEL GOLD MINES LIMITED

Excellent progress has been made bringing the mine to production. In June this year full scale shaft sinking operations were begun. Construction of the necessary surface works and buildings is up to schedule. The road and rail facilities from St. Helena mine are proceeding well. Total expenditure by Unisel on mine development is now estimated at R55 million (against the original estimate of R40.7 million) though postponing certain items reduces the pre production programme to R49 million. Cost escalation (now assumed at 20% p.a. instead of 15% p.a.) has been the major contributing factor. Increased capital will also be necessary to cover additional expenditure on ventilation, refrigeration and mechanisation.

KINROSS MINES LIMITED

During August the No. 2 shaft being sunk in the northern section of the lease area intersected the Kimberley Reef at a depth of 1,626 metres. It is planned that the shaft will be completed and equipped to enable development to take place above 15 level by the middle of 1976. Although development of this new northern area could add substantially to potential reserves, there are no plans to increase the capacity of the reduction works and make provision for a higher tonnage of ore from the mine.

Results for the year ended 30th September 1975 (compared with results for the previous nine months)

Name of Company	Tons Milled '000	Gold produced kg.	Net Profit R'000	Dividends cents per share	Ore Reserves Tons '000	Ore Reserves value gms/ton
Bracken	1,018 (771)	8,144 (6,375)	7,662 (5,687)	52 (51)	1,700 (2,500)	10.0 (9.0)
Kinross	1,540 (1,168)	10,935 (8,404)	14,043 (9,920)	54 (50)	6,500 (8,500)	9.8 (8.2)
Leslie	1,250 (1,092)	5,938 (5,754)	4,083 (4,233)	28* (32)*	3,000 (4,200)	7.2 (6.5)
St. Helena	2,246 (1,708)	25,382 (19,478)	30,084 (20,258)	250 (230)	11,000 (13,300)	14.5 (12.8)
Winkelhaak	2,025 (1,530)	14,784 (11,578)	13,579 (10,184)	108 (94)	7,800 (10,000)	9.3 (9.0)

(Ore Reserves shown are those calculated at a gold price of R3,500 per kilogram)

*includes 10 cents capital repayment

Copies of the full reports of the gold mining companies (all of which are incorporated in the Republic of South Africa) for the year ended 30th September 1975 are available from the London Secretaries, Union Corporation (U.K.) Limited, 95 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7BS.

WINKELHAAK MINES LIMITED

At a gold price of R3,500, the lower ore reserves at the 1975 year end reflect the drastic reduction in the development rate. In addition an area in the north west portion of the property has been tributed to Kinross, resulting in a further loss of ore reserves. During the year satisfactory progress has been made with the sinking of the No. 2 sub-incline shaft which is now operational down to 20 level. Limited development in the area to the west of No. 2 shaft on the 8 and 9 levels and in the area under option to the Company adjacent to the eastern boundary, has disclosed some encouraging values.

It is of interest that the oil from coal project Sasol II is being developed on property to the east, adjoining the Winkelhaak Mine. It is not anticipated that this vast project will have any material effect on operations.

LESLIE GOLD MINES LIMITED

As both Bracken and Leslie had reached a stage in their lives where underground operations would steadily diminish, it was considered that a combined management team would result in cost savings. Bracken Mines Limited and the company were therefore placed under joint management control. While considerable saving in surface manpower has been possible, it is not anticipated that any major changes in the underground supervisory structure will be made.

Taking into account the substantial increase in costs and the poor values which continue to be exposed the reserves at current gold prices will only be sufficient for another four to five years of profitable operations.

BRACKEN MINES LIMITED

Continued disappointing development results, including those in the far north of Witkleifontein, and cost escalation which shows little sign of abatement, have reduced the potential reserves. In the circumstances and taking into account the current level of the gold price, it is estimated that the mine will continue in production for another five to six years.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Lager sales boost Guinness

ce again Guinness has con-nded the market with its 28 cent jump in pre-tax profits £29.1m, at least £4m better n the most optimistic outside imates. The drive behind this ellent performance came m the 17 per cent volume n at Harp lager and the ng showing of the overseas panies, especially in Nigeria l Malaysia. Sales in the Re-blic of Ireland weathered last nuary's 7p price rise better n expected and helped to mpensate for the volume rease in the United King-m.

Elsewhere the downturn in fectionery and plastics was re than made up by nearly bled profits of £3m at the rison general trading com-ny, where pharmacy and farm ply sales have been parti-arly good.

However, reflecting last year's id increase in loans, along h a further increase this r, interest charges are up re than a half to £6.36m. The charge, down from 47 to per cent, has benefited from viously loss-making com-ies at last moving into the ck, as well as stock relief visions in Ireland.

Good as the results were, all s in the brewery sector are w looking forward to next r when the decline in con-ner spending seems likely to ll down current levels of pro-ability. Guinness looks as nerable as the rest at this ge to any decline in profits spite the overseas buffer. In dition, Guinness's yield of per cent at 141p, up 7p on e day, no longer offers the ditional premium over the ctor, and on a full tax charge e p/e ratio rises from 7.9 to

ual: 1974-75 (1973-74)
pitalization £120m
les £339m (£272m)
e-tax profits £29.1m (£22.6m)
rnings per share 17.9p (12.9p)
vidend gross 8.79p (7.99p)

TV

nvesting n films

sociated Television "A" ares have near enough ubled over the past four nths and were up a further to 68p last night despite a per cent decline in interim ofits. There is more to that an merely the expectation of intained profits overall this ar.

ATV is emphasizing the ajor benefits" to come m its involvement in feature m production and the success *The Return of the Pink nther* on Broadway seems to ar this out. A £300,000 con-ibution from films last year ould be exceeded this year, though the main benefits will pear next year, after produc-n costs have been repaid.

Television contracting profits re down in the first half but vertising revenue has im-oved. With no major chart presentation this year the cord division is dull and it is adley Records in the music blishing division that is pull-g more weight now thanks to e success of releases like *The odies*. Feature films rather an TV contracting are of eater potential growth im-rtance in ATV now and those epared to accept the cyclical ture of film business will find e shares attractive on a pro-ective yield of 9¼ per cent.

terim:
pitalization £28m
les £30.3m (£26.2m)
e-tax profits £2.03m (£2.34m)
vidend gross 2.846p (2.761p)

Thessoe

A recovery situation

t first sight, the figures from hessoe are appalling with a £2.7m turnround from a profit of £1.4m to a loss of £1.3m. However, the loss is somewhat historical stemming from contracts taken in 1973 which were not designed to cope with the subsequent unexpected high rates of inflation. Hopefully, these contracts have now been fully provided for and, on outside estimates, around £1m could yet be recovered. Without the losses notched up under this heading on the tankage side, trading profits as a whole would have been ahead for the year.

There can, moreover, be little doubt of a return to overall profitability this year and, with a bit of luck on the contract claims, Whessoe should see at least £2m pre tax. Having resumed dividend payments with a final of 2.5p after passing the interim, the shares, down 4p at 35p yesterday, are on a yield of 7.1 per cent.

However, assuming that the 1974 total gross is restored this year the shares are yielding a prospective 16¼ per cent while currently selling on a prospective earnings multiple of 3.3, which makes the shares an interesting recovery prospect—with ordering for the SGHWR nuclear programme still to come.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £3.16m
Sales £28.7m (£32.4m)
Pre-tax loss £1.3m (£1.4m*)
Dividend gross 2.5p (5.76p)
*Profit.

Assoc Engineering

Covrad is the key

The tale of Associated Engineering's profit improvement for the year to end September was primarily one of recovery from the three-day week, a return to profit by the French subsidiary and strong demand for diesel components. The main question now for the shares at 72½p—historic p/e 7¼—is whether the group can provide the necessary growth to counter a full year of post-rights equity dilution—albeit that there is reasonable support in a 7.8 per cent yield.

It may not be easy. Demand for diesel components—around a third of group sales—should remain good, but an increased capital spending programme could soak up some of the interest-saving benefits of the rights issue, while the French operation—a £920,000 turnround to pre-interest profits of £540,000 last year—will probably make slower progress this time round and demand from the aircraft industry has turned soft.

The key, however, is likely to be Covrad, where last year's losses moved out from £248,000 to £879,000, including redundancy costs of £227,000. A reduced labour force and expansion into new markets should make considerable inroads into the loss, but the determining factor is clearly going to be the length of the recession in the domestic motor trade. Meanwhile, although AE is producing no inflation-adjusted accounts, internal estimates point to additional depreciation of some £3m for the year just ended and a cost of sales adjustment of £6m—despite most material costs rising by less than the RPI.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £53m
Sales £209m (£164m)
Pre-tax profits £13.7m (£9.22m)
Earnings per share 10p (5.8p)
Dividend gross 5.63p (5.01p)

Lloyds & Scottish

Conservatism pays off

A 24 per cent increase in profits, embracing some modest acceleration in the second half, is a fair measure of how Lloyds & Scottish's conservatism has been showing its worth during the past 12 months. Once again it has escaped the necessity for provisions against the loan book, and arrears are minimal. So, despite slackness in the instalment credit market—total borrowings are down £12m to £232m even though L & S has further enlarged its market share—it has been able to enjoy to the full the benefit of falling interest rates.

Against this must be balanced a growing proportion of loans linked to base rate, now some 35 per cent, which derive no advantage from falling rates, and operating costs have been rising fast. Moreover, a further £24m of the cheap medium-term finance taken on in 1971-72 has been repaid, and while it has been more than replaced with other medium term funds these are on a floating rate basis which is unlikely to prove so profitable.

However, L & S is raising the proportion of medium to short-term borrowings at a time when total borrowings are in any case down from 5.2 to a relatively lowly 4.5 times shareholders' funds. This means that, while L & S is currently feeling renewed competitive pressure from houses which were earlier adopting lower profiles, it is better placed than many with less comfortable gearing to expand its book in the event of a reviving consumer market.

How much immediate scope for revival there really is remains to be seen, but at 76p the shares are selling at 12¼ times earnings and yield 6¼ per cent, which is already anticipating a good deal.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £77.1m
Pre-tax profits £13.1m (£10.6m)
Earnings per share 6.19p (5.26p)
Dividend gross 4.97p (4.49p)

Northern Foods

Confirmation of growth status

There is now no argument over the quality of Northern Foods. It will, granted, be a long time yet before the hire purchase subsidiary British Credit Trust is back to the £1m-plus profits which it was making before it hit problems in 1973-74 and pushed the group as a whole off course.

But an upturn from £171,000 to £614,000 last year is a measure of the recovery achieved so far, and "encouraging" levels of new business suggest that some improvement can be maintained. Meanwhile, the superb second half performance put up by the rest of the group has been carried over into the first half of this, with the interim figures expected to show "a marked improvement".

They will still be showing the benefits of last year's rationalization on the milk products side, and the fact that loss makers have been turned round in the bakery division. Whether the improvement can be maintained into the second half, however, is more problematical, for the group made hay while the sun shone last year, with the brewing and ice cream divisions benefitting to the tune of £500,000-plus.

However, Northern Foods should be earning well in excess of that on the proceeds of its rights issue, for all that a high level of capital spending is planned. So although the best is over, profits growth should continue—which is what the shares are looking for at 77p for a yield of 5 per cent.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £56.5m
*Sales** £133m (£99.5m)
Pre-tax profits £9.38m (£4.75m)
Earnings per share 10.26p (5.46p)
Dividend gross 3.89p (3.54p)
*Excluding British Credit Trust

Frustrations of the foreign businessman in Italy

British Leyland's abandonment of its Innocenti assembly plant in Milan is only the tip of an iceberg chilling the prospects for foreign companies in Italy. Scarcely a week passes without reports of companies reducing their activities or deciding to pull out.

The process began well before the recession reached new depths this autumn. In 1973 Shell and British Petroleum saw warning signs and sold out. Since then, among other British companies, EMI has got rid of Voxon (radio and television parts), while in the food sector J. Bibby of Liverpool sold Cip-Zoo to Liquigas, which subsequently put it into liquidation and is threatening litigation against some British former executives.

In motor cars Leyland is not the only foreign company affected. This summer Citroen announced, first the liquidation of Maserati, then a takeover of the Modena sports car manufacturer by Signor Alessandro de Tomaso, an Italo-Argentinian motor cycle entrepreneur, backed by public capital. In another Po Valley town, Pavia, Koerting of West Germany made known months ago its intention to close its subsidiary manufacturing television components.

At present attention is focused on a number of companies which, even if only medium-sized, can mean much for the economies of the areas in which they are situated.

White Arbos of Piacenza, for example, is an important specialist manufacturer of agricultural machinery, with a workforce of 440. Rather than accept the liquidation decided by the parent, White Motors of the United States, the workers have negotiated to buy it, maintaining it, however, as a joint stock company rather than forming an industrial co-operative.

The success of the operation will depend on the availability of medium-term financing, and the way ahead is not yet clear.

In Liguria the local authorities have requisitioned the plant of Torrington, whose 530 workers make equipment for the textile industry. Their object was to prevent its closure by the owners, Ingersoll Rand of the United States.

The threat of closure also hangs over the Singer Group's plant employing 1,800 workers in the domestic appliance field at Leini near Turin. In Bologna the Emilia-Romagna regional authorities have called for talks with the Rome government to discuss difficulties facing the town's biggest industrial plant, Ducati Elettrotechnica Microfarad (radio and television parts), employing 2,500 in Italy, which forms part of the French Thomson Group.

The situation is particularly acute in Naples, with its desperate poverty and abnormally high unemployment. Among companies in trouble are three foreign ones, of which Angus (rubber goods) is partly owned by Dunlop, while the United States parents of the other two, General Instruments Europa (microcircuits) and Richardson Merrell (pharmaceuticals) have decided on drastic personnel cuts.

The withdrawals have not been confined to manufacturing industry. The American conglomerate ITT recently sold its Intercontinentale insurance company to a private Italian financier.

Ironically, all this has come at a time when the bottom of the recession appears to have been reached. Stocks are near exhaustion and recovery is expected in 1976, though long-term progress in the economy will be impossible without the implementation of structural reforms. Fiat has already reported motor car sales double those of 12 months ago.

British Leyland is only one of a number of concerns based abroad that have shut down Italian operations

The question is often asked whether the foreign entrepreneur is motivated by fear of the Communist Party coming to power, especially since its gains in regional elections in June. Though the Communists stand for a market economy and woo the medium and small businessman, they could hardly be expected to be sympathetic towards multinationals.



A banner proclaiming the fight by Innocenti workers "against dismissal" draped across the entrance of the Milan factory. It formed part of the protests over British Leyland's decision to abandon its subsidiary.

The impression gained from industrialists, however, is that the immediate concern is more over red balance sheets than a "red peril", and that a return to profitability is increasingly problematical under present conditions. In the words of Signor Ludovico Biraghi Lossetti, chairman of IBM's subsidiary: "If the Communists were to enter government, IBM Italia would continue to work as before."

He thought all multinationals would be prepared to operate independently of the government's political colouring, provided the Communists themselves did not chase them out.

Signor Giuseppe Pellicano, managing director of the Swiss-controlled Tecnomasio Brown Boveri and president of the powerful Lombarby industrialists' association Assolombarda, makes the point that multinationals have only limited funds to invest abroad, and naturally chose countries where conditions are most favourable. Once the parent company has decided on capital investment elsewhere, however, it is only a step away from disinvesting, and this is starting to happen in Italy.

Irrespective of political prospects, a host of unfavourable circumstances discourage the foreign entrepreneur. He does not know what tax he must pay, for, despite the reforms on paper in recent years, the whole system is still an intricate muddle.

While costs have risen everywhere, this is particularly so in Italy. Signor Aldo Sala, chairman of Exxon's subsidiary Esso Italiana, commented: "Operating costs in Italy have in the last few years reached the skies, and the role of private enterprise has too often been violated. Nowadays in Italy there's no fun in being an entrepreneur."

From the employer's viewpoint labour conditions have deteriorated sharply since the 1960s. Signor Pellicano points out that about 1,500 hours a year are worked in Italy, against 1,800 in Switzerland. Italy is no longer a land of cheap manpower, largely because of the incidence of social charges, estimated to amount to 46 per cent of wages.

Italy holds the record for hours lost through strikes and absenteeism. Redundancies are automatically rejected by the unions, which also creates difficulties when it is attempted to redeploy labour. Fiat, for instance, complained this autumn that it was unable to move men from one of its assembly lines to its subsidiary Lancia, though they would be no further away from home.

Among other complaints, industrialists maintain that however responsible union leaders may be, events at factory council level tend to be dominated by extremists, frequently members of the Roman Catholic oriented CISL.

The unions themselves reject co-management but claim a say in capital investment and manpower policies without, as the industrialists allege, being prepared to accept their due share of responsibility.

Add to this that the businessman may have to spend hours in the political ante-rooms of an increasingly dishonest administrative class and it is scarcely surprising that frustration prevails among numerous Italian as well as foreign entrepreneurs.

John Earle

Magic on a chip of silicon

Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

A near-magical piece of electronic technology is threatening, or promising, to revolutionize the world of computing. It will make possible a host of new computing uses and it will give to existing computing the flexibility it has never had. It will also reshape a large part of the electronics industry.

That is not bad for a package no more than an inch square. It goes under the abbreviation VLSI, standing for "very large-scale integration".

The technique is a development of the large-scale integration (LSI) circuitry which has enabled, for example, the mathematical power of an electronic calculator to be carried on what is virtually a microdot of silicon.

Such microcircuits, as has become generally known over the past few years, can carry the equivalent of thousands of transistors. By condensing the intricate circuitry pattern still further using VLSI, a hundred-fold increase in capacity can be obtained on a single chip of silicon.

Motorola, one of the main United States semiconductor component companies, showed the scale of this development in a recent briefing. An integrated circuit in 1960 might have contained four elements (the equivalent of four transistors or diodes). An LSI calculator chip in 1971 might have had 600 elements, while an LSI chip in 1974 could carry 10,000 elements. By 1980, the company estimates, a single VSLI chip will probably be able to hold no fewer than one million elements.

By that time, another source has predicted, the cost of a transistor will approach that of a word on a printed page.

At this sort of scale, we are talking not of microcircuits but of microprocessors. We are talking of "a computer on a chip". Smaller microprocessors are here already (but mainly in specialized uses); the revolution has begun.

It has attracted the attention not only of the semiconductor component suppliers at one end of the industry spectrum, but also of the large computer manufacturers and software houses at the other. In the middle, it has spawned a growing number of specialist systems design companies.

The middle ground between the "traditional" component manufacturer and the end-product system manufacturer will become increasingly a marketplace battlefield. Traditionally, the phases from component to end-product application have been device design, circuit design, logic design, architecture (the overall system concept and design), software, system integration and application.

Over the past 25 years the role of the component manufacturer has moved up from device design progressively through the other stages, up to and now including system integration.

Equally, the microprocessors and microcomputers that have caused this change have made it possible for the system manufacturers to move in the opposite direction, developing new expertise down to circuit design.

As processing and memory functions of great power become available on the tiny microprocessors—cheap in high-volume production, flexible in use via external programming—a range of posible new applications emerges.

The ones most commonly cited include process and machine control in industry, traffic light control, terminals, coin changers, ticket machines, copying machines, cash registers and other point-of-sale systems, environmental control, accounting machines, teaching machines, automotive use, household appliances and electronic games.

But another, associated "revolution"—the impending revolution in business data-processing—has been described by Mr Alex d'Agapeyeff, chairman of Computer Analysts and Programmers, a leading United Kingdom software house.

Here the potential is for a basic change in the nature of commercial computing—away from the rigid, predetermined programme sequence and towards an adaptable system which can respond to changing needs.

The software implications of this are fascinating, but esoteric. However, the key sentence in Mr d'Agapeyeff's description of them is this: "It is the cheap interpretive execution of logic in the light of locally sensed conditions at relatively high speed, which dispenses with much past constraint."

Groups of microprocessors—like groups of clerks in pre-computing days—would handle a network of parallel but dovetailed processes which would be built up or changed as required. Like clerks, but unlike conventional computers, they would be capable of handling an awe-inspiring number of different situations.

In the old (pre-computing) days, Mr d'Agapeyeff points out, nobody would dare to predict exactly and in detail the necessary clerical operations several years ahead. This did not matter because the clerks could act flexibly and by trial and error if necessary.

As computers were introduced, an exact definition of the processes to be performed became essential. Since plans and processes inevitably *did* change with time, this approach led to "heavily patched and functionally obsolete systems".

Now (or very soon), the microprocessor will offer a new freedom in commercial data-processing. Computers will become kilo-processors (assemblies of thousands of microprocessors, arranged in groups by function), Mr d'Agapeyeff predicts.

"A race has begun which will demolish many existing assumptions and render some companies and some people obsolete", he concludes.

"The popular impression of the new advances enabling the little outfits to overtake the mainframe giants is, unfortunately, misleading. It is the latter who will be among those making chips by the billion and finding ways in which they can become consumable". (IBM, he notes, appears to have the potential capacity to produce chips in numbers comparable to the 1974 output of the world's semiconductor industry).

"Nevertheless, users will have a greater and more bewildering choice. So-called "intelligent" peripherals and devices will proliferate from an army of suppliers.

"Software will go through a period of confusion, but with some intriguing developments. Specialist companies, for example, will offer virus programmes able to invade, extend and refine the inner routines of chip logic".

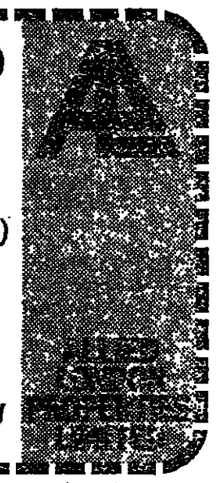
INCREASED PROFITS

Profits Earned:
£824,462 (£794,067-1974)

Rent Roll Substantially Increased

Housing Division Satisfactory

9, HINDE STREET LONDON W1M 5RG



Business Diary: Is this room service? • Fatal friendship

r Mark Henig, recently re-ppointed chairman of the nglish Tourist Board by Peter ore, the Secretary of State r Trade, appears to have fall-n out with his master.

The evidence would seem to e a rather strong public state-ent issued by Sir Mark after Commons written answer by ric Deakins, Shore's under-ecretary handling tourism.

Asked whether he would use is powers to require hotels to isplay their charges, Deakins aid he would first like to see ow a voluntary system orked.

This has brought from Sir ark the unequivocal state-ent that a voluntary scheme ould not hope to be compre-ensive.

Sir Mark, himself a Labour olitician, then twits the minis-ers—members of a vigorously ro-consumer administration: "There is a very strong cli-nate of opinion in favour of onsumer protection...", he ays. "We can see no reason hy all accommodation ser-ices should not be clearly riced."

Sir Mark's effusion nas to be seen against the background of the impending publication of the board's second annual reg-ister of hotels and guest houses. Registration, like price classification, is voluntary and was foisted upon the board by government, despite appeals for a statutory scheme.

The present ETB register has only about 7,000 entries out of the 50,000 or so that it should have, and the latest issue will contain few more.

The members of the ETB include Sydney Royle, manager of the Co-op's travel interests, and Sir Lou Sherman, a London taxi driver and chairman of the London Boroughs Association. They are nettled that Britain and Denmark are the only EEC countries without effective hotel registration.

While Deakins could, of course, plump for a compulsory price notification scheme, there is a suspicion that he would bow to pressure from his own senior civil servants, who shrink from the job of ensuring compliance.

The ETB, on the other hand, as the Government's agency for promoting tourist facilities, does not want to waste time and money on a voluntary scheme that it says will not work.

In the meantime, if you want to know what hotels there are in England and how much they charge, do not ask the ETB.



Sir Mark, Deakins and Shore: a shock in the lobby.

Burial rights

This year's report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, which falls in the centenary year of the Friendly Societies Act, shows that the said societies were once much more friendly than they are today.

The Act, which established the modern system of administration of friendly society law, was passed after the findings of a Royal Commission set up in 1870—extracts from which are contained in this year's report.

Among the 32,000 or so friendly societies then knocking about, the commission found, was one near Oldham, which like many others met in a pub.

The rules of the society forbade "cursing, swearing, lying, backbiting, scandalizing, ridiculing, scoffing, mocking, jeering or quarrelling in the club room."

On the other hand, the first hour of the quarterly meeting was devoted to downing a pound's worth of booze, paid for from the kitty, and a further pound's worth after the close of business.

One night in 1871, however, a member successfully proposed that the sum be increased to £3. Half gallons of whisky therefore flowed with such freedom as to cause the mover of the motion to expire. It is to be hoped that he was a paid-up member, because it was a burial club.

Sir George Stuart Robertson, a predecessor of the present chief registrar, Keith Brading, recalled a claim that concerned a water-diviner who was employed to find the body of a life assured in the River Trent.

Tax goodies

The various reports of the members of the Select Committee on the Wealth Tax are the reading matter of more than one day, and the longer one ploughs through them the more and merrier are the goodies within.

It becomes evident, for instance, that the country's wealth probably took one of its sharpest dives to date while the committee was sitting.

Estimates in the draft report of the chairman, Douglas Jay, show that the yield of a tax, with rates rising from 1 to 2.5 per cent, would have been £300m to £400m in 1973, but only £175m to £250m last year.

This dramatic fall reflects the decline in share and property prices which reached their nadir at the end of 1974. There is, however, an even more dramatic decline in another set of figures, probably due to the confusion surrounding the appearance of so many dissentient reports.

Paragraph 33 of the chairman's draft report recommends a tax for which the rate would probably be half a per cent "for wealth under £500,000". Some pages later in the summary of recommendations, however, this tax appears in paragraph six as being at half a per cent "up to £50,000".

It'll be all right on the night.

Interim Statement

At a Board Meeting held today, 11th December 1975, the Directors declared an interim dividend for the year ending 28th March 1976 of 1.85p per Unit to holders of the "A" Ordinary Stock, which, with the imputed tax credit, amounts to 2.846p per Unit, compared with 2.761p in 1974. Dividend warrants will be posted on 22nd March 1976 and transfers lodged with the Company's Registrars, Kleinwort Benson Limited, The Lawn, Speen, Newbury, Berkshire, before 3 p.m. on the 23rd February 1976 will rank for dividend.

The unaudited results for the first 26 weeks of the current financial year are:—	1975 First 26 Weeks to 28.9.75	1974 First 26 Weeks to 22.9.74	Full Year to 30.3.75
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Group turnover	30,311	26,185	60,059
Group profit before taxation	2,028	2,344	5,745
Taxation	1,055	1,218	3,010
Profit after taxation	973	1,126	2,736
Minority interests	(16)	21	13
Attributable to members of the Holding Company	989	1,105	2,723
Amount absorbed by dividends	774	774	1,631
Amount of dividend per "A" stock unit (gross equivalent)	1.85p 2.846p	1.85p 2.761p	3.9p 5.915p
Earnings per "A" stock unit (after taxation)	2.36p	2.64p	6.51p

The figures for 1974 (which covered 27 weeks) have been adjusted to compare with the first 26 weeks of this year.

The Directors report that although the profits from the Group for the above period were down on the previous year due to a fall in profits from the Television and Record divisions, they feel confident that the final results for the year 1975/76 would not be less than the profits for 1974/75. The second half of the current year is already receiving the benefits of increased advertising revenue and other areas of the Group are progressing favourably. The major benefits from our current success in feature film production will commence to flow in the year 1976/77.

Associated Television Corporation Limited

06.1a	6.28	95.8	-0.6	Income	(3)				100.5	...	Prop Acc Units	93.9	100.1	...	Warrants
174.1	8.15	177.6	-1.0	Do Accum	(3)	130.0	138.8	6.65	100.5	...	Prop Dist Units	93.9	100.1	...	monthly. (4) Valued monthly.
117.8	7.59	95.6	-0.4	Capital	(2)	80.6	85.8	4.36	100.1	...					
113.8	7.39	123.8	-0.4	Do Accum	(3)	117.4	123.4	4.36							

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

High gearing hits Bond Worth but group now on the upswing

By Terry Byland

A fall in trading profits for the year to June 28 at Bond Worth Hldgs, the carpet maker in which Courtaulds has a 24 per cent stake, steepened after a rise of £400,000 in finance charges at £2.1m.

Trading profits fell 35 per cent to £2.6m, and were upset primarily by exceptional losses of £700,000 at the Australian subsidiary. But, after finance charges, pre-tax profits show a drop of 79 per cent at £495,000. Even so, a final dividend of 3.12p lifts the total by the most allowed to make 5.6p for the year. Earnings a share, after relief for past losses, were 4.3p against 10.1p.

The chairman, Mr John Murray, likes gearing. He draws attention to the impact of financing charges on a highly geared company at a time of inflation. Profits, he argues, are depressed, saving tax, and debts are worth less and less as inflation continues. He also claims that the group's financing relates to short term trading, at relatively low risk.

The chairman says that there has been a big improvement and he indicates that trading profits for the current six months should beat £2m and pre-tax profits £1m.

The Australian subsidiary is now at full production and making "handsome profits"; Rivington Carpets, the UK subsidiary is trading profitably in what is described as a "very difficult market".

Agreement has been reached this week for Bond Worth to take a minority interest in Manta SA of Waasmunster, Belgium, Europe's largest blanket producer, as part of a share exchange deal under which Manta takes over Moderna (Witney), a Bond Worth subsidiary.

A lucrative return is expected in the late Seventies from royalties on Bondax, the new carpet manufacturing machine which, says the statement, has attracted strong world wide interest.

GUINNESS

Preliminary Announcement of Profits and Dividend 52 weeks ended 27th September, 1975

	1975 £000	1974 £000
TURNOVER	339,423	271,784
PROFITS		
TRADING PROFIT (see Notes 1 and 2)		
Brewing	24,510	19,888
Confectionery	309	373
General Trading	3,062	1,085
Plastics	755	1,662
Property	103	114
	28,739	23,122
Share of profits of associated companies (see Note 3)	5,822	2,823
Investment income (see Note 4)	886	697
	35,447	26,642
Interest charges	6,363	4,007
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	29,084	22,635
Taxation (see Note 5)	12,447	10,718
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	16,637	11,917
Minority interests	1,487	1,059
	15,150	10,858
Extraordinary items (see Note 6)	1,706	606
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO STOCKHOLDERS	13,444	10,252
EARNINGS PER 25p STOCK UNIT (see Note 7)	17.9p	12.9p

APPROPRIATIONS

The Directors propose a final dividend of 3.7458p per 25p ordinary stock unit which together with the associated tax credit is equivalent to 5.7628p (5.30p) per 25p ordinary stock unit making total gross equivalent dividends for the year 8.7894p (7.9904p), an increase of 10% which is the maximum permissible under the current provisions of the Counter-Inflation Act 1973. Details of ordinary dividends and retained profits are as follows:–

	1975 £000	1974 £000
Dividends paid or payable in cash		
Interim Dividend	1,674	1,514
Final Dividend	3,188	2,364
	4,862	3,878
Stock issued in lieu of final dividend*		619
	4,862	4,497
Retained profit of the group	8,582	5,755
	13,444	10,252

*Holders of 17,942,939 ordinary stock units of 25p each (21.4%) elected to receive 1,101,098 ordinary stock units of 25p each at a price of 56.049p in lieu of the final dividend declared for 1974.

NOTES

(1) Trading profit is after charging depreciation £8,405,000 (£6,890,000) and profit sharing scheme £1,379,000 (£1,236,000).

(2) The trading profit of the holding and subsidiary companies attributable to sales in the markets indicated is analysed in the following table:

	1975 £m	1975 %	1974 £m	1974 %
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	21.2	74	18.5	80
Overseas	7.5	26	4.6	20
	28.7	100	23.1	100

(3) The attributable proportion of profits is included in respect of the following associated companies: Harp Lager Ltd., Guinness (Nigeria) Ltd., Cantrell & Cochrane Group Ltd., Sierra Leone Brewery Ltd., Savage Smyth & Co. Ltd., Taunton Cider Co. Ltd., and associated companies of Morison Son & Jones International Ltd.

(4) Franked investment income includes imputed U.K. tax credit.

(5) Taxation includes deferred taxation and consists of:

	1975 £000	1974 £000
Holding and subsidiary companies		
United Kingdom	2,763	3,741
Republic of Ireland and Overseas	7,407	5,784
	10,170	9,525
Share of taxation of associated companies	2,277	1,193
	12,447	10,718

U.K. Corporation tax has been provided at the rate of 52% (52%).

(6) Extraordinary items include charges and credits (Cr) relating to:

	1975 £000	1974 £000
Revenue expenditure arising in connection with modernisation of Dublin brewery	856	635
Terminal costs relating to certain non-brewing activities	577	
Book loss on sale and repurchase of investments	576	
Disposal of properties and investments	Cr 303	Cr 29
	1,706	606

(7) Earnings per 25p stock unit.

The earnings per stock unit is based on profits attributable to stockholders of £15,150,000 (£10,858,000) divisible by 84.7 million (84.0 million) being the average number of stock units in issue during the year ended 27th September, 1975 (28th September, 1974).

GENERAL

Turnover of the Guinness Group, now running at approximately £1mn. per day, has resulted in a considerable improvement of Group profits, to which our overseas and General Trading companies have made a notable contribution.

BREWING

We have had a mixed year in the Republic of Ireland where beer sales were much affected by the Budget price increase though they have gradually recovered.

In Northern Ireland sales have been reasonable despite the prevailing conditions.

This has been a difficult year in Great Britain, and sales have been affected by high retail prices (including the Budget increase) and the prolonged hot summer.

It has been a good year for Guinness in almost all our overseas markets, with a satisfactory increase in total sales.

Harp Lager has continued its growth in home markets, and sales this year have exceeded 1.75 million barrels.

GENERAL TRADING

A very significantly increased contribution to Group profits has been made by our General Trading Company – Morison Son & Jones International Ltd.

PLASTICS

The plastics industry is one immediately affected by the deterioration in the economy, and accordingly our Plastics Group reports a sharp fall in profits.

CONFECTIONERY

The continuing escalation in prices of raw materials has again affected the profitability of this Group.

R. A. McNEILE, Joint Chairman

ARTHUR GUINNESS SON AND COMPANY LIMITED

Stock markets

Index unmoved in a lifeless account

Profit-taking and the as-yet unanswered question of how much public money the Government is going to commit to Chrysler left the London stock market in a subdued and uncertain mood at the end of the short account.

The market had been prepared to largely discount the originally reported figure of about £30m for Chrysler, but now that this seems likely to be substantially exceeded dealers see gloom ahead for the gilt-edged and, in turn, equity markets.

With the exception of a small hiccup at 3 pm, the *FT* index drifted down throughout the session and by the close had shed 4.8 to 358.1, leaving an advance of just 0.8 over the nine working days of the account.

There was renewed activity in Brooke Bond Liebig whose shares ended 1p off at 40p. Unilever is thought to be still interested in bidding, but there was also gossip that Bats has been attracted by Brooke Bond's interests in S America.

Gilts had a rather quiet day. The undertone remained reasonably firm, but rumours that the Chrysler rescue operation may involve, perhaps, £150m clouded sentiment. There was some switching from "longs" to "mediums".

"Shorts" were firm. Occasional rises of 1-16 or ⅛ point were recorded, but most stocks were unchanged. Low-coupon stocks slipped back a little after their strong rise in the previous two sessions. Turnover was described as reasonable.

"Mediums" were sometimes 1-16 point better. But "longs" were commonly ¼ point lower on the Chrysler situation. Turnover was modest, partly because the trade figures are due to be announced today.

Firm spots among the leaders were **Fisons** 370p and **Unilever** 406p, both unchanged on the day. **ICI** remained a reasonably good market losing just a penny to 318p, but **Courtaulds** shed 2p to 141p, **British American Tobacco** 5p to 315p and **Glaxo**, additionally depressed by the withdrawal of two of its contraceptive pills, 8p to 360p.

In electricals, **GEC** reflected continuing disquiet over Wednesday's result and lost 5p to 135p, **Thorn "A"** were worried by a reported drop in television deliveries and gave up 8p to 198p, while **EMI** were comparatively firm at 232p, off 2p, after announcing a boost in scanner production.

There was talk that the last named may be the eventual home of the Allied stake in THF.

Food shares suffered rather heavier than average reverses. **Manbré & Garton** gave up 7p to 129p, though **Tate & Lyle**, 11p down the previous day, managed to hold on to 236p.

Though profits from George Bassett were on target the shares ended 6p off at 79p, while there was no change at **Northern Foods**, 77p after results.

Associated Dairies, which reports interim figures next week, lost 6p to 204p in spite of a market forecast that profits will rise from £3.6m to up to £6m now that margins have been restored to something like their former levels.

With the retail trade expecting its worst Christmas by volume for 30 years, the stores pitch was very subdued, though losses were not large. **Boots** were one of the worst, 3p off to 126p, with both **Marks & Spencer** 95p and **Gus "A"** 188p losing a penny and **British Home Stores** shedding 2p to 331p.

Babcock & Wilcox eased 3p to 68p, **Dowty** 3p to 135p and **GKN** 1p to 250p in engineers where **Weyburn** were left 2p down to 393p in spite of news of a United States purchase and **Associated Engineering** contained its drop to 1p, at 721p, after results.

BOC shaded to 57p after the United States demand that the Airco stake should be sold.

Properties were led down by **Land Securities**, off 6p to 155p, and **MEPC**, 3p to 63p. Hire-purchasers were buoyed up by results from **Lloyds & Scottish**, where the shares firmed 2p to 76p. **UDT** were just a penny down to 16p, while **Wagon Finance** held on to 32p.

The worst of the banks were 5p losses from both **Midland** 280p and **Lloyds** 230p, but **Hongkong & Shanghai** was a firm spot gaining a solid 9p to 295p.

In oils, **BP** 555p and **Shell** 362p were respectively 8p and 6p down, while gold shares, though below their best at the end, were often up to 25p firmer. Australians followed suit, notably **Pan Continental**, 50p better at 905p.

There was said to be a large seller of **Charterhall**, the North Sea group.

Final profits from **Arthur Guinness** had the shares 7p to the good at 141p, a late rise, while **ATV** added 1p to 68p, **Burco Dean** 1p to 65p, and **Stonehill**, where figures came the previous day, 6p to 102p, making a rise of 11p since the start of the week.

Not so successful were **Incledon & Lamberts**, 2p down to 45p, **Whessoe**, easier by 4p to 35p, **Phoenix Timber**, which shed 4p to 58p, and **Shaw Carpets**, also off by 4p, to 22p. **Dimplex** held on to 8p.

The shipping sector saw some weakness with **P & O** losing 5p to 95p and **Furness Withy**, strong on Wednesday, reacting 5p to 173p.

Conditions were quiet in after-hours trading with the leading industrials showing little change. Some sectors improved, though, particularly engineerings. **Redfearn Glass** improved on an earlier gain after profits while **Bond Worth** strengthened after its preliminary statement.

Gilt-edged stocks kept largely to 3.30 pm levels.

Institutional investors continue to pick up shares in Johnson and Firth Brown, whose specialist steel interests are seen as a hedge against the general recession in the industry. The shares closed at 50p, having recovered an early fall.

Equity turnover on December 10 was £52.13m (13,902 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were EMI, ICI, Tate & Lyle, Plessey, Marks & Spencer, Glynwed, GEC, Land Securities, Shell, Thorn ordinary, Rank "A", Lonrho, British American Tobacco and Beecham.

Latest dividends

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Ass Engineering (25p) Fin	2.66	2.44	—	3.66	3.36
ATV (£1) Int	1.85	1.85	9/2	—	3.90
Geo Bassett (25p) Int	0.78	0.80	20/2	3.02	4.21
Burco Dean (25p) Fin	1.81	1.72	11/2	2.06	2.83
Castlefld (Klang) (10p) Fin	1.68	1.58	21/2	1.93	
Dimplex (5p) Fin	0.40	0.38	21/2	0.64	0.60
A. Guinness (25p) Fin	3.74	3.55	—	5.7	5.35
Holyrood (£1) Int	4.11	3.76	29/1	—	20.32
Hongkong (Singr) (10p) Int	0.17	0.50	—	29/1	3.91
Hudson Bay Int	20c	40	15/1	—	—
Incledon & Lberts (25p) Int	0.78	0.73	1/4	—	3.04
Killinghall (10p) Fin	4.66	4.4	20/2	5.81	5.45
Lloyds & Scottish (20p) Fin	1.96	1.75	2/2	3.22	3.01
Mitchell Somers (10p) Int	0.43	0.35	—	—	0.94
Northern Foods (25p) Fin	1.52	1.32	1/4	2.52	2.36*
Phoenix Timber (25p) Int	1.5	1.3	6/2	—	3.2
Redfearn National (25p) Fin	2.71	2.48	12/2	3.58	3.36
Whessoe (25p) Fin	1.62	2.18	—	1.62	3.85
Graham Wood (20p) Int	0.56	0.56	26/3	—	1.68

*Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. * Increased for rights.*

Bassett earnings burgeon

The recovery in profits at Geo Bassett Holdings continues. Profits of £1,175,000 before tax for the 28 weeks to October 10 contrast with the £251,000 in the same months the year before when confectionary manufacturing was hit by a massive rise in costs. Turnover for the half year rose from £27m to £34.5m. The interim payment is 1.2p gross again.

The revival was already apparent in the second half of last year when a £1.4m profit was made. And thoughts of a return to record profits in the £2.2m range this time are not dispelled by the chairman's comment that while current trading is "reasonable", it is not up to the exceptionally buoyant levels of the second half of last year. Liquidity is described as very satisfactory and borrowings are now low in relation to assets.

Mr Leslie Thomas, chairman, said all units did well in the first half year and bank borrowings were cut by £500,000. "We are not discouraged on the overall prospects for the year, in spite of difficulties in the die block business", he added. This coming year the group will spend about £1m on new plant.

Shaw Carpets defers payout

Sales volumes have held up well at Shaw Carpets, but competition both at home and abroad lowered their value.

Pre-tax profits dropped 65 per cent to £126,000 in the six months to October 31 on sales of £8.1m, against £8.3m. The board is postponing a decision on an interim dividend for three months, even though trading has recently picked up.

Exports accounted for £1.56m of sales, against £1.43m, and this trend is expected to continue. Over the whole of last year, profits fell from a record £1.09m to £881,000.

At Manchester-based **Trafford Carpets (Holdings)** (carpets and yarns) there was a fall last year from a profit of £120,000 into a loss of £32,000. The six months to September 30, however, has seen a loss of £58,000 turned into a profit of £5,000 on a turnover up from £1.19m to £1.39m. Interim dividends are resumed with payment of 1.24p gross.

Barclays Bank Int hits new peak

Barclays Bank International, formerly Barclays Bank DCO and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Barclays Bank, reports that pre-tax profits for the year to September 30 rose from £58.19m to a record £72.36m. The share from associated companies rose from £2.28m to £3.63m.

The amount attributable to outside shareholders is up from £5.21m to £7.86m and there is an extraordinary debit of £1.6m against a credit of £3.5m. The attributable profit goes up from £29.9m to £30.4m.

Price increase aids Redfearn Glass

Redfearn National Glass, the Yorkshire-based glass container manufacturer, reports a 21 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £1.48m for the year to September 28. The group had a 10 per cent price rise, lower costs and higher output at its Barnsley factory. At the half way stage it forecast a "major profit improvement" in the second half. First half profits were £512,000 against £383,000 and second half earnings were £973,000 compared with £839,000. Sales advanced from £21.3m to £27.1m. The final dividend is 4.17p bringing the year's total to 5.47p compared with 4.46p. Earnings a share rose from 9.29p to 10.92p.

Mitchell Somers

Mitchell Somers, the Midlands engineering group, is still full of vim. Pre-tax profits in the first half year to September 27 jumped 36 per cent to £602,000. This follows last year's leap from £467,000 to £1.13m. Sales advanced from £3.9m to £5.4m. The interim dividend rises from 0.52p to 0.66p.

Burco Dean prospers

Pre-tax profits of Burco Dean, the domestic and industrial appliance and equipment group, goes from strength to strength. Pre-tax profits jumped 39 per cent to a peak of £1.42m in the year ended September 30. This follows a record first six months when they soared 86 per cent to £761,000. Turnover in the full year advanced from £11.7m to £16.1m. Lord Hewlett, chairman, said that the group is moving ahead with investment plans and export expansion. The final dividend is 2.78p gross against 2.57p, making the year's total 4.64p against 4.22p. Earnings a share climbed from 7.70p to 10.54p.

Rights issue soon is Liner's hope

After the fall from £191,000 to £187,000 in pre-tax profits in the first six months Liner Concrete Machinery has come up with the good second half promised by Mr P. Field, chairman. In the year to August 31 profits rose 31 per cent to a record £61,000. Turnover climbed 32 per cent to £7.17m and the dividend goes up from 0.89p to 0.98p.

The board hopes to make a rights issue early in 1976 if conditions are right. The money will help pay for new capacity.

Meanwhile, Ferguson Industrial Holdings has acquired a further 29,000 Liner Concrete shares, bringing its total holding to 1.9m (26.5 per cent).

BOC to appeal against ruling on Airco stake

Mr Leslie Smith, the chairman of BOC International says that the group will probably appeal against the United States Federal Trade Commission's ruling that the company must sell its holding in Airco Inc within one year.

He said that the board had not had time to study the decision in detail but it would have the full support of Airco in launching an appeal. The board understands that the FTC ruling has no effect unless all appeals available to the company prove unsuccessful.

As BOC is not at present selling industrial gases in the United States, Mr Smith contests the FTC's ruling that the one-third stake in Airco "potentially impairs competition" in the United States market.

Phoenix Timber well scarred but on the mend

Financial charges of £592,000 cut a trading profit at Phoenix Timber from £615,000 to £23,000 before tax in the six months to September 30. This compares with a pre-tax profit of £391,000 for the first half last year, and with a second-half loss of £130,000.

Sales were £15m, against £16.3m a year ago. The dividend rises from 2.23p gross to 2.31p, even though earnings a share fell from 6.5p to 0.3p.

Mr Alexander Gourvitch, chairman, says that the dividend recognizes the present improvement in trading, and the better margins expected in the second six months. The collapse last year reflected the steep cost of carrying wood, and write downs.

Smiths Industries

The first four months of Smiths Industries' current year produced profits before interest and tax slightly ahead of the same period of 1974-75, chairman, Mr Richard Cave, told the annual meeting. But the rate of orders in some trading areas continued to weaken, resulting in a further reduction in the numbers employed.

Interest payments had been "substantially reduced"

Briefly

SOGOMANA GROUP

Estimated profits for nine months to end-September £110,500 (£225,500). Board reports that lifting of Malaysian Government ban on use of latex yield stimulants and recent improvements in prices should make rest of year more profitable.

JEFFERSON SMURFIT

Company has sold its 75 per cent holding in Frank Kenny and Co to Mr Frank Kenny and his family interests.

E. ELLIOTT

On turnover down from £1.67m to £1.32m, pre-tax profits fell from £214,000 to £39,000 in half-year to end-September. In current circumstances, cash flow is "satisfactory". But arrangements are being completed with group's bankers to provide finance on a more permanent basis.

INCLEDON & LAMBERTS

Group turnover for half-year to end-September fell from £2.46m to £2.39m. Pre-tax profit was £356,000, compared with £351,000 in the first half of the previous year and £268,000 in the second. Board confident.

GRAHAM WOOD STEEL

With turnover down from £3.49m to £2.54m, pre-tax profits fell from £242,000 to £102,000. Interim payment of 0.86p gross (0.83p). Board proposes "at least" to maintain total (2.52p gross for 1974-75).

DERRITRON

Turnover for half-year to October 31, £1.24m (£941,000). Pre-tax profit, £91,000 (£67,000). Derritron is a subsidiary of Amalgamated Industrials.

Oliphant to withdraw from NYSE

After making losses in recent months, Jas H. Oliphant, a publicly-held New York Stock Exchange firm, is to withdraw from institutional brokerage. It said its retail brokerage business will continue to the end of the year, and it will try to transfer business to another NYSE member firm.

The company said its executive committee has been authorized to convert assets to cash, or cash equivalent, and "satisfy liabilities." In the next 90 days the directors will decide either to ask shareholders to approve dissolution within 12 months, or make a cash tender offer to shareholders at book value as soon as posible.

Dimplex losses mount but second half profits seen

By Peter Elliott

After reporting a £635,000 deficit for the year to March 31, compared with a profit of £1.01m the year before, Dimplex Industries, a market leader in electrical heating, has suffered another setback. The pre-tax loss for the first 28 weeks to October 17 was 19 per cent up at £598,000.

The group expects an improvement in the second half. Indeed, "confidently" expects a return to profits but it is not sure whether it will eliminate the interim deficit. Sales in the first half slumped from £6.38m to £5.19m. The interim payment is not restored.

Since the beginning of the year borrowings have been cut by £1.5m and the board aims to reduce the value of stocks by 30 per cent by the year end. It says efforts to correct the public's widely-held but erroneous view that off-peak electricity tariffs are being phased out, have only partly succeeded and storage radiator sales again suffered.

But compared with a year ago, the group says that the image of domestic electric heating has improved.

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PREFERENCE SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER PAYMENT OF COUPON No. 133

With reference to the notice of declaration of dividend advertised in the Press on 28th November 1975, the following information is published for the guidance of holders of share warrants to bearer:

The dividend of one rand (R1.0 per share was declared in South African currency. South African non-resident shareholders' tax at cents per share will be deducted from the dividend payable in respect of all share warrant coupons lodging a net dividend of 85 cents per share. The dividend on bearer shares will be paid on or after 3 January, 1976 against surrender coupon No. 133 detached from share warrants to bearer as und

(a) At the offices of the follo any contractual paying age by residents of the Sterli concerned for payment in appropriate local currency

Banque Rothschild, 21 rue Laffite, Paris 9e

Banque de Bruxelles, 2 rue de la Regence, Brussels.

Banque Bruxelles Lamb 24, Avenue Marnix, Brussels 1050.

Societe Generale de Banq Montagne du Parc 3, Brussels 1

Credit Suisse, Paradeplatz 8, Zurich.

Union Bank of Switzerlan Bahnhofstrasse 45, Zurich

Swiss Bank Corporation, 1 Aeschenvorstadt, Basle.

Banque Lambert-Luxembo 59 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

In respect of coupons lod at the office of a contine paying agent the divid payment will be made South African currency to authorised dealer in exche in the Republic of So Africa nominated by continental paying agent. Instructions regarding disp of the proceeds of the p ment so made must be gi to such authorised dealer the continental paying ag concerned.

(b) At the London Bearer Rec tion Office of Cha Consolidated Limited, Rolls Buildings, Fetter La London EC4A 1HX. Pers lodging coupons at London Bearer Recept Office prior to 16th Janu 1976 will be paid the Un Kingdom currency equival of the rand currency va of their dividend on 2 January, 1976 in the case coupons lodged at London Bearer Recepti Office on or after 1 January, 1976 the divid will, unless the depos requests payment in rand an address in the Repub of South Africa, be remit to the London Bearer Rec tion Office through authorised dealer in Johann burg at the then prevaili rate of exchange and the U currency proceeds aris therefrom will be paid to depositor concerned.

Coupons must be left for at le four clear days for examination a may be presented any weekd (Saturday excepted) between t hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

United Kingdom income tax w be deducted from coupons paid United Kingdom currency at t London Bearer Reception Office, u less such coupons are accompani by Inland Revenue declaration Where such deduction is made, th net amount of the dividend will b the United Kingdom currenc equivalent of 65 cents per share terms of sub paragraph (b) abo arrived at as under:–

	South Africa Currency Per Sha
	Cents
Amount of dividend declared	100
Less: South African non-resident Shareholders' tax at 15%	15
	85
Less: U.K. income tax at 20% on the gross amount of the dividend of 100 cents	20
	Cents 65

For and on behalf ANGLO AMERICA CORPORATION O SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITE

London Secretarie

D. H. J. Pattis

London Office:

40 Holborn Viaduct, EC1P 1AJ.

11th December, 1975

NOTE: The Company has bee requested by the Commissioners Inland Revenue to state –

Under the double tax agreeme between the United Kingdom a the Republic of South Africa, t South African non-resident sha holders' tax applicable to t dividend is allowable as a cre against the United Kingdom tax p able in respect of the dividend. T deduction of tax at the reduced r of 20% instead of at the basic r of 35% represents an allowance credit at the rate of 15%.

SOUTHVAAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND NO. 2

Notice is hereby given that dividend No. 2 of 8 cents a share, in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1975 (1974: 9 cents), has been declared payable to members registered in the books of the company at the close of business on 24th December, 1975.

The transfer registers and registers of members will be closed from 25th December, 1975 to 9th January, 1976, both days inclusive. Dividend warrants will be posted from the Johannesburg and United Kingdom offices of the transfer secretaries on or about 5th February 1976. Registered members paid from the United Kingdom will receive the United Kingdom currency equivalent on 27th January 1976 of the rand value of their dividend (less appropriate taxes). Any such members may however, elect to be paid in South African currency, provided that the request is received at the offices of the transfer secretaries in Johannesburg or in the United Kingdom on or before 24th December, 1975.

The effective rate of non-resident shareholders' tax is 15 per cent.

The dividend is payable subject to conditions which can be inspected at the head and London offices of the company and also at the offices of the company's transfer secretaries in Johannesburg and the United Kingdom.

The estimated profit for the year ending 31st December, 1975 is as hereunder:

	1975 R
Profit before taxation	3 833 000
Taxation	1 572 000
Profit after taxation	2 261 000
Retained profit brought forward	709 000
Profit available for appropriation	2 970 000
Dividend No. 2 of 8 cents a share	2 080 000

By order of the

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIM

London Secre

D. H. J. P

London Office:
40, Holborn Viaduct, EC1P 1AJ

Office of the United Kingdom Transfer Secre
Charter Consolidated Li
P.O. Box 102, Charter House, Park
Ashford, Kent, TN24

The Times Special Reports

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter.

THE TIMES

هكذا من الأصل

INANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Wm Jacks n talks o sell nvestments

Auditors Arthur Young Cleland Moores have qualid the accounts of William cks, the overseas trader and eor distributor. They say accounts for the year to ne 30 were prepared on the umption that the group is a ng concern. The validity of s depends on the group's lity to refinance borrowings be repaid next year. If that mot be done, a sale of long m investments might be cessary.

Mr L. L. Cooper, chairman, ports that a sale of investnts to discharge the best part the group's debts is being gotiated. He says that it is likely that the sale will yield s than the cost of the investnts. The group's bankers prove the negotiations. Business in the first three months the present year was "satisctory", but the world recesn continues to hurt group inests. The directors had hoped recommend repayment of all ference dividends outstandt but the fall in sterling inst other currencies, espelly the dollar, stopped this.

Bracken life s now six ears at most

Desmond Quigley

The life span of the gold-producing Bracken Mines, a member of Union Corporation's ible, has been reduced because of persistently disappointg development results, Mr L. n den Bosch, chairman, reals in the report. Last year said the mine had another ven to nine years left. This s now been downgraded to e or six.

However, the other short life ne in the group, Leslie has t suffered the same fate: it is ought to have a further four five years of profitable operans left.

In his statements on two other nicorp mines, Kinross and inkelhaak, Mr van den Bosch akes the point that the bene to gold producers of the rand evaluation is likely to be tickly lost unless stern easures are taken to slow own the rate of inflation. Enuraging values have been und, he says, in the option ea adjacent to the eastern undary of Winkelhaak.

Development costs of Unirp's only new mine, Unisel, ve been up-rated from the iginal R40.7m (which included 15 per cent a year escalation lowance) to R55m, Mr E. witt, chairman, reveals in his view.

Meanwhile, some year-end vidends have been released by nglo American.

	Final	Total
al Reefs	100c (120)	175c (230)
estern Deep	80c (90)	147.5c (160)
Lands	22.5c (42.5)	30c (85)
uthvaal annual	8c (9)	
Daggaf'tein	nil (10)	nil (25)

Proposals for the formation Anglo American Coal Corp ve been approved by shareolders of Vereeniging Estates, e leading constituent.

Southvaal is predicting a ofit for 1975 of R3.8m 3.5m).

Messina (Transvaal) has cut pper output by an effective per cent since the end of e financial year, Mr H. Grenll says in his annual report.

UDSON BAY MINING ALVES DIVIDEND

Toronto, Dec 11.—Hudson Bay ining and Smelting has halved quarterly dividend to 20 cents.

LCO-METRO PROPERTIES AND OTIA INV

Acceptances received in respect 2.54m shares, which, with 5.64m ready held, represent 87.1 per nt of Scotia's issued capital. is excludes certain acceptances t to be validated.

RAZILIAN SHIPYARD LOAN

ECGD is backing £35m loan ich Hambros (on behalf of oup of London clearing and ottish bank) has fixed with azil Government's merchant arine authority. It will help fund rchase by local yards of itish-made components for razil-built-ships.

12.8m QATAR CREDIT

A £12.8m line of credit backed ECGD will help finance capital ods, contracts placed in UK Qatar Fertiliser Co. Hambros ranged loan for consortium of ondon clearing and Scottish

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ..	11%
First London Secs	11%
C. Hoare & Co ..	*11%
Lloyds Bank	11%
Midland Bank	11%
Nat Westminster ..	11%
Rossminster Acc's	11%
Shenley Trust	12½%
20th Century Bank	12½%
Williams & Glyn's	11%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 7%, up to £25,000, 7¾%, over £25,000, 8¼%.

Commodities

Further climb by tin prices

Tightening of restrictions on tin export quotas for the first-quarter of next year continued to influence market prices yesterday. Overnight the Penang price had risen a further $M12 to $M962 a picul.

On the London market standard cash advanced by £12 to £3,083.50 and the three-month position was £16 higher at £3,157.

Afternoon.—Standard cash, £3,083-88 a metric ton; three months, £3,156-58. Sales, 350 tons (about half carries). High grade, cash, £3,085-[illegible] three months, £3,156-58. Sales, nil. Morning.—Standard cash, £3,090-92; three months, £3,157-60. Settlement, £3,092. Sales, 315 tons. High grade, cash, £3,090-92; three months, £3,157-60. Settlement, £3,092. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $[illegible] a picul.

COPPER: Cash wire bars rose by £3.25 and the three-month position advanced by a similar amount.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £563-64 a metric ton; three months, £583.50-84. Sales, 1,450 tons. Cash cathodes, £550.50-51.50; three months, £570.50-71.50. Sales, 700 tons (all carries). Morning.—Cash wire bars, £563-63.50; three months, £583.50-84. Settlement, £563.50. Sales, 6,125 tons (mainly carries). Cash cathodes, £550.50-51; three months, £570.50-71.00. Settlement, £551. Sales, 3,325 tons (mainly carries).

SILVER was slightly firmer.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 197.60p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 400.2); three months, 203.20p (406.6c); six months, 207.10p (414.5c); one-year, 222.20p (433c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 198.9-99.2p; three months, 204.5-04.7p; seven months, 212.7-13.2p. Sales 47 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 198.3-98.5p; three months, 203.9-04.0; seven months, 212.2-12.5p. Settlement 198.5p. Sales, 25 lots.

LEAD was firmer.—Afternoon.—Cash, £164.50-65.50 a metric ton; three months, £172-72.50. Sales, 50 tons (all carries). Morning.—Cash, £164.25-64.50; three months, £171.50-72.00. Settlement, £164.50. Sales, 900 tons (about half carries).

ZINC was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £337-37.50 a metric ton; three months, £349-49.50. Sales, 1,025 tons (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash, £337.75-38.00; three months, £350-50.50. Settlement, £338. Sales, 2,100 tons (about half carries). Producers' price, £390 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was up 60p at £70.70 ($143) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was hesitant.—Jan, 36.55-36.60p per kilo; Feb, 37-37.15p; March, 37.05-37.10p; April-June, 38.10-38.30p; July-Sept, 39.30-39.40p; Oct-Dec, 40.30-40.40p; Jan/March, 41.35-41.40p; April/June, 42-42.15p; July/Sept, 42.30-42.85p. Sales: 7 lots at 5 tonnes; 204 lots at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were steady.—Spot, 35.00-36.50. Cifs: Jan, 33.75-34.00; Feb, 34.27-75.

COFFEE: Robusta futures were easier.—Jan, £757-758 per metric ton; March, £762-764; May, £765-766; July, £770-771; Sept, £775-776; Nov, £779-780; Jan, £782-783. Sales: 1,417 lots including 54 options.

ARABICAS were about steady.—Dec, $93-94 per 50 kilos; Feb, $92.50-94.00; April, $92.80-93.50; June, $93.20-93.90; Aug, $93.80-94.00; Oct, $94.60-95.00; Dec, 94.70-96.50. Sales: 9 lots.

COCOA: Spot December was £17.75 higher and the March position advanced by £9.25. Dec, £751.50-52.00 per metric ton; March £695-96; May, £673.50-74.00; July, £662.50-64.00; Sept, £652-53; Dec, £641-42; March, £635-37. Sales, 3,559 lots including two options. ICO prices; daily, 59.38c; 15-day average, 55.80c; 22-day average, 55.55c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR: At the close prices were £4.40-£5.40 higher on balance. The London daily prices were "raws" £152 (up £2), "whites" £173 (up £5). March, £165.75-55.80 per long ton; May, £156.65-56.70; Aug, £157.35-57.50; Oct, £158.50-58.65; Dec, £158-59; March, £158.05-58.60; May, £158-58.90. Sales, 2,023 lots. ISA prices, 12.74c; 17-day average 12.77c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet.—Dec, £85.50-94.00 per metric ton; Feb, £83.80-84.00; April £84.80-85.00; June, £85.80-86.00; Aug, £86.70-87.10; Oct, £87.60-88.00. Sales, 25 lots.

WOOL.—Greasy futures were barely steady.—Dec, 166-79.5p per kilo; March, 174-75.5p; May, 174.5-77p; July, 178-81p; Oct, 186-88.5p; Dec, 188-89.5p; March, 189.5-90.5p; May, 190-92.5p. Sales: 3 lots.

JUTE was quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, Dec-Jan, £195 per long ton. "D" grade, Dec-Jan, £188. Calcutta was steady.—Indian, spot Dec, Rs460 per bale of 400lb. Dundee Daisee, spot Dec, Rs430.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT: US dark northern spring No 2 14 per cent: Jan, £65.75; Feb, £67.35; direct Tilbury: Dec, £65.50; April-May, £6[illegible]; June, £66.40; July, £65.70 trans-shipment east coast. EEC feed: Dec, £63.75; Jan, £64.75; Feb, £64.80 trans-shipment east coast. MAIZE: No 3 yellow American-French: Dec, £66; Jan, £66.50; Feb, £67.75 trans-shipment east coast. South African white: Jan, £68.25; Feb, £68.50; March, £69.75 UK. South African yellow: Jan, £66.25; Feb, £67.50; March, £67.75 UK.

BARLEY: EEC feed: Dec, £65.75; Jan, £66.50; Feb, £70 west coast. All per long ton, cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin. BARLEY was steady: Jan, £62.70; March, £64.80; May, £66.70; Sept, £66.55. WHEAT was steady: Jan, £64.15; March, £66; May, £67.50; Sept, £66.30; Nov, £68.20.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices.—

	Soft milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Wiltshire	—	£61.00	£60.20
South Lincoln	—	£62.30	£60.05

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on December 11.—GB: Cattle £23.42 per live cwt (+1.48). Sheep 58.9p per lb EDCW (+0.3). Pigs £4.84 per ScLW (−0.12). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 4.0 per cent, average price £23.71 (+1.62). Sheep numbers up 5.0 per cent, average price 59.1p (+0.1). Pig numbers up 10.2 per cent, average price £4.84 (−0.11). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 1.9 per cent, average price £24.08 (+0.66). Sheep numbers down 36.1 per cent average price 37.7p (−0.2). Pigs, nil.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

$ STRAIGHTS

	Bid	Offer
AIDC 10¼ 1981 ..	103	104
Air France 9½ 1982 ..	101¼	102¼
Airleuse 8¼ 1988 ..	86½	89½
ARDB 9½ 1980 ..	100	101
Ashland 8 1987 ..	89¼	90½
Barclays Bank 9¼ 1982	99¼	100¼
BFCE 9 1982 ..	100¼	101¼
Broken Hill Prop 9¼ 1981	101	102
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	86	89
Burlington 7¾ 1987 ..	89½	90¾
Carrier 8 1987 ..	89	90
CECA 8¾ 1983 ..	98½	99¼
Chevron 7 1980 ..	97	98½
Conoco 7 1980 ..	97	98¼
Conoco 8 1986 ..	96¼	97½
Cons Foods 7¾ 1991 ..	86¼	87½
CSR 9¼ 1980 ..	100	101
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	93	95
Curacao Tokyo 10¼ 1981	101	102
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	91½	92¼
Dana 8 1987 ..	90	91
Denmark Kingdom 7¾ 1990	84	85
DSM 9¼ 1980 ..	100½	101¼
EIB 9 1980 ..	101	102
EIB 9¼ 1985 ..	101	102
Escom 9¼ 1989 ..	90	92
Escom 10¼ 1983 ..	99¼	100¼
Escom Floating Rate 1983	97	98
First Chicago 7 1980 ..	94	95
GATX 8¼ 1987 ..	89	90
Gould 9¼ 1985 ..	99	100
Guardian Royal 8 1987	75½	78½
1980 ..	100½	101½
Gulf and Western 9¾		
ICI 7¾ 1992 ..	83	86
International Util 8¼ 1982	95½	96½
Motorola 8 1987 ..	92¼	93½
National Coal Board 8¾ 1988	86	89
New Zealand 9 1980 ..	100¾	101½
New Zealand 9¼ 1982	101	102
Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1980	102	103
Nippon Steel 9¼ 1980	99¼	100¼
NA Rockwell 8¼ 1987	88½	89½
Occidental 10 1981 ..	98½	99½
Ontario Hydro 9 1980	100½	101½
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	89½	90½
Pacific Lighting 9¼ 1981	103	104
Pennwalt 8 1987 ..	92	93
Ralston Purina 7¾ 1987	91¼	92½
Scanraff 7¾ 1990 ..	90½	91½
Scanraff 8¾ 1988 ..	97	98
Shell 7¾ 1987 ..	92	93
Singer 11 1977 ..	96½	98½
Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981	104	105
Standard Oil 8¼ 1980	101	102
Standard Oil 8¼ 1988	98	99
Standard Oil 8¼ 1988	99	100
Statsgoretag 9¼ 1980 ..	100	101
Sybron 8 1987 ..	90	91
Teneco 7¾ 1987 ..	86¼	87½
Textron 7¾ 1987 ..	86	87
Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1987	91½	93¼
Union Oil 7¾ 1987 ..	91½	92½
Williams & Glyns 8¼ 1987	79	83

DM BONDS

	Bid	Offer
CFP 8¼ 1985 ..	98½	99½
Denmark 9¼ 1989 ..	100	101
ICI 8¾ 1983 ..	97¼	98¼
Mexico 9 1982 ..	100¼	101¼
National Westminster 8 1988	93¼	93¼
Sumitomo Metal Inds 8¼ 1983	100½	101½
Sun Int Fin 7¾ 1988	92¼	93¼

$ CONVERTIBLES

	Bid	Offer
AMF 5 1987 ..	63	65
American Express 4¼ 1987	83	85
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1992	95	97
Beatrice Foods 6¼ 1991	107	109
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1993	102	104
Borden 5 1992 ..	93	95
Borden 6¾ 1991 ..	102½	103½
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	78	80
Carnation 4 1988 ..	83½	85½
Chevron 5 1988 ..	93½	95½
Cml mins 5¼ 1989 ..	77	79
Dart 4¾ 1987 ..	83	85
Eastman Kodak 4¾ 1988	116	118
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	78	80
Federated Dept Stores 4¼ 1985	126	128
Ford 5 1988 ..	77	79
Ford 6 1986 ..	87	89
Gillette 4¾ 1987 ..	77	79
Gould 5 1987 ..	86	88
General Electric 4¼ 1987	83	85
Gulf and Western 5 1988	85	87
Harris 5 1987 ..	71	73
Honeywell 6 1986 ..	77	79
ITT 4¼ 1987 ..	66	68
J Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	114	116
J P Morgan 4¼ 1987 ..	100	103
Nabisco 5¼ 1988 ..	93	95
Owens Illinois 4¼ 1987	89	91
J C Penney 4¼ 1987 ..	76	78
Revlon 4¾ 1987 ..	99½	101½
Rank Org 4¼ 1995 ..	43	45
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988 ..	88	90
Squibb 4¼ 1987 ..	88	90
Texaco 4¾ 1988 ..	75	77
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	102	104
Warner Lambert 4¼ 1987	93	95
Xerox Corp 5 1988 ..	71	73

DM=Deutschemark issue.

Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Foreign Exchange

The foreign exchange market experienced an inactive trading session yesterday. The dollar which met only light interest for most of the day, made moderate headway at the close at the expense of other European currencies.

Sterling, having remained static for most of the session lost a few points at the finish to close at $2.0220 against the dollar, compared with $2.0235 on Wednesday night.

The pound's effective devaluation stayed unaltered at 30.00 per cent.

Japan's yen hardened against the dollar, at 305.85, from 306.05.

Gold rose 75 cents an ounce, to $140.25.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) December 10	Market rates (close) December 10
New York	$2.0210-0245	$2.0220-0240
Montreal	$2.0445-0490	$2.0475-0485
Amsterdam	5.45¼-46¼fl	5.45¾-45¾fl
Brussels	79.90-80.30f	80.00-20f
Copenhagen	12.40-43k	12.40¾-41¾k
Frankfurt	5.30-33m	5.31¼-32¼m
Lisbon	54.50-90e	54.65-85e
Madrid	120.40-70p	120.45-65p
Milan	1381-83lr	1382-84lr
Oslo	11.24-27k	11.25-26k
Paris	9.00-0.0f	9.01-02f
Stockholm	8.85-92k	8.85¾-87¾k
Tokyo	615-25y	615½-20½y
Vienna	37.40-70sch	37.45-65sch
Zurich	5.31¼-34¼f	5.33¼-33¼f

Effective devaluation since Dec 21, 1971, was unchanged at 30 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.90-.80c prem	2.37-2.27c prem
Montreal	.38-.15c prem	1.00-.80c prem
Amsterdam	3¼-2¼c prem	8¼-7¼c prem
Brussels	45-25c prem	110-90c prem
Copenhagen	6½-4½ore prem	15½-13½ore prem
Frankfurt	3½-2½pf prem	10-9pf prem
Lisbon	15c prem-45c disc	40c prem-6c disc
Milan	4-8lr prem	8½-6½lr prem
Oslo	5-3ore prem	13-11ore prem
Paris	4-3c prem	10-8c prem
Stockholm	4¼-2¼ore prem	11¼-9¼ore prem
Vienna	33-10gro prem	75-50gro prem
Zurich	3¼-2¼c prem	10½-9½c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $0.9876-79.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 5-5½; seven days, 5¼-5¾; one month, 5⅝-6⅛; three months, 6¼-6¾; six months, 7¼-7¾.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $139.00 (an ounce); pm, $139.40.

Krugerrand: (per coin): $142.50-144.50 (£70.50-71.50) (domestic); $141.75-143.75 (£70-71) (international).

Sovereigns: (old), $42.25-43.25 (£20.75-21.25) (new): $44-46 (£21.75-22.75) (international).

Ripolin bid surprise

Belgium's Petrofina Group, in a surprise foray, is offering to acquire control of the Ripolin-Georgett-Freitag, paint-making concern of France. It has bid 80 francs a share for all shares tendered up to January 12. Ripolin is capitalized at 18.27m francs (£2m). The shares were last quoted at 64f.

The news is surprising because the French Government was said to have been opposed to Petrofina's bid. CDF-Chimie, chemical unit of the state-run Charbonnages de France, is known to have been negotiating for Ripolin.—AP-Dow Jones.

BACHE

Bache and Co announced that it has established an international investment banking department to organize international bond issues, private placements and eurocurrency loans syndications. The department, based in Frankfurt, will also arrange mergers and acquisitions.

BRAZIL BAUXITE PROJECT

Companhia Vale Rio, Doce (CVD) and Alcan Aluminium as co-sponsors of the big Trombetas bauxite project in Amazon region, confirm agreement with others to go ahead with construction of $280m project next month. British industry is among the backers.

KILLINGHALL (RUBBER) DEVELOPMENT

In year to end-June, pre-tax profit fell from £242,000 to £151,000. Total payment, 8.95p gross (8.13p).

CASTLEFIELD (KLANG) RUBBER

Turnover for 12 months to June 30 down from £817,000 to £627,000, but profit before tax up from £340,000 to £371,000. Total payment, 3.17p gross (2.88p).

Discount market

Day-to-day credit was finally in full supply after a "patchy" morning, and the Bank of England intervened to "mop up" surplus liquidity by selling a moderate amount of Treasury bills both to the banks and the houses. Underlying factors suggested the scale of the "mopping up" was just about right.

Rates started off at about 10½ to 10¾ per cent, and went on to brush 11 per cent at one stage in thin conditions. However, rates fell away to between 8½ and 10½ per cent at the close, with some balances still looking for a home. Dealers again reported an active interest in Treasury bills.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 11½%
(Last changed 29/11/75)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 11%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: Open 11 Close 9¼
Week Fixed: 10¼-10¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	10⅝	2 months	10⅜
3 months	10⅝	3 months	10⅜

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	10½-10⅞	3 months	11¼
3 months	10½-10⅜	4 months	11½
4 months	10½-10⅜	6 months	11¾
6 months	10½-10⅝		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	11½-11	7 months	11¼-11
2 months	11½-11	8 months	11¼-11
3 months	11½-11	9 months	11¼-11¼
4 months	11¼-11	10 months	11¼-11¼
5 months	11¼-11	11 months	11¼-11¼
6 months	11¼-11	12 months	11¼-11¼

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	10¾-10⅝	6 months	11¼-11⅛
3 months	11¼-11	12 months	11¼-11¼

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	10½-10¼	3 months	11¼
7 days	10¼-10⅞	6 months	11¼
1 month	11	1 year	11¼-11¾

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 10¼-10½ Close 15

1 week	10½-10⅝	6 months	11¼-11¾
1 month	10½-10⅝	9 months	11½-11¾
3 months	11¼-11	12 months	11½-11¾

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
3 months 11¾ 6 months 11¾

Finance House Base Rate 12%

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Bristol 13¾% 1981 (£99¼)	£20¼
Coventry 13¾% 1980 (£99½)	£30¾-¼
Flanderand Gold 20c (RJ)	290-5
Essex Wtr 9% Pf (£)	£11¼
Islington 13¾% 1980 (£100)	£37¼-¼
Do 14% 85-86 (£100)	£49¼-¼
Lee Valley Wtr 9% Rd Pf (£)	£9¼
Treasury 10½% 'A' 1979 (£95½)	£95½

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Anglo Am Asph (100†)	Jan 31	69 prem-1
Capper-Neill (32†)	Jan 12	15½ prem-1
Fenner Hldgs (90†)	Jan 9	29 prem-1
Hunting Assoc (53†)	Jan 12	21 prem+1
Kwik Save (10†)	Jan 16	113 prem
Mowlem J (68†)	Jan 16	7½ prem
Nat Bnk Aust (A$1.5†)	..	145 prem-5
Pontins (10†)	Jan 7	15½ prem+¼
Runciman W (92†)	Jan 30	26½ prem
Spillers (38†)	Jan 21	9½ prem-1
Watson and Philip (20†)	Jan 16	48 prem-1

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £45 paid. b £10 paid. c £30 paid. f £50 paid. g £60 paid. h £25 paid. £40 paid.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Total assets at October 31 were $25,211m ($21,670m year earlier).

Wall Street

New York, Dec 11.—Prices were mixed on the New York Stock Exchange this morning and the Dow Jones industrial average was off less than one point. Advances led declines by three-to-two and volume was about five million shares.

Yesterday the industrial average climbed 9.84 points to 833.99. Advancing issues outperformed decliners by about three-to-one. Volume was 15,680,000 shares.

Gold picks up by $1.90

New York, Dec 10.—GOLD futures closed firmer in moderate trading following the metal's uptrend in European spot trading. The New York Comex gained $1.40 to $1.80, and the Chicago IMM added $1.60 to $1.90. NY COMEX.—Dec, $139.40; Jan, $139.70; Feb, $139.90; April, $141.10; June, $142.40; Aug, $143.90; Oct, $145.40; Dec, $147.00; Feb, $148.60; April, $150.20.

CHICAGO IMM.—Dec, $139.40; March, $140.30-140.80; June, $142.70-143.20; Sept, $144.90 asked; Dec, $147.30; March, $151.70 bid.

SILVER.—Futures closed 2.40 to 3.70 cents higher on scattered buying generated by the firmness in gold. Dec, 398.60c; Jan, 399.70c; Feb, 402.60c; March, 405.50c; May, 412.20c; July, 418.80c; Sept, 425.50c; Dec, 435.70c; Jan, 439.00c; March, 446.00c. Handy and Harman $401.50 (previous $394.50). Handy and Harman of Canada Can $4.071 (previous Can $[illegible]).

COPPER.—Futures closed steady, between 20 and 30 points up on 1,956 lots. Dec, 52.80c; Jan, 52.90c; Feb, 53.30c; March, 53.80c; May, 54.80c; July, 55.90c; Sep; 56.90c; Dec, 58.10c; Jan, 58.60c.

SUGAR.—World sugar futures in No 11 contract finished near the highs of the day on scattered buying. Gains ranged from 0.13c to 0.14c. Jan, 12.79c nominal; March, 12.86-90c; May, 12.91-92c; July, 12.99-3.00c; Sept, 12.99-3.03c; Oct, 13.02c; March, 13.08-13c; May, 13.09-11c. Spot, 12.70c, up 15.

COTTON. Futures closed a quiet session about 0.22 to 0.55 cent up, on an estimated 2,050 sales. March, 58.60-10c; May, 59.00c; July, 57.30-25c; Oct, 57.00-80c; Dec, 57.40c; March, 57.30-60c; May, 57.50-90c.

COFFEE. Futures in "C" contract were firm at the close with gains of 0.80 to 1.60 cents. Dec, 81.50-95c; March, 82.40-30c; May, 82.60-50c; July, 83.50c; Sept, 84.25-40c; Dec, 84.40c nominal.

COCOA. Futures closed very steady on sales of 1,381 lots. Dec, 64.25c; March, 60.45c; May, 58.15c; July, 56.75c; Sept, 55.65c; Dec, 54.10c; March, 53.10c; May, unquoted. Spots: Ghana 74c; Bahia 66c.

WOOL.—Fine wool futures closed unchanged to 0.30 cent down, on an estimated five sales. Crossbreds closed unchanged to 0.45 cent up. There was one sale in March at 940. GREASE WOOL.—Spot, 169.0c nominal. Dec, 162.0-73.0; March, 162.0-6.0; May, 159.0-66.0; July, 156.0-64.0; Oct, 157.0-61.0; Dec, 157.0-61.0; March, 154.0-62.5; May, 151.0c bid. CROSSBRED.—Spot, 94.0c nominal. Dec, 94.0-6.0c; March, 96.0-7.0c; May, 94.0-8.0c; July, 93.5-8.0c; Oct, 89.0-99.0c; Dec, 89.0-99.0c; March, 86.0c bid; May, 83.0c bid.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT closed ¾ to 2¼ cents lower. Dec, 336c; March, 346¾-347c; May, 352-351¾c; July, 355½-356c; Sept, 361¾c. MAIZE closed 1 to 2¼ cents lower. Dec, 260¾c; March, 269¾-269½c; May, 274-274¾c; July, 277-276½c; Sept, 274c; Dec, 266c; March, 275c. OATS closed 1¼ to 2¼ cents lower. Dec, 160¾c; March, 155c; May, 150¾c; July, 145¾c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Soyabeans closed 5 cents a bushel lower. Oats were down nearly 3, Corn 2¼ and Wheat 2. Soyabean Meal lost nearly $2 a ton but Soyabean Oil prices were irregular in light trade. SOYABEANS.—Jan, 465¾-66c; March, 475-74c; May, 482½-83c; July, 490½-91½c; Aug, 495-94½c; Sept, 501-499c; Nov, 504c; Jan, 513c. SOYABEAN MEAL.—Dec, $129.00-8.70; Jan, $130.50-0.50; March, $132.20-2.10. SOYABEAN OIL.—Dec, 16.95-17.00c; Jan, 16.70-80c; March, 16.85-90c; May, 17.05c; July, 17.20c; Aug, 17.20-25c; Sept, 17.25c; Oct, 17.25c; Dec, 17.20-25c. SOYABEAN MEAL (New).—March, $128.00-750; May, $131.10-100; July, $134.50; Aug, $135.50; Sept, $136.00; Oct, $137.00-8.00.

	Dec 10	Dec 9
Allied Chem	32½	31½
Allied Stores	43½	43¾
Allied Supermkt	3½	3½
Allis Chalmers	10⅛	10¼
Alcoa	34⅛	34⅛
Amax Inc	45	44⅝
Amerada Hess	14¾	14⅞e
Am Airlines	7⅞	7¾
Am Brands	36⅝	36⅞
Am Broadcast	19	18⅞
Am Can	31⅜	30⅞
Am Cyanamid	23	22¾
Am Elec Power	20⅞	20⅜
Am Home	33⅞	33⅝
Am Motors	5⅛	5⅛
Am Nat Gas	32¾	33⅞
Am Standard	14⅞	14⅝
Am Telephone	50	50
AMF Inc	19⅛	19⅛
Anaconda	17⅞	17⅛
Armco Steel	24¾	24
Asarco	13⅛	13⅛
Ashland Oil	19	19
Atlantic Richfield	89⅝	88⅝
Avco	4⅛	4
Avon Products	34⅞	35⅞
Babcock & Wcox	18⅛	18⅛
Bankers Tst NY	26½	26
Bank of America	39⅞xh	37⅞xh
Bank of NY	29½	29½
Beatrice Foods	23⅝	23½
Bell & Howell	14⅞	14⅛
Bendix	42	42
Bethlehem Steel	32	31⅝
Boeing	24	23⅝
Boise Cascade	22½	21⅝
Borden	26½	26⅝
Borg Warner	20⅛	19⅝
Bristol Myers	69⅝	67⅛
BP	11⅛	11⅛
Budd	9⅝	10½
Burlington Ind	26⅛	25⅞
Burlington Nthn	31⅛	30⅛
Burroughs	84½	83⅝
Campbell Soup	33⅝	33⅞
Canadian Pacific	13	13⅛
Caterpillar	67⅞	67⅝
Celanese	40⅞	39⅞
Central Soya	15⅛	14⅞
Charter NY	20⅛	20½
Chase Manhat	26½	25⅞
Chem Bank NY	28½	26⅞e
Chesapeake Ohio	31⅛	30⅛
Chrysler	9⅛	9⅛
Citicorp	27½	27⅛
Cities Service	38½	38⅜
Clark Equip	24	24
Coca Cola	85	83⅞
Colgate	26⅛	28
CBS	44⅝	44⅛
Columbia Gas	22⅛	22⅛
Combustion Eng	32⅞	31⅞
Comwlth Edison	29⅛	29⅛
Cons Edison	13	12⅝
Cons Foods	19⅞	19⅛
Cons Power	17⅞	17⅛
Continental Can	28⅛	27⅛
Continental Oil	57⅞	57⅛
Control Data	17⅛	17
Corning Glass	43½	42⅛e
CPC Intnl	42⅝	42½
Crane	43⅞	42⅞
Crocker Int	21⅞	21⅛
Crown Zeller	33⅞	33⅝
Dart Ind	26⅛	25⅞
Deere	47⅛	46⅝
Del Monte	24⅝	24⅛
Delta Air	34	33⅝
Detroit Edison	13⅛	13⅞
Disney	48⅝	47⅛
Dow Chemical	90⅝	89⅝
Dresser Ind.	54⅝	55⅝
Duke Power	18⅝	17⅞
Du Pont	124½	124⅛
Eastern Air	3½	3⅛
Eastman Kodak	104⅝	103⅝
Eaton Corp	28⅛	28⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	11	11
Equitable Life	17⅛	16⅞
Esmark	29	29⅛
Evans P. D.	4⅛	4⅛
Exxon Corp	86⅛	85⅛
Fed Dept Stores	51⅛	51⅛
Firestone	21⅛	21⅛
Fst Chicago	15	14⅞
Fst Nat Boston	18½	19⅛
Fst Penn Corp	13⅞	14

	Dec 10	Dec 9
Ford	42½	42½e
GAF Corp	10⅛	10⅛
Gamble Skogmo	21⅞	21⅛
Gen Dynamics	35½	34⅞
Gen Electric	47	46½
Gen Foods	27⅛	27⅛
Gen Instrument	7½	7½
Gen Mills	27⅛	26⅞
Gen Motors	55⅝	54½
Gen Pub Util NY	15⅞	15⅞
Gen Tel Elec	24½	24⅛
Gen Tire	16⅞	16⅞
Genesco	4⅞	4⅞
Georgia Pacific	41⅝	41⅞
Getty Oil	160½	159
Gillette	32	31½
Goodrich	17	16⅞
Goodyear	20⅛	20⅞
Gould Inc	26⅞	27⅞
Grace	24⅞	24⅞
Gt Atlte & Pacific	9⅞	9⅞
Greyhound	13⅞	13½
Grumman Corp	13⅞	13⅞
Gulf Oil	19⅞	19½
Gulf & West	20⅛	20⅛
Heinz H. J.	31⅛	30⅞
Hercules	22⅞	22⅞
Honeywell	32⅞	32½
IC Inds	13⅞	15⅛
Ingersoll	68	67⅞
Inland Steel	38⅞	38⅛
IBM	217½	215⅞
Int Harvester	22⅞	22⅞e
Int Nickel	24	22⅞
Int Paper	55½	54⅞
Int Tel Tel	21⅝	21
Jewel Co	20⅛	20½
Jim Walter	32⅞e	33⅛
Johns-Manville	21⅞	21⅛
Johnson & John	89½	86⅞
Kaiser Alumin	23⅞	23⅞
Kennecott	27⅞	27⅞
Kerr McGee	65⅞	67⅛
Kimberly Clark	35	34⅞
Kraftco Corp	42	41½
Kresge SS	32⅞	32
Kroger	17⅞	17⅞
Ligg Myer	29⅞	29⅞
LTV	9⅛	8⅞
Litton	6⅝	6½
Lockheed	7½	7⅛
Lucky Stores	15⅛	15⅞
Manuf Hanover	27	27⅛
Mapco	32½	31⅞
Marathon Oil	42⅞	42⅞
Marcor Inc	28⅞	28⅞
Marine Midland	10⅛	10⅛
Martin Marietta	16	15⅞
McDonnell	15⅛	15⅛
Mead	16⅞	16⅞
Merck	76⅞	75⅞
Minnesota Mng	57⅞	56⅞
Mobil Oil	46⅞	45⅞
Monsanto	72⅞	71⅞
Morgan J. P.	50	48⅞e
Motorola	40½	40
NCR Corp	21½	21½
NL Industries	12⅞	12⅞
Nabisco	38⅞	38⅞
Nat Distillers	15⅞	16
Nat Steel	37⅞	37⅞
Norfolk West	63⅞	63½
NW Bancorp	42⅞	42⅞
Norton Simon	21	20⅞
Occidental Pet	14⅛	14⅛
Ogden	15⅞	15⅛
Olin Corp	29½	28⅞
Otis Elevator	35⅞	36
Owens-Illinois	49½	48⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	20⅞	20½
Pan Am	4⅛	4⅛
Penn Central	1½	1⅛
Penney J. C.	46⅞	45½
Pennzoil	19⅛	18⅞
Pepsico	68⅞	69
Pet Inc	23⅞	23⅞
Pfizer	26½	26⅞
Phelps Dodge	32⅞	32⅞
Philip Morris	53½	52⅞e
Phillips Petrol	49⅞	49⅞
Polaroid	31⅛	31⅞
PPG Ind	34⅞	35
Proctor Gamble	91⅞	91
Pub Ser El & Gas	17½	17⅛
Pullman	26⅛	26½
Rapid American	5⅛	5
Raytheon	43	44

	Dec 10	Dec 9
RCA Corp	19	18⅞e
Republic Steel	26⅞	25⅞e
Reynolds Ind	59⅛	58½e
Reynolds Metal	21	21⅞
Rockwell Int	23	23
Royal Dutch	38½	37⅞
Safeways	43⅞	43½p
St Regis Paper	31	30⅞p
Santa Fe Ind	25⅞	25⅞p
SCM	11⅞	11
Schlumberger	71	71
Scott Paper	14⅞	14⅞
Seaboard Coast	32⅞	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	67⅞	[illegible]
Shell Oil	48	47⅞
Shell Trans	29½	29⅞
Signal Co	14⅞	14
Singer	9⅞	9⅞
Sony	10⅞	9⅞
Sth Cal Edison	19⅞	19⅞
Southern Pacific	27⅞	27⅞
Southern Rly	45⅞	47⅞
Sperry Rand	38	38
Squibb	35⅞	[illegible]
Std Brands	35⅞	35⅞
Std Oil California	27⅞	26⅞
Std Oil Indiana	42⅞	42⅞
Std Oil Ohio	67⅞	66⅞
Sterling Drug	16⅞	16⅞
Stevens J. P.	17⅞	16⅞
Stude Worth	39⅞	37⅞
Sunbeam Corp	20½	20⅞
Sundstrand	15½	15⅞
Sun Oil	27⅞	27⅞
Teledyne	30	28½
Tenneco	23⅞	23⅞
Texaco	23⅞	23⅞
Texas East Trans	38	36⅞
Texas Inst	93½	91⅞
Texas Utilities	19⅞	19⅞
Textron	20⅞	20⅞e
TWA	6⅞	6⅞
Travelers Corp	25½	25⅞
TRW Inc	24⅞	24⅞
UAL Inc	22⅞	22⅞
Unilever Ltd	33⅞	32⅞
Unilever NV	43⅞	44⅞
Unionamerica	1⅞	1⅞
Union Bancorp	8	8
Union Carbide	58⅞	57⅞
Union Oil Calif	43⅞	42⅞
Un Pacific Corp	73⅞	72⅞
Uniroyal	7½	7½
United Brands	4⅞	4⅞
Utd Merch & Man	14⅞	14⅞
US Industries	3	3
US Steel	63	61½
Utd Technol	44⅞	44⅞
Wachovia	17⅞	16⅞
Warner Comm	17⅞	17⅞
Warner Lambert	34⅞	34⅞
Wells Fargo	14⅞	14⅞
West'n Bancorp	17⅞	17⅞
Westinghse Elec	13⅞	13⅞
Weyerhauser	37	36⅞
Whirlpool	24⅞	23
White Motor	7	7
Woolworth	22	21½
Xerox Corp	49⅞	48½
Zenith	23⅞	23

Canadian Prices

	Dec 10	Dec 9
Abitibi	9½	8⅞
Alcan Alumin	20½	21
Algoma Steel	24⅞	24⅞
Bell Telephone	43½	43⅞
Cominco	33½	33
Cons Bathurst	25⅞	25⅞
Falconbridge	28⅞	28⅞
Gulf Oil	27½	27½
Hawker.Sid Can	6.50	6.37
Hudson Bay Min	16⅞	16⅞
Hudson Bay Oil	35	35½
Imasco	27½	27½
Imperial Oil	23½	23½
Int Pipe	11⅞	11⅞
Mass.-Fergsn	19⅞	19⅞
Royal Trust	21	20⅞
Seagram	27⅞	28
Steel Co	26⅞	28½
Walker Hiram	26½	26⅞
WCT	22	22⅞

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New Issue. p Stock Split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.0245 ($2.0220); three months, $2.0015 ($1.9985); Canadian dollar, 98.75c (98.82c).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was .69 up to 290.63. The futures index was up 1.09 to 1.09.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 835.99 (824.15); transportation, 165.07 (162.55); utilities, 81.05 (80.65); 65 stocks, 254.24 (251.29). New York Stock Exchange index, 46.40 (45.98); industrials, 51.51 (50.99); transportation, 31.03 (30.66); utilities, 32.44 (32.36); financial, 43.51 (42.93).

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MAKE FULL USE OF THE TIMES

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO LIMITED
62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

1974-75 High	Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
55	25	Armitage & Rhodes	28	—	3.0	10.7	7.4
99	94	Deborah Services	99	—	7.5	7.6	5.2
137	90	Henry Sykes	137	+1	4.9	3.6	9.1
61	18	Twinlock Ord	23xd	—	0.9	4.0	5.7
66	45	Twinlock 12% ULS	53	—	12.0	22.6	—
62	48	Unilock Holdings	59xd	—	4.5	7.6	11.4

108.1 ... 6.78 | 98.8 ... -0.6 Income (3) ... | 252 High Income ...
117.1 ... 6.78 | 117.6 ... +1.0 Do Accum (3) 132.0 138.6 6.80 | 100.7 .. Prop Acc Units 99.9 100.1 .. | Wednesday ..
113.8 ... 7.50 | 85.6 ... -0.4 Capital (3) 90.6 95.2 4.36 | 100.7 .. Prop Dist Units 93.9 100.7 .. | month.(40) Valued monthly.
113.1 113.8 7.50 | 123.8 ... -0.4 Do Accum (3) 117.4 123.4 4.36

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
"Afore ye go"

Stock Exchange Prices

Leaders lose ground

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, Dec 24. § Contango Day, Dec 29. Settlement Day, Jan 7

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Weatherall Green & Smith
Chartered Surveyors · Estate Agents
London Leeds Paris Nice Frankfurt

BRITISH FUNDS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

FOREIGN STOCKS

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

SHIPPING

MINES

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Investment Dollar Premium 119½% (128½%).
Premium Conversion Factor 0.5668.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 11 12.75 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 1935)—

	Index No.	Div. Yield	Earns. Yield	P/E
	Latest			
The Times Industrial Share Index	150.17	5.58	11.98	
Largest 100	149.17	5.61	11.98	
Smaller 100	151.39	5.51	11.98	
4 general funds	156.39	5.51	11.98	
4 investment funds	171.66	5.51	11.98	
Short Shares	126.10	0.59	12.53	
Largest financial Shares	179.92	3.68	—	
Largest industrial and industrial shares	154.91	6.21	—	
Commodity shares	221.81	4.19	10.57	
Gold Mining Shares	451.12	7.19	3.73	
Industrial debenture stocks	77.21	9.01*	—	
Industrial preference stocks	58.02	14.72*	—	
3½% War Loan	23¾	11.92*	—	

A record of The Times Industrial Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	160.47 (15.10.75)	49.19 (15.6.42)
1975	160.47 (15.10.75)	49.19 (15.6.42)
1974	156.33 (19.12.74)	60.15 (4.10.74)
1973	180.15 (10.07.73)	98.16 (19.09.74)
1972	198.47 (15.08.72)	154.22 (13.01.72)
1971	174.77 (31.12.71)	134.48 (10.05.71)
1970	145.79 (14.01.70)	110.75 (15.06.70)

* Flat interest yield.

* Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend or cover. c Interim payment passed. d Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. e Dividend and yield exclude a final payment. f Forecast dividend. g Payment from capital distribution. h Ex rights. k Ex scrip issue. n Ex dividend and scrip issue. t Tax free. v Free of Tax. x Price adjusted for rights issue. y Price adjusted for Tax on both dividend and capital gains.

Wea
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urveyors · Est
ds Paris Nic

هكذا في الأصل

Report December 11 1975

House of Lords

sso not liable for purchase tax on World Cup coins

Petroleum Company Ltd v
ns and Excise Commis-

e Lord Wilberforce, Viscount
ne, Lord Simon of Glaisdale,
Fraser of Tullybelton and
Russell of Killowen.

eeches delivered December 10]
he House of Lords, Lord Fraser
ending, held that the Esso
ol sales promotion scheme by
ch a coin or medal bearing the
ness of one of the 30 members
he England World Cup soccer
d which went to Mexico in
was given to a motorist who
ght their petrol did not have
legal characteristics which
ld make Esso liable to pay
chase tax of some £200,000.
re were differences of judicial
ion on whether the transaction
ated contractual relations be-
en the garage dealer and the
rist, but they did not affect
outcome of the appeal.

heir Lordships dismissed an
eal by the Customs and Excise
missioners from the Court of
eal (the Master of the Rolls,
Justice Stephenson and Lord
ice Geoffrey Lane) (*The*
es, February 1; [1975] 1 WLR
), which allowed an appeal by
Petroleum Company Ltd and
that coins manufactured to
r order, supplied by them to
l service station proprietors
distributed free to any
rist buying their petrol, on
basis of one coin for every four
ons bought, were not liable to
chase tax (now defunct)
suse they were not produced
sale but for distribution as a
gift.

Christopher Staughton QC
Mr Peter Gibson for the com-
sioners; Mr D. C. Potter, QC,
P. D. J. Scott and Mr P. G.
eman for Esso.

ORD WILBERFORCE agreed
Lord Simon's opinion and
lysis of the transaction. The
being one of impression as to
essentially simple situation, he
not consider it useful to add
fresh arguments of his own for
missing the appeal.

SCOUNT DILHORNE said that
only question was whether the
ns were coins "produced in
antity for general sale". If they
re, they came within Group
Schedule 1 to the Purchase Tax
t 1963, and Esso were liable to
y purchase tax on them.

That the coins were produced in
antity and for general distribu-
it was not disputed. Were they
oduced for sale? They were sold
Esso to some 4,900 retailers of
rol for £3 a thousand; but the
estion was: Were they sold or
anded to be sold by the garage
prietors to purchasers of
rol?

Esso's intention was to promote
ir petrol sales by tempting per-
ns to buy from their dealers in
hope of securing a complete set of coins, and they advertised their "World Cup coin collection" extensively. They distributed posters to garages for exhibition. One series had on it: "Collect the complete set. One coin given for every four gallons of petrol." They sent each of their dealers a pamphlet telling him to give one coin to each customer buying four gallons, and so on. Dealers were also supplied with "luxury collector" cards to sell for 2s 6d each.

If the coins were a free gift to every customer who purchased four gallons the appeal must be dismissed; but if a legal contract was entered into between the customer and dealer which, in addition to the supply of petrol, involved the dealer in a legally binding obligation to transfer coins to the customer and that legal contract amounted to a sale, the appeal must be allowed.

Was there any intention on the part of both garage proprietor and customer to enter into a legally binding contract in relation to a coin or coins? His Lordship thought the facts were different from those of *Rose & Frank Co v J R Crompton & Bros Ltd* ([1923] 2 KB 261), where there was an agreement dealing with business matters. Nor did *Edwards v Skyways Ltd* ([1964] 1 WLR 349), where a plaintiff was seeking to recover the amount of an ex gratia payment, assist. True, Esso were engaged in business and hoped to promote the sale of their petrol; but it did not necessarily follow that there was any intention on their part that their dealers should enter into legally binding contracts with regard to the coins, or on the part of the dealers to enter into any such contract or any intention on the part of the purchaser of four gallons of petrol to do so.

If on the facts the conclusion was reached that there was any such intention on the part of the customer, the dealer and Esso, it would seem to exclude the possibility of any dealer ever making a free gift to any customer, however negligible its value, to promote his sales.

His Lordship did not consider that the offer of a gift of a free coin was properly to be regarded as a business matter in the sense in which Lord Justice Scrutton used the phrase *in Rose & Frank* or "business relations" as in the *Skyways* case. The gift of a coin might lead to a motorist returning to the garage to obtain another one, but the facts of the present case negatived any contractual intention on his part and on the dealer's part as to the coin and rebutted any presumption there might be to the contrary.

If there was any contract relating to the coins, the consideration for the entry into that contract was not the payment of any money but entry into it to purchase four gallons of petrol—in which case the contract relating to the coins could not be regarded as a contract of sale.

His Lordship therefore, while of opinion that there was no legally binding contract about the coins and that it had not been established that they were produced for sale, was also of opinion that if there was any such contract, it was not a contract for sale. The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD SIMON, while concurring in dismissing the appeal, said that he was not prepared to accept that the promotion material put out by Esso was not envisaged by them as creating legal relations between the garage proprietors who adopted it and the motorists who yielded to its blandishments. In the first place, Esso and the garage proprietors put out the material for their commercial advantage and designed it to attract the custom of motorists. The transaction took place in a setting of business relations.

Secondly, it seemed in general undesirable to allow a commercial promoter to claim that what he had done was a mere puff, not intended to create legal relations. The coins might themselves have been of little intrinsic value; but all the evidence suggested that Esso contemplated a large commercial advantage to themselves from the scheme, which the garage proprietors would share. Thirdly, his Lordship thought that authority, in *Rose & Frank* and *Skyways*, supported the view that legal relations were envisaged.

As his Lordship believed that Esso envisaged a bargain of some sort between the garage proprietor and the motorist, the analysis of the transaction which most appealed to him was one of the ways in which Lord Denning had considered the present case ([1975] 1 WLR 406, 409)—a collateral contract the consideration for which was the making of some other contract.

So here. The law happily matched the reality. What the garage proprietor said by his placards was in fact and in law an offer of consideration to the motorist to enter into a contract of sale of petrol.

Had there then been a sale of the coins, so that they could be said to have been "produced in quantity for general sale" within Group 25 ?. The primary sense of "sale" in the present context was its primary meaning in ordinary legal usage—namely, that in section 1 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1893: "a contract whereby the seller transfers or agrees to transfer the property in goods to the buyer for a money consideration, called the price". The coins were transferred in consideration of the motorist entering into a contract for the sale of petrol. They were therefore not produced for sale and did not fall within the schedule.

LORD FRASER, dissenting, considered the analysis by Sir John Pennycuick, Vice-Chancellor ([1973] 1 WLR 1240, 1245) of what would happen when a motorist ordered petrol was the correct one. The purpose of the promotion scheme was to attract motorists, and perhaps their children, and to persuade them to buy Esso rather than some other brand of petrol; and it could not be right that a motorist who had been persuaded to buy four gallons of Esso should be liable to be met at the end of the transaction with a refusal to give him a coin.

His Lordship saw no reason for declining to recognize a simple operation for acquiring four gallons of petrol and a coin as a sale of both articles in one transaction, and none for breaking it up into two separate operations, a sale of the petrol and a collateral contract for acquiring the coin.

LORD RUSSELL, concurring in dismissing the appeal, said that the incentive for the garage proprietor to carry out the scheme was such as to make it quite unnecessary to invest the transaction with the compulsion of a contractual obligation, and he was unable to regard that which was intended by Esso to take place in relation to the medals, and did take place, as something intended to or to be regarded as creating a legal contractual relationship. In forming that opinion he regarded the minimal intrinsic value of a medal as important.

In agreement with the Court of Appeal, though not, he feared with the majority of the House, his Lordship was of opinion that because of the absence of any contractual element it should not be said that any medal was produced for general sale.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Customs and Excise; Durrant Piesse.

Chancery Division

Illegal premium severed: assignment enforced

Aillon v Spiekermann and Another

Before Mr Justice Templeman

[Judgment delivered December 8]

A vendor who has contracted to sell a lease for an illegal premium can be compelled to assign it without the premium. His Lordship so held in dismissing a claim for possession by Mr Jack Albert Aillon, of Penywern Road, Earls Court, London, of a flat in Oakwood Court, Kensington, into which the defendants, Mr Erik Spiekermann and his wife, had been allowed to enter as licensees under a contract to assign a lease to them. His Lordship made an order for specific performance of the agreement on the defendants' counterclaim.

Mr Robert Pryor for Mr Aillon; Mr Leonard Hoffman for Mr and Mrs Spiekermann.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the question was whether a vendor who contracted to sell a lease for an illegal premium could be compelled to assign the lease to the purchaser without the premium.

The contract provided for the assignment of the lease of the flat for a term expiring on December 24, 1976, at a rent of £850, in consideration of the usual covenants to indemnify the vendor. It also provided for the purchasers to pay £3,750 for certain specified chattels, subsequently valued at £604. Although that valuation had not been proved or accepted, it was common ground that both parties knew that the chattels were not worth £3,750, and that it was not lawful for the vendor to require or receive more than their value.

The illegality arose from the admitted fact that possession under the lease constituted a protected tenancy within the Rent Act, 1968, which by section 86(1) provided that any person who, as a condition of the assignment of a protected tenancy, required the payment of any premium should be guilty of an offence. By section 86(2) any person who, in connexion with such an assignment, received any premium would be guilty of an offence. By section 88, where the purchase of any furniture had been required as a condition of such an assignment, then if the price exceeded the reasonable price the excess must be treated as a premium. Section 89 made it an offence knowingly to offer furniture at an unreasonably high price in such circumstances.

The vendor infringed section 89 when he offered the chattels to the purchasers for £3,750, and section 86(1) when he required the purchasers to take them at that price. If the contract had been completed according to its terms, he would have infringed section 86(2) by receiving a premium in the shape of an excessive price for the chattels. After the date of the contract the purchasers were allowed into possession as licencees only on terms that they would vacate "in the event of their failing to complete the purchase in accordance with the contract".

Completion date was May 6, 1974. The purchasers had trouble in raising the money, so the vendor on May 16 served a notice to complete, thereby committing an offence under section 86(1). The vendor revoked the licence to occupy the flat, and litigation followed, the vendor claiming possession and rescission, and the purchasers counterclaiming for specific performance on payment of a reasonable value for the chattels.

The vendor had fallen foul of the statutory control of rented residential accommodation. One object of the Rent Act was clearly to protect a purchaser requiring accommodation from a vendor seeking to exploit the financial value of the controlled rent and security of tenure established by Parliament.

Parliament had afforded protection by sections 86, 88 and 89, but had also thought it necessary to give further protection against a vendor who, undeterred by the possibility of punishment for an offence, pursued a purchaser, desperate for accommodation, who dared not invoke the law until he had obtained accommodation. Thus, by section 90, any premium unlawfully required could be recovered.

For the purchasers it was contended that it would defeat the purpose of the law if a purchaser who contracted to purchase furniture at an unreasonable price as a condition of acquiring a protected tenancy, obtained that tenancy and recovered the premium if he enabled the vendor to commit the offence of receiving the illegal premium, but failed to obtain the tenancy if he declined to pay the premium which could only be illegally received. The requirement for the illegal premium should be deleted from the contract.

The vendor countered by saying that the contract was illegal and could not be performed in accordance with its express terms, and therefore both parties were released. The parties had bargained for the assignment of the lease and delivery of the chattels on payment of £3,750. The court had no power to inflict on the parties a different bargain, namely one for the assignment of the lease and delivery of the chattels on payment of a reasonable price.

The answer to the conundrum was that Parliament had not made illegal the contract or the assignment which the vendor agreed to execute; it only required the vendor to decline with thanks any sum of money that constituted a premium. The court was now asked to compel the vendor to assign the lease which he had contracted to assign without the premium which Parliament forbade him to accept.

For the vendor it was argued that severance between the good and bad parts of the contract was not possible, or alternatively was unprecedented. In his Lordship's view the effects of the Act, and in particular section 88, was to divide the contract into three elements. (1) The vendor was contractually and legally bound to assign the lease in return for the covenant of indemnity. (2) He was contractually and legally bound to transfer the chattels in return for their reasonable value. (3) He was contractually but illegally entitled to receive a premium consisting of the amount by which £3,750 exceeded the reasonable value of the chattels. Parliament having effected that clear division between the legal and illegal elements, the court was not powerless to remove the gilt and leave the gingerbread. His Lordship was not worried by the absence of precedent so long as there was no lack of principle.

Where such severance was possible, the jurisdiction to enforce the legal elements would only be exercised in a proper case, and if the severance was in accordance with the enforcement of principles which induced Parliament to outlaw the illegal elements. The fact that the purchasers knew of the illegality at the outset was a powerful reason why they should not obtain any relief. But the Rent Act was designed to protect persons in the position of purchasers. They could not insist on the elimination from the draft contract of the illegal premium without losing the flat. They had no choice if they needed somewhere to live. They had committed no offence.

If the purchasers by obtaining specific performance without paying the illegal premium were able to put themselves in a better position than if they had completed the contract according to its terms, that would be a good reason to decline to assist them. But section 90 made all the difference: whether the purchaser knew of the illegality or not, he could enjoy the fruits of his bargain and recover the illegal payment which he had made, even if he handed over a cheque and a writ in exchange for an assignment. It did not follow that every purchaser of a protected tenancy would be entitled to specific performance. The remedy was discretionary. If the vendor was ignorant of the facts or of the law, or if the purchaser tempted him with a cheque book, or if the vendor changed his mind before the purchaser had altered his position in reliance of the contract, the court might decline to order specific performance.

In the present case, the initiative came wholly from the vendor; he now wished to recoil because he could not obtain the illegal payment, on which he had insisted until its illegality became public. Moreover, the purchasers had been allowed into occupation. If they were now evicted it would appear that it was because they had failed to raise and pay an illegal premium, and to keep quiet about its illegality until after the contract had been completed by assignment. That appearance was not consistent with the purpose of the Act or the administration of justice. If the court refused both an order for possession and an order for specific performance, thus washing its hands of a contract with an illegal element, the vendor would remain liable for the rent and covenants and the position of both vendor and purchasers would be unsatisfactory. His Lordship would therefore order specific performance of the contract to assign the lease and transfer the chattels in return for the consideration to which the vendor had been confined by Parliament.

Solicitors: Alfille & Co; Davenport, Lyons & Co.

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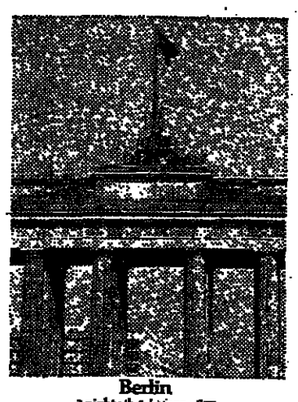
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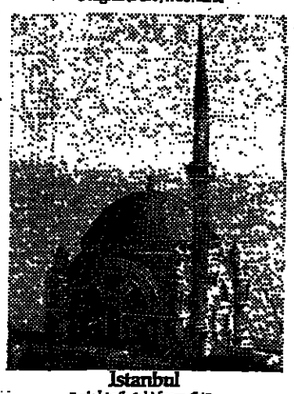
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EDUCATIONAL COURSES

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announces the new Evening Courses for the following languages:

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Starting from Monday, January 5th, 1976.

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OSMAN ARABIC CENTRE,
23 Haymarket,
London, S.W.1.
01-839 7504.

University of Bradford
POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN INTERPRETING AND TRANSLATING

Applications are invited for the one-year full-time Postgraduate Diploma course, beginning in October, 1976. Applicants should be Honours graduates who wish to prepare for employment as career linguists. The course recruits students who have graduated from both the more traditional and the newer Modern Languages degrees. Applicants will be expected to hold a good Honours degree and must offer either French and German or French and Russian. Students will be able to specialise in either interpreting (in the two foreign languages), or Translating (in the two foreign languages), or in Interpreting and Translating (in their stronger foreign language). Successful applicants are nominated for DES State Bursaries.
For details and application form please write to: The Postgraduate Admissions Secretary, Modern Languages Centre, University of Bradford, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP.

EDUCATIONAL

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE
OXFORD

Somerville College proposes to elect a Fellow to teach Politics from October 1976. Particulars obtainable from the Principal.

G.C.E., DEGREE & Professional exams. Tuition by post. Free prospectus. W. Milligan, M.A., D.Ed., A.I.A. Wolsey Hall, Oxford OX2 6PH. Tel. 0865 54231.

SCHOOL FOR OVERSEAS Students of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem invites applications from students who wish to attend one of the undermentioned courses: Three or six weeks' Summer Courses (July & August) Israel Orientation Programme (six months). One Year Programme. Undergraduate and Postgraduate Degree courses. Minimum requirements 5 "A" levels. For details please contact: Friends of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 5 St. John's Wood Road, London, NW8 8RB.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

SCHOLARSHIPS
NORWICH SCHOOL

1. In the academic year commencing September, 1976, the Governors will award the following scholarships to entrants to the Main School:—
(a) 2 Scholarships of varying values according to parental means, open to pupils who have attended schools in the City or County for at least one year prior to the year of application.
(b) Up to 5 Scholarships of varying values according to parental means.
The awards will have a minimum value of £50 and a maximum value of the full annual tuition fees.

2. Boys must be over 11 years 9 months and under 13 in September, 1976.

3. The Scholarships will be awarded on the results of the School's normal entrance examination to be held on the 1st April, 1976.

4. Pupils already in the Lower School will be eligible to apply for Governors Scholarships on the same basis as other new entrants to the Main School, i.e., through the entrance examination.

5. Further details of the Scheme and scale of such awards can be obtained from the Bursar, Norwich School The Close, Norwich.

6. Full details of the normal entrance examination will be advertised in the usual way in January.

Lincoln College
SHUFFREY JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP
IN THE HISTORY OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE

The College invites applications from graduates under 28 years of age on the 1st of October, 1976, for a Shuffrey Junior Research Fellowship in the History of Art or Architecture, tenable for three years from that date. The salary is tied to the National Lecturers' scale. Further particulars may be obtained from the Rector, Lincoln College, Oxford, OX1 3DR, to whom applications should be sent by the 31st January, 1976.

KENT COLLEGE
CANTERBURY

TEN SCHOLARSHIPS worth up to £300 each will be awarded in 1976. The Entrance Examination for 11-year-old boys will be held in February. Prospectus and full particulars from the Headmaster.

There are also vacancies at Vernon Holme, the Junior School for Kent College, for boys aged 8-10. Apply to the Headmaster, Vernon Holme, Harbledown, Canterbury.

STOWE SCHOOL

Music Scholarships of up to £950 each (half fees), with free tuition on two instruments, will be awarded in February, 1976. Full details from the Headmaster, Stowe School, Buckingham MK18 5EH. Please note that the Headmaster and Director of Music will be pleased to interview any prospective candidate at any time after his eleventh birthday.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT
INSPECTOR'S INVESTIGATION

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Regulation 10(1) of the Civil Aviation (Investigation of Accidents) Regulations 1969, that an Inspector's investigation under the said Regulations is taking place into the circumstances and causes of the accident that occurred on 20th November 1975 at Dunsfold Aerodrome-A281 Road to HS125 600B registration G-BCUX registered in the name of Hawker Siddeley Aviation Ltd.

Any persons who desire to make representations as to the circumstances or causes of the accident should do so in writing to the Chief Inspector of Accidents, Accidents Investigation Branch, Department of Trade, Shell Mex House, Strand, London WC2R 0DP within 14 days of the date of this notice and should quote the reference EW C315 01.

Dated this 12th day of December 1975.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT
INSPECTOR'S INVESTIGATION

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Regulation 10(1) of the Civil Aviation (Investigation of Accidents) Regulations 1969, that an Inspector's investigation under the said Regulations is taking place into the circumstances and causes of the accident that occurred on 20th November 1975 at Arlery Golf Course, near Barnet, to Piper Aztec N6645Y registered in the name of Grand Prix Bahama.

Any persons who desire to make representations as to the circumstances or causes of the accident should do so in writing to the Chief Inspector of Accidents, Accidents Investigation Branch, Department of Trade, Shell Mex House, Strand, London WC2R 0DP within 14 days of the date of this notice and should quote the reference EW/C547/01.

Dated this 12th day of December 1975.

Notice is hereby given that MR MOHAMMAD HUSAIN of 82 Quicks Road, London SW19 1EX is APPLYING to the Home Secretary for CITIZENSHIP of the United Kingdom and Colonies, and that any person who knows any reason why this should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office (Nationality Division) Lunar House, 40 Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 2BY.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT
INSPECTOR'S INVESTIGATION

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Regulation 10(1) of the Civil Aviation (Investigation of Accidents) Regulations 1969, that an Inspector's investigation is taking place into the circumstances and causes of the accident that occurred on 20th November 1975 at Dunsfold Aerodrome-A281 Road to HS125 600B registration G-BCUX registered in the name of Hawker Siddeley Aviation Ltd.

Any persons who desire to make representations as to the circumstances or causes of the accident should do so in writing to the Chief Inspector of Accidents, Accidents Investigation Branch, Department of Trade, Shell Mex House, Strand, London WC2R 0DP quoting the reference EW C315 01.

Dated this 13th day of December 1975.

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

The Church Commissioners have prepared a draft Redundancy Scheme which contains provision for the appropriation of the redundant church of St Paul, Bickenhall, to use as a village hall.

A copy of the draft Scheme may be obtained from the Commissioners or may be inspected at Prospect Villa, Bickenhall, Taunton.

Any representations should be sent in writing to the Commissioners at 1 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JZ, to reach them not later than 13th January, 1976.

COUNTER-INFLATION ACT 1973 (1973 c.9)
NOTICE
Under Section 6

To: The London Borough of ENFIELD COUNCIL, Civic Centre, Silver Street, Enfield, Middx. EN1 3ES

The Price Commission, in exercise of their powers under section 6 of, and paragraph 1(6) of Schedule 3 to, the Counter-Inflation Act 1973, hereby give you NOTICE that the Notice dated 29 October 1975 given to you under section 6(1) and (5) of the said Act is hereby revoked.

Dated 27 November, 1975
WILLIAM HUGHES on behalf of the Price Commission.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity—The Evangelical Mennonite Association Greater London Scheme conferring power to amend Rules Ref: 257410-A1-L2.

The Charity Commissioners propose to publish a Scheme for this and other purposes. Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1. (quoting the reference above) and may also be seen at that address or at 14/16 Shepherds Hill, Highgate, London N6 5AQ.

CHARITY COMMISSION

General Charity—The Sydney Simmons Pension Fund.
Scheme appointing trustees.
Ref: 35677-A1-L1

The Charity Commissioners have made an Order establishing a scheme for this and other purposes. Copies can be obtained by written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1 (quoting ref. no. 35677-A1-L1), and may also be seen at that address.

MRS. KARTAR KAUR, daughter of BHAGWAN SINGH whose permanent address in India is HUSSAIN PUR District JULLUNDUR, PUNJAB, and who now lives at 32, TALBOT STREET, NOTTINGHAM, hereby gives notice of my intention to change my name to Kartar Kaur BULGAN, and add surname "BULGAN" to my two children—Kashmio and Tarsem.

LEGAL NOTICES
also on page 29

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matters of No 003953 of 1975 CROMHALL PROPERTIES Limited No 003958 of 1975 RAYMOND HOWARD MODELS Limited No 003960 of 1975 TUNLEY INVESTMENTS Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948. Notice is hereby given that PETITIONS for the WINDING UP of the above named Companies by the High Court of Justice were on the 1st day of December 1975 presented to the said Court by THE COMMISSIONERS of INLAND REVENUE, of Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB, and that the said Petitions are directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 13th day of January 1976, and any creditor or contributory of any of the said Companies desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on any of the said Petitions may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel, for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of any of the said Companies requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
ERIC MOSES, Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of any of the said Petitions must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th day of January 1976.

In the Matter of The Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967 and in the Matter of CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS (AVELEY) Limited (In Liquidation)
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of The Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of 10 Eastcheap, London, EC3M 1DA, on Wednesday, the 7th day of January, 1976, at 11.15 a.m. to be followed at 11.17 a.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-up to date.
Dated this 4th day of December, 1975.
D. W. HAWKINS, Liquidator.

In the Matter of The Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967 and in the Matter of BUDGE BROTHERS GROUP Limited (In Liquidation)
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of The Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of 10 Eastcheap, London, EC3M 1DA, on Wednesday, the 7th day of January, 1976, at 11 a.m. to be followed at 11.02 a.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-up to date.
Dated this 4th day of December, 1975.
D. W. HAWKINS, Liquidator.

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96.10	6.78	98.8	+0.8	Income (5)	132.9	139.6	6.88	Prop Acc Units	93.9	100.7	::	Wednesday
117.7	8.15	117.6	+1.0	Do Accum (5)	139.6	146.8	6.88	Prop Dist Units	93.9	100.7	::	month. (46) valued monthly.
112.8	7.50	95.9	-0.4	Capital (5)	90.0	95.9	4.36					
117.5	7.50	122.8	-0.4	Do Accum (5)	117.4	123.4	4.36					

Appointments Vacant

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

NIGERIAN PORTS AUTHORITY

26/28 MARINA, LAGOS–NIGERIA

Vacancies in the Nigerian Ports Authority

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Candidates for the following posts in the Nigerian Ports Authority :—

(a) CHIEF CIVIL ENGINEER

(b) PRINCIPAL CIVIL ENGINEERS

(c) SENIOR CIVIL ENGINEERS

2. QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

Candidates must have a recognised and appropriate University Degree or its equivalent. Corporate Membership of a recognised International Professional Institution will be an advantage.

Preference will be given to candidates possessing qualifications registrable by the Council of Registered Engineers of Nigeria. Minimum post-qualification experience required for each post is as follows :—

(a) Chief Civil Engineer—8 years, 3 of which must be in a management position in the design, construction of coastal and harbour structural and heavy civil engineering works.

(b) Principal Civil Engineer—6 years in a responsible position in designs or construction engineering.

(c) Senior Civil Engineer—5 years experience in harbours works and/or hydraulic engineering.

3. SALARY

(a) Chief Civil Engineer, Grade Level 12, N7,104.00 x N216.00—N7,752.00.

(b) Principal Civil Engineer, Grade Level 11, N6,444.00 x N180.00—N6,984.00.

(c) Senior Civil Engineer, Grade Level 10, N5,460.00 x N162.00—N6,432.00.

4. CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

Furnished accommodation may be provided where possible at the rate of 8⅓% of salary up to a maximum of N300.00 per annum or subsidised rent for Nigerians living outside the Authority's quarters.

5. Successful expatriate candidates will be appointed on contract. Successful Nigerians will normally be offered appointment on probation in a pensionable post but those opting for contract service will be so considered.

6. CONTRACT TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS

(a) Payment of contract addition of 10% of basic salary.

(b) Outfit and other approved allowances.

(c) Terminal gratuity of 15% of substantive salary.

7. METHOD OF APPLICATION

Application forms are obtainable from :—

(i) The Controller of Personnel, Nigerian Ports Authority, P.M.B. 12588, Lagos.

(ii) The London Representative, Nigerian Ports Authority, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London, WC2N 5BX.

8. CLOSING DATE

Completed application forms with photostat copies of certificates and two recent passport photographs of the applicant duly signed at the back by the applicant must be forwarded to reach the Controller of Personnel not later than 31st December, 1975.

(F. A. ORUCHE)
Secretary to the Authority.

N.P.A. NOTICE No. 2960
27th November, 1975.

NIGERIAN PORTS AUTHORITY

26/28 MARINA, LAGOS–NIGERIA

Vacancies in the Nigerian Ports Authority

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Candidates for the following posts in the Nigerian Ports Authority :—

(a) PRINCIPAL ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

(b) SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

(c) ELECTRICAL ENGINEER GRADE I

2. QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

Candidates must have a recognised and appropriate University Degree or *Equivalent*.

3. *Preference* will be given to candidates possessing qualifications registrable by the Council of Registered Engineers of Nigeria. Minimum post qualification experience required for each post is as follows :—

(a) Principal Electrical Engineer	**6 years**
(b) Senior Electrical Engineer	**5 years**
(c) Electrical Engineer, Grade I	**4 years**

Substantial experience in one or more of the following will be an advantage.

(i) Operations and Maintenance of High and Medium Voltage power distribution systems up to and including 33 KV.

(ii) Designing of Electrical Power Distribution systems for the following application :
Marina, Port/Dockyard Electrical Services.
(iii) Electrical Installations of Buildings.

4 SALARY

(a) Principal Electrical Engineer, Grade Level 11—N6,444 x 18—N6,984.

(b) Senior Electrical Engineer, Grade Level 10—N5,460 x 162—N6,432.

(c) Electrical Engineer, Grade I, Grade Level 09—N4,368 x 162—N5,340.

5. CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

Furnished accommodation may be provided where possible at the rate of 8⅓% of salary up to a maximum of N300 per annum or subsidised rent for Nigerians living outside the Authority's quarters.

6. Successful candidates will be appointed on Contract. Successful Nigerian will normally be offered appointment on probation in a pensionable post but those opting for Contract Service will be so considered.

7. Contract terms are as follows :—

(a) Payment of Contract addition of 10% of basic salary.

(b) Outfit and other approved allowances.

(c) Terminal gratuity of 15% of substantive salary.

8. Method of Application

Application forms are obtainable from :

(i) The Controller of Personnel, Nigerian Ports Authority, P.M.B. 12588, Lagos.

(ii) The London Representative, Nigerian Ports Authority, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London, WC2N 5BX

9. CLOSING DATE

Completed application forms with photostat copies of Certificates and two recent passport photographs of the applicant duly signed at the back by the applicant must be returned to the Controller of Personnel, 26/28 Marina, Lagos, Nigeria, not later than 31st December, 1975.

(F. A. ORUCHE)
Secretary to the Authority

N.P.A. NOTICE No. 2961
27th November, 1975.

GENERAL VACANCIES

PROGRAMME ORGANISERS FOR OFFICIAL VISITORS

Required by the Central Office of Information in London to plan and manage programmes of arrangements designed to meet the special interests of overseas visitors officially invited to the U.K. and, occasionally, to escort them. Applicants should have initiative and the ability to communicate and mix with all levels of society. An understanding of current affairs and an appreciation of modern Britain, its social and financial institutions, industry, research and development and the machinery of Government are essential. The work requires managerial skills and the ability to work to a deadline; it involves irregular hours and weekend work outside the office.

The posts are graded Information Officer. Salary according to experience and qualifications on a scale £4,320 to £5,110 per annum. Promotion prospects, non-contributory pension scheme. For full details and application form please send postcard to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 55, Floor 1, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2PD quoting reference number COI/TD.1/AA. Closing date for completed forms 5 January, 1976.

ROYAL INSTITUTE of INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

Two full time appointments, taking effect as early as possible in 1976, for a three year study of Britain's Foreign Policy options for 1975-82, including analysis of the contemporary role of "special relationships".

RESEARCH FELLOW. Substantial experience of Foreign Policy research and ability to express analytical results clearly are essential. Samples of written/published work required. German (and if possible French) desirable. Initial salary by negotiation, but notionally within range £3,500 to £4,000.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT / SECRETARY. An acceptable degree and good typing ability are essential. Postgraduate research experience desirable. German and/or French useful. Initial salary by negotiation within range £2,685 to £2,958.

Applications by 5 January 1976 to: Personnel (Ref 1/2), 10, St. James Sq., London SW1Y 4LE, from where further particulars are available.

THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

seeks person with general education, good French, typing ability, to assist librarian—research officer.

Please apply to :
International Olympic Committee,
Château du Vidy,
1007 Lausanne, Switzerland.

CHEF

required for Dining Rooms in Westminster offices of large International Company. Candidates, who will be well qualified and with wide ranging experience, will provide a high level of catering for approximately 40 people per day. Hours 9–5 Monday–Friday. Good salary and excellent working conditions in a modern, fully-equipped kitchen. Replies to Box 1672 S, The Times.

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FRENCH national experienced translator required full-time. Ring 01-583 7LAN or 01-235 6100.

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ITALIAN/ENGLISH male translator for publishers of aviation, marine and defence journals, to work in Farnborough, Hants. English mother tongue and able to type. Salary £3,500 p.a. Phone: 0252 45073, Mr Wray.

LEADING PROFESSIONAL employment agency seeks trainee consultant with good education, must be highly motivated, and seek above-average earnings. Tel: Ann 236 0427.

EGON RONAY ORGANISATION requires Hotel and Restaurant Inspectors. Hard work, constant motoring and long absences from home. Sound knowledge of international food and the ability to write articulate reports are essential. Catering background an advantage. Write with c.v. to Egon Ronay Organisation, Queens House, Leicester Sq., W.C.2.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Dorset County Council

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

County Solicitors
Department—Dorchester
c. £3,000

This position carries responsibility to the Principal Prosecuting Solicitor for instructing Counsel for the Prosecution and assisting with administrative duties.

Experience of instructing *counsel in criminal courts* is necessary and as a regular attendance will be required at Bournemouth Crown Court, a current *full driving licence is* essential.

Commencing salary will be in the range £2,922 to £3,282 (Grade APS) according to qualifications and experience, plus travelling allowance for use of private car. A car purchase scheme is in operation. Financial assistance with cost of removal and temporary staff housing is available. Applicants should be prepared to live in or near Dorchester.

Further details and an application form can be obtained from the County Solicitor, County Hall, Dorchester DT1 1XJ. Please quote Ref. SO/34. Closing date for applications December 19, 1975. Telephone inquiries may be made on Dorchester 4647.

ALANGATE Legal Staff. The specialist consultants to the profession offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs Rolnick, Mrs Harpenes or Mr Gates. 01-405 7201, at 6 Great Queen St., London WC2 (off Kingsway).

ALANGATE Business Transfer Dept. a country-wide service specialising in negotiation, sales and purchase of legal practices and acreages. Address all enquiries to Mr. W. Keay, Alangate Agency, 6 Great Queen St., London WC2 or Tel. 01-405 7201, ext. 49.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Glasgow

LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in English Literature. Preference will be given to candidates whose main field of interest lies in English Literature before 1500. The salary scale will be within the range £2,862 to £4,340 per annum of the Lecturers' scale of £2,862 to £6,159 per annum (under review). Initial placement according to qualifications and experience. Appropriate Superannuation Scheme will apply.

Further particulars may be had from the Secretary of the University Court, (Room 181), the University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, with whom applications (eight copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 16th January, 1976.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 3764E.

University of Reading

PROFESSORSHIP OF ENGLISH

PROFESSORSHIP OF HISTORY

Applications will be invited in February, 1976 for these two Professorships. Anyone wishing to receive details (ready early February) is asked to inform the Registrar (Room 214, Whiteknights House), The University, Whiteknights, Reading, RG6 2AH.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCOUNTANCY PLACEMENTS need good qualified and part-qualified. Temps £21 to £25 p.h. also qualified permanent staff always in demand. 01-637 8521.

OPENINGS at all levels in the profession.—Gabriel Duffy Consultancy, Kensington. 01-937 9021.

MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE

MANAGER for Aviation Treaty Unit.—see £4,000+ appointments.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Aston in Birmingham

MANAGEMENT CENTRE

CHAIR IN BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for appointment to a Chair in Business Economics and to the Headship of the Economics, Econometrics, Statistics and Marketing Subject Group. This is one of six interdisciplinary groups in the University of Aston Management Centre, each headed by a professor.

The Centre, established in 1962 from departments that had provided management education over a number of years, provides education and training for future and practising managers on a continuing basis. It provides courses leading to first degrees, postgraduate degrees and has an extensive post-experience programme.

The person appointed to this Chair and to the Headship of the Subject Group will have either a proven record of high academic attainment in Business Economics, or a record of high academic attainment in one of the subject areas of economics, econometrics, statistics, economic history or marketing, with evidence of the application of specialisation to the current and the foreseeable problems of business and of management. The successful applicant may also be a highly qualified economist in one of these fields who is a successful practitioner of business economics in an industrial or commercial organisation.

The person appointed will also be expected to co-ordinate and develop all the activities of the Subject Group and to contribute to teaching programmes at all levels within the Management Centre and elsewhere in the University.

Salary will be in the professorial range—minimum £7,585 per annum. This salary is notional in that it will be subject to whatever cost of living increase becomes payable with effect from October 1, 1975.

Further particulars and application forms, which should be returned by December 31, 1975, may be obtained from the Staff Officer, The University of Aston in Birmingham, Gosta Green, Birmingham, B4 7ET, quoting Ref. No. 077/3.

University of London King's College

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

requires a

RESEARCH ASSISTANT OR FELLOW

to work on an S.R.C. sponsored project on softening and localisation of failure in engineering materials. The project follows from current work at King's on soil and rock mechanics and is aimed at eventual application in these fields. Applicants should have some experience in theoretical mechanics and/or materials testing. The maximum starting salary is £2186 on the scale £2370-£3594 (Research Assistant) or £2778-£5022 (Post Doctoral Research Fellow) plus £599 London Allowance p.a. and £85 p.a. Threshold payments. The appointment will be for a period of up to three years. U.S.S. contributions would be payable. Further details are available on request.

Applications, together with the names of two referees, should be sent to: Dr J. W. Dougill, Reader in Engineering Science, Dept. of Civil Engineering, King's College (T), Strand, London WC2R 2LS.

University of Edinburgh

CHAIR OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

Applications are invited for appointment to the newly established Chair of Management Science in the Department of Business Studies, which forms the nucleus of the Edinburgh Division, Scottish Business School.

The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching at undergraduate, postgraduate and post-experience levels and will be expected to carry out research, probably in co-operation with industry. Applicants may be either academics with appropriate practical experience or suitably qualified practitioners from the Civil Service, commerce or industry. They should have experience of the practical application of operational research and other quantitative techniques, which are major research interests of the Department. The appointment will take effect from 1st October, 1976, or earlier if possible. The salary will be within the professorial range.

Further particulars of appointment may be obtained from the Secretary to the University, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh, EH8 9YL, with whom applications (nine copies), giving names of three referees, should be lodged not later than 31st January, 1976, quoting reference T/75.

University of Liverpool

RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN STATISTICS

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant, supported by the S.R.C., in the Dept. of Computational and Statistical Science. Applicants should have an honours degree in Statistics and knowledge of computer programming. Interest in Time Series Analysis would be an advantage. The *appointment*, which carries U.S.S. benefits, will be for a period of between 8 months (minimum) and 12 months (maximum), by arrangement with the successful candidate. The salary will be at the rate of £2,374 per annum (under review) plus Threshold payments of £85.50 per annum.

Applications, giving details of qualifications, experience and the names of two referees, should be sent to The Registrar, The University of Liverpool, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX, before 15 January, 1976. Quote ref. RV/665/T.

The University of Liverpool

APPOINTMENT OF ACADEMIC SECRETARY

Applications are invited for appointment as Academic Secretary. Candidates should have had considerable experience of University administration; a good honours degree is a desirable qualification. The salary will be within Grade IV of the salary scales for University administrative staffs (range £7,501 and upwards), and will be determined according to the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate.

Applications (10 copies), should be sent not later than 9th January, 1976, to the Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote ref. RV/664/T.

University College Cardiff

Applications are invited for the following vacancy:

LECTURER
in the
Department of Music

Salary range: £2,778-£6,050 (under review). Duties to commence as soon as possible after 1st April, 1976.

Applications, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be forwarded to The Registrar, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff, CF1 1XL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date for applications 5th January, 1976. Please quote ref. 0365.

Police College Tutors

... to take part in the general instructional work of the College, located at Bramshill House, Basingstoke, Hampshire. Vacancies are in the following areas:

Psychologists (2)
preferably with a specialisation in social psychology and experience in the field of inter-personal skills and also some wider interest in the study of conflict.

Political Specialist
with a particular interest in political ideas and/or the study of conflict.

Economist/Criminologist
with a good knowledge of statistical method and experience in the use of computers.

All candidates must have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours (or equivalent) in a relevant subject (e.g., sociology, psychology, economics, government or international affairs) together with some post-graduate experience, preferably in teaching adults.

Starting salary may be above the minimum of the range £3,750-£5,815. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 7 January 1976) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours) or London 01-839 1982 (24 hour answering service). Please quote ref G/9124.

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Telephone : 2385.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Western Australia
PERTH

CHAIR OF DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY

Applications are invited from medical graduates registrable in Western Australia and with appropriate higher qualifications for appointment to a new Chair of Diagnostic Radiology in the University Department of Surgery, of which the current Head is Professor B. N. Catchpole. The appointee will be located at the Royal Perth Hospital (a major teaching hospital of the University with some 1,032 beds), and in the first instance will be Head of the Hospital's Department of Diagnostic Radiology. He will be required to engage in the teaching of undergraduate students and in research as well as to provide a diagnostic and consultative service for the Hospital.

The salary for a Professor is $A34,394 per annum plus a loading of $A5,000 per annum for clinical responsibilities. Benefits include superannuation similar to FSSU, fares to Perth for appointee and dependent family, removal allowance, study leave and long service leave and housing loan scheme. Further information including conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Staffing Officer, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia, 6009 by 17 January, 1976.

University of Otago
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
Wellington Clinical School
Wellington, New Zealand

LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER IN PATHOLOGY

The University of Otago has established at Wellington a Clinical School of the Faculty of Medicine.

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer or Senior Lecturer in Pathology (Histopathology).

Salary: Lecturer NZ$10,854-NZ$15,579 with a bar at NZ$12,756; Senior Lecturer NZ$15,816-NZ$18,177.

An allowance for clinical responsibility may be paid in the light of duties and duties performed.

Further particulars are available from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF, from the Registrar of the University, P.O. Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand, or from the Dean, Wellington Clinical School, Wellington Hospital, Wellington 3, New Zealand.

Applications close on January 15, 1976.

University College Cardiff

Applications are invited for the following vacancy:

LECTURER

in Welsh History, Department of History of Wales. Salary range: £2,778 to £6,050 (under review). Duties to commence 1st October, 1976.

The successful applicant will be one with special interests in late nineteenth-century and twentieth-century history.

Applications, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be forwarded to the Vice-Principal (Administration) and Registrar, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff CF1 1XL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date 9th January 1976. Please quote ref. 0438.

University of Cambridge

PURE MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for a LECTURESHIP in Pure Mathematics. Further information from Head of DPMMS, 16 Mill Lane, Cambridge CB2 1SB, telephone Cambridge 66611 ext. 213. Closing date 11 January 1976.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Melbou...

SENIOR TUTORS/ LECTURERS IN SOCIAL WORK

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL STUDIES

Three or more limited te... positions. A degree, social w... qualifications and interest professional education requi... Teaching experience, resea... competence and higher de... studies desirable.

One position involves pa... tion in development, admi... tration of fieldwork opport... ties for students. The succe... ful applicant will have dem... strated professional prac... competence, will have organ... ational ability and be expected... negotiate with agency ex... utives, academic staff, ... work teachers and studer... Opportunities to contr... higher degree studies in so... work and to participate in ch... lenging research and teachi... One or more positions ... volving joint appointments w... social agencies for direct fi... work teaching of social w... students. Challenging opp... tunities to continue hig... degree study and gain exp... ence in teaching and researc...

Further information may ... obtained from Miss ... McHardy, in the University. ... One position involves Pr... tices Laboratory teaching ... social work practice and ... Counselling, commun... organisation. Interperso... communication skills are ta... in a small-group laboratory ... ting using audio-visual tec... ques. Familiarity with vi... visual equipment an advan... but not essential. Opportun... to continue higher degree ... dies in social work and ... participate in challen... research and teaching.

Further information may ... obtained from Mr. S. Evans ... the University.

Salary: Senior Te... $A10,454-$12,065; Locu... $A12,063-$16,195 per annu...

Details of applications pro... dure and conditions of appoi... ment are available from ... Registrar, University of M... bourne, Parkville, Victo... 3052, Australia. Applicat... referring to Position Num... 760024 132 should ... addressed to The Registrar, ... close on 31 January, 1976.

The University of Lancaster
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIEN...

LECTURER IN APPLIED GEOLO...

Applications are invited ... Lectureship in Applied Ge... in the Department of Env... mental Sciences, tenable ... October 1, 1976. The suc... ful applicant will be expect... teach undergraduate cour... subjects such as engin... geology and economic ge... and will also be expec... assist in courses dealing ... elementary geology and ... morphology. Some field ... ence will be required and ... ference will be given to ... dates qualified and with ... carry out research with ... Planetary Sciences Sect... the department.

Salary on the scale ... £6,050 (under review).

Further particulars ... obtained (quoting ... L.4 B.) from the Establ... Officer, University House, ... Castor, Lancaster LA1 4YW, to ... applications (five ... naming three referees, ... be sent not later than ... 15, 1976.

The School of Pha... University of Lo...

LECTURER I... PHARMACEUT...

Applications are invi... Pharmacists holding ... degree with teaching ... doctoral research expe... appointment as Lectur... Department of Phar... at the School by 1st ... 1976 or as soon ther... possible. Normal ... university academic ... appointment. Point of ... Lecturer Salary Scale ... on qualifications an... ance.

Applications by let... panied by curriculum ... The Clerk to the Co... School of Pharmacy, ... Brunswick Square, ... WC1N 1AX, by 31st ... 1975, from whom fu... formation may be obt...

UWIST
RESEARCH ASSOCIA...
PSYCHOL...

Psychology / ... graduate with ... experience to ... an SSRC sponsored ... discrepancy ... study the envir... conditions of ... workers.

Salary: £2,778-£4... threshold £85... annum (under ... Requests (quot... T) for details ... cation form to ... Section, UWIST, ... CF1 3NU.

Closing date: 3 ... 1976.

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هكذا من الأصل



THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
Brussels

is holding a competition, based on qualifications and tests, to recruit a

JURIST

and to draw up a reserve list.

The applicant recruited will be appointed to the Legal Department of the General Secretariat of the Council, which is composed of approximately fifteen jurists, whose main task is to attend meetings of working parties, committees and of the Council of Ministers as legal adviser. Applicants must have a university degree or diploma in law (or equivalent professional experience) or be a barrister or solicitor in England and Wales or Northern Ireland or an advocate or solicitor in Scotland. An extensive knowledge of law in the United Kingdom and public international law, together with at least five years' professional experience in the practice of one of these branches of law is required. Date of birth must be after 31 December 1934 and before 1 January 1944.

Minimum net monthly salary between ± BF 68,000 and ± 77,000 (this includes an expatriation allowance). Family allowances where appropriate.

The notification of competition and mandatory application form may be obtained from: Personnel Department - General Secretariat of the Council - rue de la Loi 170 - B - 1048 Brussels (Belgium).

Closing date for official applications: 15 January 1976.

Working when it suits you

After initial hesitancy, several British companies have been quick to follow the lead of continental counterparts in the introduction of flexible working hours (FWH).

Although it was some four years after the first scheme was introduced in 1967 in West Germany that the system made its debut in Britain, the innovation has already created its own mini-industry.

Several firms now offer wide ranges of competitive hard and software, often custom-built for the individual company's needs in operating an FWH system.

And by the beginning of last year 100,000 workers in about 500 British organizations enjoyed the freedom to choose what time they came to work, how long they took for lunch or even what days they worked.

The introduction of the scheme by employers seems laudable in view of the fact that little evidence has emerged yet of any significant improvement in a firm's overall productivity as a result of flexible working.

The benefits are strongly weighted towards employees and presumably lead on to less tangible corporate benefits like improvements in job-satisfaction and labour relations.

Dr P. J. Sloane, who has just completed the latest study of flexible working and other changes in employment routines for the Department of Employment, believes that half the British workforce will eventually be enjoying this increased freedom of choice in the hours they work.

In his research report on *Changing Patterns in Working Hours*, Dr Sloane states that as well as those employees on flexible working, a further 100,000 night-shift engineering workers were on a compressed working week of four or four and a half days, and about 1,000 more single-shift workers were on a four-day week. Staggered working hours had also been introduced in selected areas.

In a close analysis of these systems, Dr Sloane studied 12 organizations using FWH, eight operating the compressed working week and one which used a staggered hours system.

He found that all three innovations offered distinct advantages over the traditional fixed working day with the concept of flexible working probably having the most to commend it overall.

But he warns management that no one pattern provides a panacea: each brings its own benefits and each would be difficult to operate in particular areas of employment if only in the same way as the established alternatives like overtime and shift work.

However, he advises managers and executives that with the growing number of options now available there is a growing need for individual organizations to develop conscious policies on working hours.

Dr Sloane found that the growth of FWH in this country seems to have been fastest among white collar employees in insurance, local government, the Civil Service, and industries like pharmaceuticals, engineering and food, drink and tobacco.

Employers who had experimented were favourably impressed, reporting reductions in time keeping losses, a quicker start on arrival at work, the virtual disappearance of petty discipline over time-keeping and more jobs being completed before departure.

Most saw little effect on productivity though a substantial minority did report some improvement and only one or two a decline. None of the employers studied intended to return to fixed working hours.

Employee attitudes to the new system were also enthusiastic. Sixty per cent of those questioned in the survey felt they could strike a better balance between work and private life, 50 per cent said they had a less congested journey to work and only just under 20 per cent saw the time-recording involved as a disadvantage.

Suggestions for modifying FWH schemes were overwhelmingly in favour of increasing flexibility still farther—eg, a wider choice of start and finish times; reduced core times (when the full contingent of staff must be present); more flexible lunch arrangements and more provision for carry over of "credit hours" to permit days off.

Dr Sloane, however, found a mixed response from the trade unions. ASTMS and Nalgo both encouraged it, NUBE approved of it and Apex had given it cautious support; but TASS and Sogat had both voiced reservations.

Dr Sloane found that although easiest to apply to white collar workers a number of British firms had successfully introduced the concept to production departments.

Employers who had experimented with the compressed working week were also satisfied in general. The companies noted improved labour recruitment and a reduction in turnover of staff. Managements invariably felt that employees were working more effectively.

A survey of employees revealed that nearly 80 per cent felt the new arrangements had improved their working conditions. They particularly liked the long weekend. However, a number of workers found difficulties in readjusting to work after the weekend and some found the long working day tiring. *Changing Patterns of Working Hours*. Department of Employment Manpower Paper 13, HMSO.

Richard Allen

Health & Safety Executive

Deputy Director General/ Director of Nuclear Safety

£14,000

The Executive is responsible to the Health and Safety Commission for the operation of health and safety legislation throughout Great Britain.

The duties of this newly-created post concern two main areas. As Director of Nuclear Safety the responsibilities are to advise on major safety matters concerning the operation and design of nuclear installations and on radiation risks. As Deputy Director General the role is one of co-ordination in matters concerning industrial hazards, toxic chemicals and industrial pollution and carries responsibility for the general policy of the Executive on research, the latter will include chairing the Research Committee.

Candidates must have experience which will enable them to assess the overall safety requirements of nuclear installations and preferably some direct experience of nuclear and radiation problems. They must have high scientific or engineering qualifications, and should have senior managerial experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 5 January 1976) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours) or LONDON 01-839 1992 (24 hour answering service).

Please quote ref: T/9203/1

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Candidates with an appropriate background should send a brief curriculum vitae, which will be acknowledged and forwarded to our client unless a covering letter gives contrary instructions, to:

E. J. Robins, The Executive Selection Division–MS517,
Coopers & Lybrand Associates Ltd., Management Consultants,
Shelley House, Noble Street, London, EC2V 7DQ.

University of Bristol

CHAIR OF ANCIENT HISTORY AND CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The University proposes to make an appointment to the Chair of Ancient History and Classical Archaeology in the Department of Classics which will become vacant on the retirement of Professor John Cook at the end of the present session in July, 1976.

Suitably qualified candidates are invited to submit applications, including the names and addresses of three referees, by February 16th, 1976. Further particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the Secretary, University Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH.

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
Brussels

is organizing a competition for the recruitment of an

administrator in supplies

(the work includes planning and analytical activities and supervisory duties - university degree (Economics and/or Business Administration) or equivalent professional experience).

Date of birth after 31 December 1940 and before 1 January 1948.
At least 3 years professional experience is required, either in supplies or in line and/or sales management.
A knowledge of D.P. would be an advantage.
This post is open only to nationals of Member States of the European Communities.
Net monthly salary between BF 46,300 and BF 50,700 inclusive; where appropriate, expatriation allowance (16 % of the basic salary) and family allowances.

For the full Competition Notification and the compulsory application form, write to: Personnel Department - General Secretariat of the Council - rue de la Loi 170, B-1048 BRUSSELS (Belgium).

Closing date for applications: 15 January 1976.

Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland and The Queen's University of Belfast

A vacancy will arise at the beginning of 1976 for the combined post of:

(a) Head of the Biometrics Division of the Department of Agriculture; and
(b) Head of the Agricultural Biometrics Department in the Faculty of Agriculture and Food Science, the Queen's University of Belfast.

Candidates should have a first or second class Honours Degree in Science or Mathematics, or equivalent, together with not less than 10 years' relevant post-graduate experience.

The appointment will be made within the scale £8,650-£9,798.

Please write or telephone for an application form and further details quoting Ref. SB 338/75/TT to **Civil Service Commission, Rosepark House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast, BT4 3NR** (Telephone Dundonald 4585 extension 314). Completed forms must be returned to arrive not later than 13th January, 1976.

NORTHERN IRELAND CIVIL SERVICE

DIRECTOR
ACTION RESOURCE CENTRE

The Action Resource Centre, having completed its 2-year experimental period, plans to expand its operations throughout the United Kingdom, and is looking for a Director to lead this next stage in its development. ARC's objective is "To encourage recognition of the Inter-dependents of business and the community by the practical application of business skills and resources to help meet the social needs of the community" and is doing so through a central HQ in London and local ARCs.

The Director will be responsible for the implementation of plans, budget control and national expansion, working through an HQ staff to local staff. He will probably come from business, be aged 30-40, and regard his time with ARC as a proving ground for his abilities. He must have the vision to understand the philosophy of ARC and the sensitivity to implement this through people and organisations, likely to be different to those usually found in business. He must have the presence to command respect and support from Senior Government and Business Management and to inspire respect and co-operative adventure from voluntary agencies and young people.

Salary £8,000-£10,000

Apply to:
Chairman, Action Resource Centre,
7 Strutton Ground, London SW1P 2HY
Phone 01-222 2922/2853

MANAGER
Aviation Treaty Department

Stewart Wrightson, the International Insurance Brokers, are seeking a Manager.

The successful candidate will be between 35 and 55, will have wide experience of all aspects of Aviation Treaty work and of running an Aviation Treaty Department.

We offer an appropriate salary, non-contributory pension scheme, free life cover (and L.V.s.).

The Company is based as 1, Seething Lane, E.C.3, until early 1976 when we move to a new building at 1, Camomile Street, E.C.3.

Please write with curriculum vitae to:
MISS CHANCE, PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATOR,
STEWART WRIGHTSON LTD.,
1, SEETHING LANE, E.C.3.

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CARDIOTHORACIC INSTITUTE
(University of London)

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

Applications are invited from suitably trained accountants for appointment to this post, which is concerned in particular with accounting for grants from the University, Research Councils and others, and for the expenditure of the Institute out of these funds on education, research and administration. The accounting system employs the central computer of the University.

The successful applicant who will be responsible to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute, will have a staff of 5 in newly-established offices.

Salary (under review) within the range £5,300 to £6,553 including London Weighting, starting point according to qualifications and experience. Superannuation, six weeks' annual leave, common room and restaurant facilities.

Applications, submitting names of 3 referees, should be submitted within 14 days to:—
The Secretary,
Cardiothoracic Institute,
Fulham Road,
London SW3 6HP.
(Tel. 01-352 8141)
from whom further particulars may be obtained.

COMPANY NOTICES

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT STERLING LOANS

The Bank of Tokyo, Limited, are instructed by the Japanese Government to announce that Coupon No. 24 due 31st December 1975 from Bonds of the JAPANESE GOVERNMENT 6% LOAN 1963-88 will be paid on and after 31st December, 1975.

They should be presented for payment at The Bank of Tokyo, Limited, 20/24, Moorgate, London, EC2R 6DB, listed on the forms provided between the hours of 10.0 a.m. and 2 p.m. They must be left at least five clear days for examination prior to payment.

In accordance with the Exchange Control Act, 1947, coupons can only be accepted from and paid to an Authorised Depositary.

Coupons cannot be accepted through the post.

FOR THE BANK OF TOKYO LIMITED
M. ENOUYE,
Managing Director and General Manager.
13th December, 1975.

LEGAL NOTICES
also on page 27

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE in BANKRUPTCY No 1699 of 1975
Re: RICHARD WILLIAM McGEE—UNEMPLOYED of no fixed address and lately residing at 8 Arroy Court, Clarence Road, London, E5.
Under Receiving Order dated 4th November 1975 First Meeting of Creditors 6th January 1976 at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon at Room 210 4th Floor, Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LY. Public Examination 19th March 1976 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Court 45 (Queen's Building), Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL.
JAMES TYE,
Official Receiver.
N.B. All debts due to be paid to me.

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE, in BANKRUPTCY. No. 1498 of 1975.
Re: RAYMOND WILLIAM TROMPSON—UNEMPLOYED of no fixed address and lately residing at 19 Brecknock Court, Wimbourne Street, London, N1. (Under Receiving order dated 4th November 1975). First Meeting of Creditors 6th January 1976 at 12.0 o'clock noon at (Room 210/4th Floor) Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LY. Public Examination 19th March 1976 at 11.0 o'clock in the forenoon at Court No. 45 (Queen's Building), Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL.
JAMES TYE,
Official Receiver.
N.B. All debts due to be paid to me.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT AS LIQUIDATOR
In the Matter of HIGHBURY SECURITIES Limited (In Liquidation) By Order of the High Court of Justice, dated the 26th day of September, 1975, Mr. Felix George Davis, Chartered Accountant, of 8 Coventry Street, Kidderminster, in the county of Hereford and Worcester, was appointed Liquidator of the above-named Company, with a Committee of Inspection.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to s 27 of the TRUSTEE Act, 1925 that any person having a CLAIM against or an INTEREST in the ESTATE of any of the deceased persons whose names, addresses and descriptions are set out below is hereby required to send particulars in writing of his claim or interest to the person or persons mentioned in relation to the deceased person concerned before the date specified; after which date the estate of the deceased will be distributed by the personal representatives among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and interests of which they have had notice.
HOWARD-VYSE, Mary Frances Helena, of Nutwith House, Masham, Ripon, Yorks, died 1st September, 1975, particulars to Hilfax, Solicitors, The Bury, Church Street, Chesham, Bucks, HP5 1JE, before 20th February, 1976.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

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BS1 4JE
Tel. 293171

SOUTH DEVON, Dartmouth. Pleasantly situated mature detached house. Lovely views of town, river and country. 2 reception, usual offices, 4 bedrooms, attractive garden, garage. Freehold. £35,000. For further details apply Mullette, St. George's Square, Dartmouth. Tel. 2045.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

HIGHGATE

£18,000 freehold, fully modernized Victorian Terraced House, 2 Receptions, 2 Bedrooms, Study-Bedroom, large modern Kitchen: Gas C.H., Garden, nr. Tube: vacant possession.

Ring 488 0935 day or 421 0406 eves. for appointment to view.

BARGAIN HOUSE OF THE YEAR

Very spacious and modern style 10-roomed residence, backing on to Highgate Woods complete with swimming pool and garden. No expense has been spared in finishing this property to luxurious condition. Offers invited in excess of £60,000.

Telephone: Keystone 01-837 0111 for details.

ISLINGTON/HIGHGATE

3 floor terraced house in cul de sac. Easily converted to flats at present separately used and with hot & cold. 5 large & 5 medium size rooms. 1½ bathrooms, small garden. Close tube, bus, shops, etc.

FREEHOLD £19,500.
Telephone 01-263 1182 evenings, 0621 54451 ext 52 day.

DREAM ground floor flat, professionally modernised and decorated in simple and very expensive modern taste. Plain fitted carpets throughout, spotlights, fitted cupboards, etc. 20ft. sq. lounge, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, superb large kitchen/breakfast room, C.H. Close Barons Court tube: 115yr. lease, £23,000. Telephone 01-385 9103.

MONTAGU SQUARE, NO. 45.—3rd and 4th floor maisonette. 5 bedrooms, 2 bath, full c.h. Key in Wrights. Long unexpired 27 year lease. £18,000. Tel.: 755 9086.

WICKFORD, Green Belt Area.—On Liverpool St. main line. Panoramic views. Luxurious semi-detached freehold bungalow. Spacious lounge, fully fitted kitchen/diner. Sun lounge overlooking extensive garden and patio. £13,500. Cash offer—considerable reduction. Tel: Wickford 63956, after 6 p.m.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

STANMORE
Detached 4-bedroom Bungalow



2 bathrooms, reception room & lounge, utility room. Gas C.H. Garage up & over. Close synagogue, schools, shops, etc. Freehold £63,000 ono price to include chandeliers, fitted carpets, curtains and hob cooker.
FOR DETAILS 954 0149

LONDON FLATS

OVERLOOKING EALING Common. 1st floor flat. 3 beds, recept., kitchen, bathroom, C.H. Double glazing, lift, lock-up garage, resident caretaker/gardener. £19,000 for 90-year lease. Tel. 01-992 6037.

WEST HAMPSTEAD.—Convenient for transport. 2-roomed flat. Kitchen, bathroom, storage heating, entryphone. Forecourt parking. Use of garden. £11,500. 624 6884.

PROPERTY TO LET

QUALITY furnished family houses available now for considerate tenants in Woking/W. Byfleet area. From £30 p.w. to £65 p.w. Pilgrims Ltd. Woking 69207.

PRETTY, secluded cottage, 7 acres with river. Well furn/equipped. 1 hr. N. London. Sloen 6. Mid-Jan. to mid-July. £60 p.w. Or avail. 9 months a year. Wheathamstead 3137.

ON THAMES, 15miles Henley, 20mins Oxford/Reading, attractive fully furnished house, 3 bedrooms, 2 recept., c.h., all new. Careful tenants only, refs. essential. 01-688 1587.

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GET AWAY FROM IT ALL!

New house for sale in Pacific Harbour's fantastic new residential resort at Fiji. Only £38,000 including dollar premium. Travel paid for successful purchaser.

EDWARDS.
Fort Wallington,
Fareham, Hampshire
Tel.: 032 92 2595.

PROPERTY WANTED

BY EARLY NEW YEAR, spacious quiet two bedroom flat, West, South-West, London. Around £25,000. Tel. 788 7272 ext 2481 or 789 2473.

BUILDING SITES

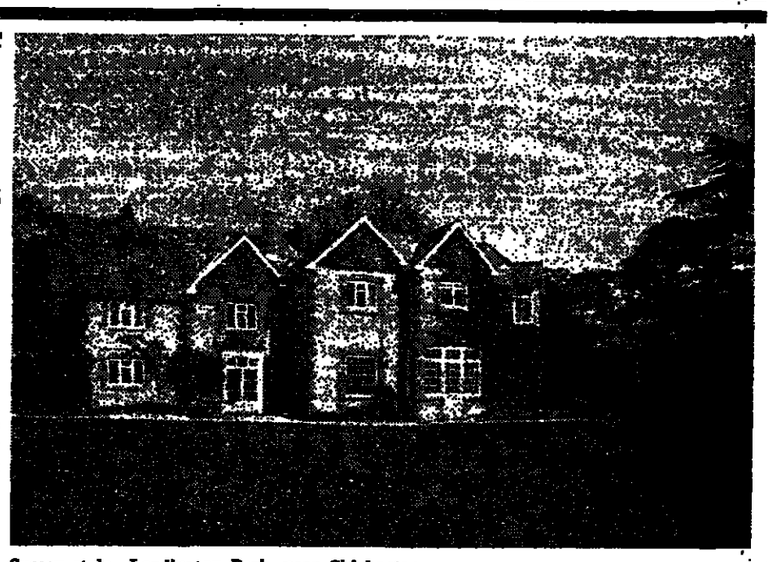
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Residential property

The British lower their sights



Sussex style—Lordington Park, near Chichester.

Although, as I noted last week, Savills have found little evidence during the year that the country house market is being affected by Middle Eastern buyers, a somewhat different picture is found by Chestertons in central London.

In their review for 1975, which covers higher priced property in the more expensive areas, they say that one of the disturbing features of the market has been that many British owners of higher priced property have been trying to sell so that they can buy accommodation with lower outgoings and at a lower price.

"This", the review says, "has become known as 'trading down' and the single factor that has made this possible is the incidence of foreign buyers." Such people, apparently, generally want a freehold or long leasehold property in good condition ready to move into without substantial modernization or improvement. They prefer flats in modern blocks, particularly new developments.

For houses, the preference is also for modern properties. Most of the foreign buyers came from the Middle East, including Iran, but they also included Americans, Japanese, Australians, Nigerians, Greeks and other Europeans.

Chestertons Hyde Park office had the greatest number of deals with overseas buyers, who accounted for 55 per cent of all flats and 40 per cent of all houses sold by that office, with interest greatest in the area close to Marble Arch. Chestertons add that to their knowledge one Middle Eastern consortium has bought between 45 and 50 houses and flats in the W1 and W2 districts, and were still buying.

While some foreign buyers pay very high prices for first-class family accommodation, the greater part of their business had been in the £25,000 to £75,000 price range, with the main interest in flats rather than houses.

Commenting on the effects of the recession on the London market, Chestertons say that properties bought at the height of the boom at figures over £100,000 have been sold at as much as a half below the price paid, though such a savage reduction is the exception rather than the rule.

In the £50,000 to £100,000 range the reduction has been between 25 and 35 per cent, and for property below that range between 10 and 20 per cent.

Differences in location can make an immense difference in price, particularly in London. Tufnell and Partners have told of an interesting if extreme instance in the case of two properties they are selling. One is 12 Hyde Park Gate, a fine period family house opposite the park with three reception rooms, five bedrooms, a dressing room, and a studio on the top floor. There is also a staff flat. The other, not all that dissimilar in terms of accommodation, is 14 Bolingbroke Grove, a roomy Victorian corner house overlooking Wandsworth Common. It has three reception rooms and five bedrooms, with a conservatory and large cellars. The price here is about £50,000, which is £100,000 less than the other property.

Further out, even in an expensive part of Hampshire, that price difference would buy a very considerable property. Offers over £100,000 are being asked for Dean House, at Kilmeston, near Alresford and Winchester.

It is a grade two Georgian country house built of cream-washed brick with matching bow and sash windows. There are three reception rooms, nine bedrooms and nursery and staff suites. Outbuildings include garaging for six cars and six loose boxes in one block, and a games room, squash court and heated swimming pool in another. Grounds of nine acres include a three-bedroom cottage. The agents are Knight Frank and Rutley.

Also in the higher price range is Lordington Park in the village of Lordington, itself designated as a conservation area, about six miles from Chichester, Sussex. The house has seen a lot of changes. Originally based on an eighteenth-century cottage, it was enlarged probably in Victorian times to mansion status, but recent complete modernization which included demolition of part of the old rambling building, has resulted in what is virtually a modern home.

Built of brick and flint in the Sussex style to an L-shaped plan, it has two main reception rooms, a study, a playroom, two bedroom and bathroom suites and six other bedrooms. The drawing room is 29ft by 30ft 6in and has full-width glazing at one end, with arched doors giving on to a loggia.

Grounds, mostly parkland, run to 32½ acres and include a coach house, which would convert into a cottage. A price approaching £90,000 is expected for the property, which is for sale through Jackson-Stops and Staff, of Chichester, and Hampton and Sons, of London.

Farther down the price range is Vale Court Farm, at Cold Ashton, near Bath, a good seventeenth-century farmhouse now modernized to provide a good-sized family home. Accommodation includes a large entrance hall, two main reception rooms, a main bedroom suite and three further bedrooms, one of which is a modern attic bedroom, which could be used as a playroom or studio.

Grounds extend to nearly five acres and include numerous outbuildings and a paddock with a stream alongside. Offers of about £55,000 are being asked through Cluttons, of Bath.

Run-down country cottages in a good position still fetch comparatively high prices in spite of economic uncertainties and high building costs. One called Iona, at Hatchett Green, Hale, in the New Forest, fetched £20,000 when auctioned by Fox and Sons, of Salisbury, recently. The three-bedroom house needs complete modernization, but has about 2½ acres of ground, giving it good potential.

At another recent auction £52,000 was paid for Mere Hall, near Droitwich, a grade one half-timbered house, part of which may date to the fourteenth or early fifteenth century, with two wings added in the eighteenth.

Main accommodation includes two main reception rooms, five bedrooms and four more bedrooms in a self-contained wing. About 5½ acres of gardens and 46 acres of agricultural land were included in the sale, held by Knight Frank and Rutley, of Hereford, and Banks and Silvers, of Kidderminster.

Gerald Ely

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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or suitable premises freehold or leasehold in central London. Replies in strict confidence to Box No. 1925 S, The Times.

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THE 600 GROUP LIMITED
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of ORDINARY STOCKHOLDERS of the Company will be CLOSED on Friday, 19th December, 1975, for one day only.
By Order of the Board.
N. G. P. BOSWOOD,
Director and Secretary.
Wood Lane, London, W.12.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
5½% Convertible Loan Stock 1966 ISSUE

S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD., announce that interest for the period 1st January 1975 to 31st December, 1975 for the 1965 issue will be payable from 2nd January, 1976, at the rate of 6½% per annum against presentation of Coupon No. 11.

1969 ISSUE

S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD., also announce that interest for the period 1st January, 1975 to 31st December, 1975 for the 1969 issue will be payable from 2nd January, 1976, at the rate of 6½% per annum against presentation of Coupon No. 7.

Coupons should be lodged with S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD., Coupon Department, St. Alban's House, Goldsmith Street, London, EC2P 2DL, from whom claim forms can be obtained.

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30 Gresham Street
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12th December, 1975

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7¼% Redeemable Stock 1978/79
Barclays Bank (London and International) Limited, Registration Department, Radbroke Hall, Knutsford, Cheshire, WA16 9EU, hereby give notice that in order to prepare the interest due on the 24th February 1976 the balances of the several accounts in the above Stock will be struck at the close of business on the 26th January 1976 and thereafter will be transferable ex-Dividend.

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LONDON AND SUBURBAN

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Ring 488 0935 day or 421 0406 eves. for appointment to view.

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For Everyone

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A magnum of Veuve Clicquot Champagne in a *presentation ice bucket.*

B WINE PACK
1 bottle Veuve Clicquot Champagne.
1 bottle Geisweiler Grand Vin 1970.
1 bottle Bodega Medium Sherry.
1 bottle Croft Distinction Port.

C PERFUME PACK
A 1 oz. atomizer of *Madame Rochas perfume, with* an orchid, in a presentation box.

D CIGAR PACK
25 Bolivar Bonitas Cigars.

E SMOKED SALMON PACK
A whole side of sliced Scotch smoked salmon, minimum weight 2 lbs. *in sealed pack.*

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FIRST study the Guide carefully. THEN answer the following three simple questions (the answers are all in the advertisements in today's Guide).

1. "*Still got a problem?*" *Who's got the* answer?
2. *What Christmas present will last her* all her life?
3. Where is Pamela Price?

Next use your creative skill and compose a sonnet that incorporates the words "The Times Christmas Gift Guide."

Then send us your sonnet, remembering to enclose your full name and address.

Three entrants must win every day the Guide is published. Closing date for today's competition, 3 days after today's date. Post this entry to: THE TIMES CHRISTMAS GIFT GUIDE COMPETITION, No. 23, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT.

The names and addresses of the winners will *be published in The Times. The decision of the* judges is final. All entries will be judged on their literary merits.



Please state prize required

Prizes supplied by Unicase Ltd., 186 Campden Hill Road, London, W8 7TH.

CHRISTMAS GIFT GUIDE COMPETITION No. 18 WINNERS

Mr. I. Mann, Parsons Green, London S.W.6
Miss E. Banks, Shalford, Surrey
Mrs. D. M. Paulin, Parton, Castle Douglas

We apologize to our readers and the entrants for this competition, for omitting the solution to question 3. Our congratulations to all those who found the answer from *the previous day's guide, but the solution to question 3 was waived in judging the* competition.

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14 images in words and 14 images in brush paintings suitable for framing, influenced by the orient and produced by *Alexander.* Limited edition, 250 copies, numbered and signed by the artist. £10. Call in or write for details to Sloane Street Gallery, 158 Sloane Street, S.W.1. Exhibitions of Alexander's work currently at this gallery. Tel. 01-730 5835.

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Wishes to sell his 2nd piano Bechstein grand, model C, 7ft. 4ins. Ebony finish, excellent condition, £930 or nearest offer.
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SHOP FOR YOUR MAN Christmas at Rosenthal's (M weart), 24 The Broadway, W ford Green, Essex. Tel.: 01-1914.

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Surprise and please your friends this Christmas by sending them your Christmas greetings or message via The Times Personal Columns.

For one week, from December 15th to 20th, there will be a special heading in The Personal Columns for your Christmas Greetings and Messages.

To ensure your friends read your greetings you can have each message appear on three consecutive days, yet the third time will be free of charge. Times' readers will be alerted to look out for Christmas messages through a series of announcements in The Times.

To take advantage of this Christmas offer, write your message in the form below and send it, complete with your cheque or postal order made out to Times Newspapers Limited to: The Personal Columns, Room 315, Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. The charge is only £2 per per insertion. To calculate the cost allow 28 characters per line, including word spaces; there is no limit on the number of lines for your Christmas message but remember that your message can appear three times but you only pay for 2 insertions.

Also, we are running a special scheme whereby you can have The Times posted on the first night of publication of your message to the people of your choice. Each copy sent will have the message "There is a Christmas Greeting for you in the Personal Columns."

To make use of this service, please add 20p for each copy you require and enclose the addresses to which The Times is to be sent.

If you have any enquiries about a Christmas greeting in The Times, please ring the Personal Columns: 01-837 3311.

Don't forget to attach the names and addresses of all those you wish to receive a copy of The Times.

* Min. size 2 lines.

THE TIMES

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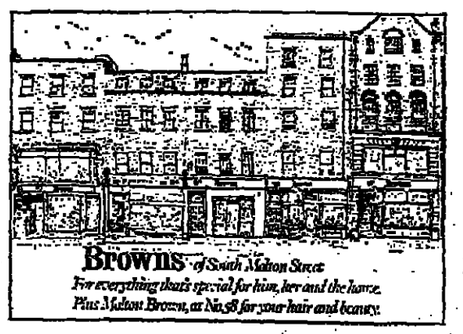


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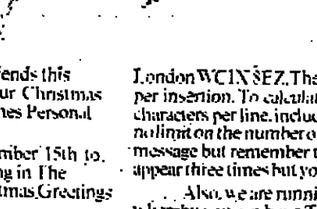


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Christmas gift guide

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Christmas Holidays

FOR ALL TRAVEL AT XMAS and in the New Year phone Cipbair, 437 7364/439 6647, 51 Shaftesbury Ave., London, W.1 (Airline Agents).

CHRISTMAS PARTY in Crete for singles and couples. Creta Hotel, Aghios Nicolaos, dep. 13th, 20th and 27th Dec. £100 2 weeks inc. sched. flight.—Cosmopolitan Holidays, 637 5072. ABTA.

U.S.A. CHRISTMAS. Special return flights Dec. 21.—01-373 5858. Trek America (Airline Agents).

A RELAXING CHRISTMAS at the Conifers Hotel, Sussex. Peace and quiet for £10 per night (min. 4 days). Selsey 2436.

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FLAMINGO TRAVEL FOR XMAS and New Year travel.—Phone 439 7751/2 (Airline Agents).

FOR CHRISTMAS. Dorset seaside cottage, sleeps 6. Warmwell 852424.

GRANT ARMS HOTEL, Monymusk, Aberdeenshire. A winter holiday with us offers shooting and deer stalking followed by a Good Food Table at the end of your day. Brochure, tariff and full details from the Manager. Please telephone now to avoid disappointment over the festive season. Monymusk (STD: 046 77) 226.

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UNITED AIR TRAVEL have availability on world wide Xmas flights.—Phone 01-439 2326/7/8 (Airline Agents).

YOU NEED A BREAK. Treat yourself to a tasty Vegetarian Christmas, relax by the Kent coast. Somerville Health Hydro, Thanet 24401.

XMAS HOLIDAYS IN GREECE with The Greek Tourist Agency. Book now.—01-580 3180. 320 Regent St., W.1.

Secretarial and General Appointments

GENERAL

CAPABLE RECEPTIONIST

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Knowledge of food—supplied by outside caterers—and its attractive presentation important, likewise willingness to supervise Servery Staff. This is a part-time City job. Would suit young woman, mid 20's-30's. Salary up to £1,750 p.a. Ring Mrs. Cotton 01-584 1134.

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required for January, to take responsibility for fifth form girls and to assist the Upper School Housemistress. This is a resident post and a flat is available within the school. Teaching experience useful but not necessary. Hours and salary by arrangement. Beechwood is an independent Catholic school for girls, aged 11-18, under lay management. Apply to the Headmaster, Sacred Heart School, Beechwood, Pembury Road, Tunbridge Wells. TN2 3QD.

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Broadcasting

Spirit of the Age, the series on our buildings, examines the effects on architecture of the Arts and Crafts Movement inspired by William Morris (BBC2 9.25). The Money Programme, taking the insurance industry for its subject, examines the boast that underwriters will insure anything from the birth of twins to supertankers (BBC2 8.15). It is Christmas already for Sykes and the addition of Sheila Steafel to his comedy show tonight should be a welcome present (BBC1 8.0). Rigsby has lost the best of his lodgers (ITV 7.30) but Steve McGarrett is still beating the baddies (ITV 8.0).—L.B.

BBC 1

12.25 pm, Pobol y Cwm. 12.55, News. 1.00, Pebble Mill. 1.45, 2.00, Chigley. 4.00, Play School. 4.25, It's the Wolf. 4.35, Jackanory. 4.50, Boss Cat. 5.15, Fabulous Animals. 5.40, Magic Roundabout.

5.45 News. 6.00, Nationwide.
7.05 Tom and Jerry.
7.15 Disney: Joker, the Amiable Ocelot.
8.00 Sykes.
8.30 The Good Life.
9.00 News.
9.25 Switch.
10.15 Tonight.
10.45 Film '75.
11.17 Film: All About Eve, with Bette Davis, Anne Baxter, George Sanders, Celeste Holm, Gary Merrill, Marilyn Monroe.
1.30 pm, Weather.

Regional variations (BBC 1): BBC WALES: 12.25-12.55 pm. Transmitters closedown. 1.45-2.00. Bedwl. 6.00-7.05, Wales Today. Nationwide. 7.05-7.30, Heddiw. 7.30-8.00, Fo a Fe. 8.00-8.30, Max Boyce Show. 10.45-11.15, Indiatime. 11.15-11.17, News of Wales. SCOTLAND: 12.25-12.55 pm Transmitters closedown. 6.00-7.05, Reporting Scotland. Nationwide. 11.15-11.17, Scottish News Summary. NORTHERN IRELAND: 12.25-12.55 pm, Transmitters closedown. 6.00-6.05, Scene Around Six. Nationwide. 10.45-11.15, Gallery. 11.15-11.17, Northern Ireland News. ENGLAND: 10.45-11.15 pm, North, The Everlasting Circle. North West, Country Concerns. North East, Whitby Fisherman. Midlands, It's Your Affair. West, Frank Evans—Guitarist. South West, Living with Animals. South, Photo Contest: Choosing the winners. East, Those Early Lime Days.

Anglia

11.30 am, Thames. 1.25 pm, Anglia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Film: The Couple Takes a Wife, with Bill Bixby, Paula Prentiss. 3.55, Thames. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Hogan's Heroes. 7.30, ATV. 8.00, The Collaborators. 9.00, London. 10.30, Probe. 11.00, Film: Five Desperate Women, with Annabelle Comer, Bradford Dillman, Joan Hackett. 12.25 am, Men Who Matter.

Yorkshire

1.00 am, Technoflash. 11.25, Robert. 11.45, History of Invention. 12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Chopper Line. 3.00, Houseparty. 3.25, Farmhouse Kitchen. 3.55, Thames. 5.20, News. University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, And Mother Makes Five. 7.30, London. 10.30, Calendar Sport. 10.45, The Avengers. 11.40-11.55, Night Gallery.

Tyne Tees

10.55 am, Starting Point. 11.00, The Magic Pencil. 11.05, Technoflash. 11.30, Thames. 2.30 pm, Danger Man. 3.25, Farmhouse Kitchen. 3.55, Thames. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, North East News. 6.05, Division. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, And Mother Makes Five. 7.30, London. 10.30, Sportstime. 11.00, Film: Bluebeard's Ten Honeymoons, with George Sanders. 12.35 am, Epilogue.

Grampian

11.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Film: The Ghost Train with Arthur Askey, Richard Murdoch. 3.55, Thames. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.35, ATV. 8.00, Barnaby Jones. 9.00, London. 10.30, Banacek. 11.45, Prayers.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 am, Play School.
7.05 Mr Smith's Gardening Programme.
7.30 Newsday.
7.50 Pot Black: Graham Miles v Ray Reardon.
8.15 Money Programme: The Risk Takers: Insurance Companies.
9.00 Poems and Pints.
9.25 Spirit of the Age: 7, A Full Life and an Honest Place.
10.15 Trinity Tales: Story 4, *The Joiner's Tale.*
11.05 Newsnight.
11.20-11.25 Gwen Watford reads The Sphere of Glass, by John Lehmann.

Southern

10.00 am, Challenge for a lifetime. *10.20, Hammy Hamster.* 10.45, Untamed World. 11.10, Wait Till Your Father Gets Home. 11.35, Thames. 1.20, Southern News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Film: The Spy in Black, with Conrad Veidt.* 3.55, Thames. 5.20, Sinbad Junior. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Scene South East. Day by Day. 6.35, Out of Town. 7.05, And Mother Makes Five. 7.35, London. 10.30, Southern Report. 11.00, The Streets of San Francisco. 11.55, Southern News. 12.05 am, Doris Day Show. 12.30, Weather. Guideline.

* Black and white.

Border

12.30 am, Jason King. 11.30, Thames. 12.30 pm, Police Surgeon. 1.00, News. 1.20, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Film: Conquest of the Air, with Laurence Olivier.* 3.45, Cartoon. 3.55, Thames. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, Border News. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Mr and Mrs. 7.30, London. 10.30, Border Forum. 11.00, Film: A Study in Terror, with John Neville, Donald Houston, John Fraser. 12.40 am, Border News.

Scottish

10.35 am, Band of Royal Marines Commando Forces. 11.00, Anna and the King. 11.30, With Steam Up. 11.45, Bolero. 12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Road Report. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Housecall. 2.30, Film: Edge of Eternity, with Cornel Wilde, Victoria Shaw. 3.55, Thames. 5.20, Babar. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, A Joke's a Joke. 7.00, The Protectors. 7.30, ATV. 8.00, Combat. 10.30, Ways and Means. 11.00-12.25 am, Film: Quarantined, with John Dehner, Gary Collins, Gordon Pinsent.

Westward

9.50 am, Seaspray. 10.15, Shirley's World. 10.40, Inner Space. 11.05, Woody Woodpecker. 11.30, Thames. 1.20 pm, Westward News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Film: Sierra, with Tony Curtis. 3.55, Thames. 5.20, Why. 5.50, News. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Treasure Hunt. 7.30, ATV. 9.00, London. 10.32, Westward News. 10.35, Late with Danton. 10.50, Film: Nightmare, with Moira Redmond, David Knight, Brenda Bruce.* 12.15 am, Faith for Life.

Thames

9.55 am, The Lorax. 10.20, Dusty's Trail. 10.45, Boney. 11.30, Afloat. 12.00, A Handful of Songs. 12.10 pm, Mr Trimble. 12.30, Look Who's Talking. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.30, Galloping Gourmet. 3.00, Theatre of Stars. 3.55, General Hospital. 4.20, Michael Bentine. 4.50, Magpie. 5.20, The Flintstones.
5.50 News. 6.00, Today.
6.35 Crossroads.

London Weekend

7.00 Who Do You Do?
7.30 Rising Damp.
8.00 Hawaii Five-O.
9.00 Beryl's Lot.
10.00 News.
10.30 Police Five.
10.40 Russell Harty.
11.30 Police Woman.
12.20 Ideas in Print.

Granada

9.30 am, Sesame Street. 10.25, Superman. 10.55, The Land. 11.05, Woody Woodpecker. 11.30, Clapperboard. 11.55, Babar. 12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, This is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Film: Information Received. 3.55, Thames. 4.20, The Beachcombers. 4.50, ATV. 5.15, Chuckleheads. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.35, Space 1999. 7.35, ATV. 9.00, London. 10.30, Kick Off. 11.05, Film: I Heard the Owl Call My Name. 12.30-1.00, Douglas Fairbanks Presents.

ATV

10.35 am, Woody Woodpecker. 10.45, Film: Death Takes a holiday, with Yvette Mimieux. 12.00, Thames. 1.20, ATV News. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Film: The Great American Beauty Contest, with Eleanor Parker, Bob Cummings. 3.55, Thames. 4.20, The Georgian House. 4.50, Magpie. 5.20, Supersonic. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Don't Drink the Water. 7.30, Rising Damp. 8.00, Streets of San Francisco. 9.00, London. 10.30, Extra Time. 11.00-12.30 am, Film: The Age of Consent, with James Mason, Helen Mirren.

HTV

10.20 am, Hammy Hamster. 10.35, Sesame Street. 11.30, Thames. 1.20 pm, West Headlines. 1.25, Wales Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Film: James Brolin and Joan Hackett in Class of '63. 3.55, Thames. 4.20, Elephant Boy. 4.50, ATV. 5.20, Orbit 5. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.01, Report West. 6.18, Report Wales. 6.35, Space 1999. 7.30, London. 10.30, Free Time. 11.00, Bon-v. 11.55, Weather. HTV CYMRU/WALES.—As HTV except: 1.20-1.25 pm, Penawdau Newyddion y Dydd. 4.20-4.50, Siesion Cantamil. 6.01-6.18, Y Dydd. 10.30, John Morgan on Who Runs Wales? 11.30, Two's Company. 12.00, Weather. HTV West.—As HTV except: 1.20-1.30 pm, West Headlines. 6.18-6.35, Report West.

Ulster

11.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Ulster News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Film: The Whole Truth, with Stewart Granger, Donna Reed, George Sanders.* 3.55, Thames. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, UTV Reports. 6.25, Police Six. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Firehouse. 7.30, Wild Wild West. 8.30, Sportscast. 9.00, London. 10.30, Tom and Tommy. 11.00-12.00, Police Story.

Radio

1

6.00 am, News. Simon Bates.† 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.02 pm, David Hamilton.† 4.30, Rosko's Round Table. 5.45, Newsbeat. 6.02, Sam Costa.† 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, A Question of Fun. 7.30, Ronnie Aldrich.† 8.30, As You Were. 9.02, Music Night. 10.02, Take Your Partners.† 11.00, John Peel.† 12.00-12.05 am, News.

† Stereo.

2

6.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan.† (8.27, Racing bulletin.) 9.02, Harry Carpenter.† (10.30, Waggoners' Walk.) 11.30, Jean Challis.† 2.02 pm, Radio 1. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, Sam Costa.† 6.45, Radio 1. 12.00-12.05 am, News. (1,500m.)

3

7.00 am, News. 7.05, Liszt, Elgar.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Glinka, Franck, Rachmaninov, Bizet.† 9.00, News. 9.05, C. P. E. Bach.† 9.45, BBC Concert Orchestra: Gordon Langford, Honegger, Philip Lane, Robert Farnon, Coleridge-Taylor.† 10.45, Bromsgrove Festival 1974, concert, part 1: Schubert, Whettam, Wolf.† 11.25, Reading. 11.30, Concert, part 2: Beethoven.† 12.15 pm, Midday Prom concert, part 1: Weber, Mozart. 1.00, News. 1.05, Playbill.† 1.20, Concert, part 2: Dvorak. 2.05, Howells, Vaughan Williams, Ivor Gurney.† 3.15, Court Harmoniemusik, with Dr Roger Hellyer.† 4.20, Youth Orchestra, concert, part 1: Mozart, Shostakovich.† 4.48, Discussion. 4.55, Concert, part 2: Gordon Jacob.† 5.25, Pied Piper.†

5.45, Homeward Bound.† 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound (continued). 6.30, Nations as Neighbours 1, part 1: Scotland. 7.00, Village Prospects. 7.30, Schumann.† 8.10, Music Now. 8.50, Orlando Gibbons.† 9.15, Machines that Think, presented by Dr Chris Evans. 10.20, Music Group of London: Beethoven, Brahms.† 11.25-11.30, News.

4

6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.45, Today. 7.00, News and more of Today. 8.00, News and more of Today. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Voice of the People: 021-432 5432. 10.00, News. 10.05, Checkpoint. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Richard Dimbleby. 1913-1965. 11.50, Golden Voices: Marian Anderson. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Petticoat Line. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: Out of an Autumn Past. 4.00, News. 4.05, Any Answers? 4.35, Story: Victory. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, Top of the Form. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News Desk. 7.30, Pick of the Week. 8.30, Any Questions? 9.15, Letter from America. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime: Charlie. 11.00, The Financial World Tonight. 11.15, Today in Parliament. 11.25, Week Ending. 11.40, News. 12.01-12.04 am, Inshore forecast.

BBC Radio London, local and national news, entertainment, sport, music. 94.9 VHF, 206 M.

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GENERAL

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We are the authorised U.K. Agents for Filipino domestic staff. Experienced, fully documented personnel covering a wide range of work disciplines are currently on our files, seeking suitable positions.

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AU PAIRS available. Britain, Europe. Baxter's Agency, Peterborough. Tel. 0733 62744.

DOMESTICS FROM PHILIPPINES speedily arranged. Experienced recommended maids, housemen, couples. 2 years' contract.—041-887 7000. New World Agy.

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YOUNG FRENCH STUDENT GIRL seeks stay in an English-speaking family, preferably half au pair, half paying guest, for three to six months. Miss Anne Fleschi, 13 rue Rouvet, 75019 Paris, France.

MOTOR CARS

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B.M.W. SALES. Largest U.K. Stock of new cars. Ring Mr Edwards or Mr Barton, 01-568 9155.

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YOUR TOYOTA DEALER on the South Coast. Wiston of Worthing, South Farm Rd., Worthing, Sussex. Worthing 34506.

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SUPER STAG, M REG, Nov. '73. Auto., White, 37,000 miles, all extras, stereo, etc., only £2,595. 995 5249.

CITROEN.—Save money. 'Phone for details of special offer on all models at Continental Car Centre. 01-959 8831.

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PEUGEOT 504; family estate; sand/beige; '73; M; 37,000; 1 owner; tow-bar; undersealed; £1,735.—Tel.: Luton 414767 from 4 p.m.

IMMACULATE Fiat 500 with sun roof. 30,000 miles; overhauled; resprayed white; 40 miles+ m.p.g.! £300.—Tel.: 435 0214 (home).

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VOLVO. New and used, wide selection models and colours, phone or come by S. G. Smith, 35 Dulwich Village, S.E.21. 01-693 0202.

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Full M.O.T.

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Beautiful Austin 20/25 Doctor's coupe open tourer with dicky seat in concours condition, running perfectly, excellent tyres, upholstery, etc. Just completed tour of France. Normally £3,000, will sell at

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B.M.W. 1602L, July 75, "N" registered. Black, radio, tinted glass, black trim, 7,000 miles. £1,975. 940 8275 day, Marlowe 5526 eves.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

INTERESTING TRIP ABROAD (holiday or work) sought by enterprising girl, 30, free next Feb. and March. Write Box 1639 S, The Times.

E.E.C. TRANSLATOR (from German/French) seeks post or freelance work London. Phone 226 0087.

EXPERIENCED office administrator (Graduate) available 2nd Jan. due to office closure. Fluent French including commercial, Customer liaison, telex, typing. Studying for I.C.S.A.—883 0027 (office hours).

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TWO PROFESSIONAL WOMEN, require 3 room flat, furnished or unfurnished, central London, S.W., N.W., W.C., W., areas only. Maximum £30 weekly. Excellent references. Ring 437 9277 ext. 275.

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S.W.7. 3rd girl sharing 20s, £10 pw exclusive. Ring 629 9000 ext 251 day.

MAYFAIR, 3rd person to share large luxury flat, own room, £80 p.c.m. Tel. Mr Sofianos, 386 6300, day.

RENTALS

W.1. Close Marble Arch, ground flr. furn. flat, good rec., 2 dble. beds., kit. & bath. Avail. now. Long let. £75 p.w. Willett, 730 5435.

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RENTALS

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Modern C.H. furnished town house, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, etc. Garage, large garden. Suit diplomatic executive family. Available now for 6-20 months. £55 weekly.

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BE in the centre of everything. 2 bedroom flat, Portman Square, 1 minute Oxford Street. Colour T.V. Garage space, porterage, 6 mths let. £80 p.w. Tel. Birchingtons 409 1046 493 0649.

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NEAR HIGHGATE. Sunny top floor flat. Double bed., recept., k., b. £25 p.w. 01-272 9394 or 01-267 4466, ext. 111.

CHARMING furnished flat Richmond, nr. Park. Requirements up to 18 months only. Tel. Harleston 852281 (Norfolk).

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ON THAMES—within commuting London.—See Properties to Let.

HOUSEBOAT, Chelsea, ideal for couple, fully furnished, warm, 3 rooms, k. & b., £36 p.w.—352 0079 or 351 1834 (anytime).

WANTED NOW Central/Suburban houses/flats for overseas firms long/short lets. £30/£180 p.w.—Birch & Co., 935 1162.

KENSINGTON, W.10.—warm modern, quiet flats. Fully luxuriously equipped, double bedroom; 2 & 3 bedrms. £39, £45, £59 p.w. 960 1206.

CHELSEA.—Hse. to let: 2-4 mths.: 3 recept., 3 bed., 2 bath.: £85 p.w.—CMD, 584 7554.

BUCKINGHAM GATE, S.W.1. 2 room pied-a-terre for 1 person only. Underfloor heating, lots of cupboards, col. T.V., newly dec. Long let. £35.—A.T.F. 229 0033.

HUNTER & COMPANY, 23 Brook St., W.1, announce that as from Mon., 15th December, our address will be 85 Sidmouth St., London, W.C.1. Tel.: 837 7365.

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HANS PLACE, S.W.3. Spacious 2 bed. flat overlooking gardens. £70 p.w. At Home in London. 581 2216.

(continued on page 32)

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 31

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". . . The just Lord is in the midst . . . every morning doth he bring his judgment to light, he faileth not."—Zephaniah 3: 5.

BIRTHS

DICK.—On 11th December, to Virginia (nee Eccles-Williams) and John—a son (Alexander George Buchanan).

GOLDSWORTHY.—On December 11th, at Cheltenham Maternity Hospital, to Penelope and John Goldsworthy—a son, a *brother* for Michael.

KENDALL.—On 6th December, to Nicola (nee Kealey) and Paul—a daughter Kate Nicola.

PRITCHETT.—On December 10th, *to* Peggy (nee King) and Dr. Roger Pritchett—a son (James Patrick Rawdon), brother to Pip.

SANDEMAN.—On 10th December, at the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, to Sylvia (nee Maclehose) and Ronald, of Fourways, Glasgow Street, Helensburgh—a *daughter (Emma Jane)*. Both well.

DEATHS

BERTHOUD.—On Thursday, 11th December, 1975, at Eversleigh Nursing Home, Leamington Spa, Phyllis Hamilton, of Haseley House, near Warwick, formerly of Bexhill-on-Sea. Funeral service at Canley Crematorium, Coventry, on Tuesday, 16th December, at 2.20 p.m. followed by cremation. Family flowers only to W. G. Rathbone, Funeral Directors, 30 Clarendon Avenue, Leamington Spa, by 1 p.m. latest please.

BLAIR.—On Thursday, 11th December, 1975, Lillian (Peggy), *of Ashburton House,* Witton-le-Wear, beloved wife of the late George. Funeral service at Church of St. Philip and St. James, Witton-le-Wear, co Durham, on Monday, 15th December, at 2.30 p.m., followed by private cremation. No flowers, *please.*

BLOCK, WALTER E.—On 10th December at his home in Bermuda suddenly. Formerly chairman of Block and Anderson Ltd and subsidiaries. The only brother of Alfred E. Block, of La Colline, Mont Fauri, Territet, *Jaud, Switzerland.*

BROWN.—On 11th December, 1975, suddenly, at Scartho Road Hospital, Grimsby, John Brown, B.A. (Cantab), of 34 Bargate, Grimsby, the beloved husband of Madge, dear father of George and David. Service, Grimsby Crematorium, *Tuesday, 16th December,* 10 a.m. Family flowers only, please.

CARVER.—On 11th December, 1975, peacefully, at home in London, Beatrice Adelaide, widow of Alfred Edward Arthur Carver, M.D., dearly loved mother of Basil, Arthur and also *Clive,* killed in action 1942, and grandmother of Clive, Michael and John. Funeral service, Golders Green Crematorium, Hoop Lane, N.W.11, Monday, 15th December, 2 p.m. Flowers and inquiries please, to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 01-937 0757.

COLWELL.—On December 9th at Harefield Hospital, Middlesex, after a brief illness, Arthur Richard Colwell, aged 76, beloved father of Rex and Pat, and dear grandfather of six grandchildren. Cremation at the Chilterns Crematorium, Amersham, Buckinghamshire, on Wednesday, 17th December, at 12.30 p.m. No flowers, please, but donations, if desired, to Hurstleigh Homes for the Elderly, c/o H. C. Grimstead Ltd., 25 Chesham Road, Amersham, Buckinghamshire.

DEATHS

DUTHIE, CHARLES MARTIN.—On 10th December from cancer, beloved husband of Elsie. Service of thanksgiving at St. John's parish church, Tisbury, Wiltshire, at 11 a.m. on Saturday, 13th December, followed by private cremation the following week. Flowers (not wreaths) to *the church.*

FOXELL.—On Wednesday, December 10, peacefully in hospital, Mariana, beloved wife of the Rev Maurice Foxell, of the Homes of St. Barnabas, Lingfield, Surrey. No flowers, please. Donations, to the Homes of St *Barnabas.*

GREEN.—On December 5th, 1975, in hospital, Winifred Dorothy Green, aged 76, of The Croft, Green, Clophill, Bedfordshire, last surviving child of Herbert Henry Green and Matilda Green (formerly Corey). Funeral service St Mary's Parish Church, Clophill, on Tuesday, December 16th, at 2 p.m. Followed by cremation at Bedford Crematorium. Flowers to be sent to A. L. and G. Abbott, Kempston, Bedford.

HONNOR.—On December 10th, 1975, at Tone Vale Hospital, *Isabella Janet Grant Honnor,* of the Dell, Greenway, North Curry, Taunton, aged 82 years. Funeral service at North Curry Parish Church, on Tuesday, December 16th, at 10.15 a.m., followed by cremation.

JARVIS.—On December 9th, 1975, *peacefully at Lyme Regis Hospital,* Charles Henry Jarvis, M.C., aged 82 years, of Aylestone Somers Field, Lyme Regis (formerly chairman of Jarvis, Halliday & Co., Ltd.), and of Chesham Bois, beloved husband of Florence and father of Sylvia and Brian. *Funeral service* Exeter and Devon Crematorium, on Monday, at 10.30 a.m. Family flowers only.

LAVASSANEY.—On November 13th, suddenly, in Tehran, Ruth, wife of M. H. Lavassaney, and younger daughter of the late Rev. A. K. Bostock, *and Mrs.* Bostock.

MARK-WARDLAW.—On Tuesday, 9th December, 1975, Rear Admiral Alexander Livingstone Penrose Mark-Wardlaw (Retd.), of Loseberry, Claygate, Surrey. Father of Eve and Adam. Funeral at The Holy Trinity Church, Claygate, at 2.30 p.m., Wednesday, 17th December. Flowers to Frederick Paine, Esher.

MARRIOTT.—On December 11th, 1975, at home, Michael Marriott, husband of Unity, father of Charles, Johnny and Tim. Service for close friends and family only, St. *Giles Church,* Shipbourne, Wednesday, December 17th, 11.30 a.m., followed by private cremation. Memorial service to be announced later. Family flowers only. Please, no mourning, by his request.

MARSHALL.—On December 10th, *after* illnesses bravely borne Joan Elizabeth, of 39 Chiltley Way, Liphook. Loving and loved by all, the adored wife of Rhodes (Bill) Marshall. Cremation Guildford Crematorium, 12 noon, Monday, December 15th.

NASSIM.—On December 10th suddenly, Dr Joseph Reginald, much loved husband of Dorothy and father of Michael, Elizabeth and Charlotte. No flowers or letters, please. North London Crematorium, Monday, 15th December, at 1.45 p.m.

POLUBINSKI.—On December 10th, 1975, Lt.-Col. John Polubinski husband of Olga (nee Stene). Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium Hoop Lane on Thursday, *December* 18th, at 3.10 p.m. Enquiries to William Tookey & Son, 01-856 8713.

ROGERS.—On 10th December, 1975, suddenly at home, Robin Cannon Rogers, *of 18 Broadmark* Avenue, Rustington, Sussex.

TIDSWELL.—On 10th Dec., 1975, peacefully, at her home, Cousins Hill, Needham Market, Alice Constance, aged 88 yrs., beloved sister of Emily Beatrice. Funeral service at Creeting St. Mary Church, on Sat., 13th Dec. at 12.30 p.m.

WALKER.—On December 9th, 1975, Norman, dearly loved husband of Joan and loving father of Jill and grandpa of Oliver. Family funeral, no mourners or flowers, please.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BACH.—A memorial service for Dr. Francis Bach will be held at the Church of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 17th December, at 12.15 p.m.

SKIPWITH.—*A memorial* service for Peter Skipwith, will be held at the Parish Church, New Alresford, Hampshire, on Wednesday, December 17th, at 11.30 a.m. If desired, donations in his memory may be made to The Cheshire Homes, c/o Lloyds Bank, Alresford.

IN MEMORIAM

42 CDO R.M.—In grateful memory of those who fell at Limbang on 12th December, 1962.—Dick and Dorothy Morris.

HOLDER E.A. All my love on your birthday Dad—Tuppy.

JOSEPH, NORMAN. Remembered with love on this his birthday, Mina, Francesca and Georgina.

MAYER, JOHN, C.B.E. December 12th, 1967. In very dearest remembrance. Maude and Susan.

PREVOST.—In memory of my husband, Charles Prevost, who died in Auckland, on 12th December, 1966.—Suna.

STOLL. In ever loving, proud remembrance of Fernand (Jean Vercel, the Voice of Luxembourg, 1940-45) on this his birth and wedding anniversary.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

AMEY.—Ronald and family wish to thank over 200 friends who wrote expressing sympathy for their sad loss, and in particular their appreciation of Phyllis's character and qualities.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

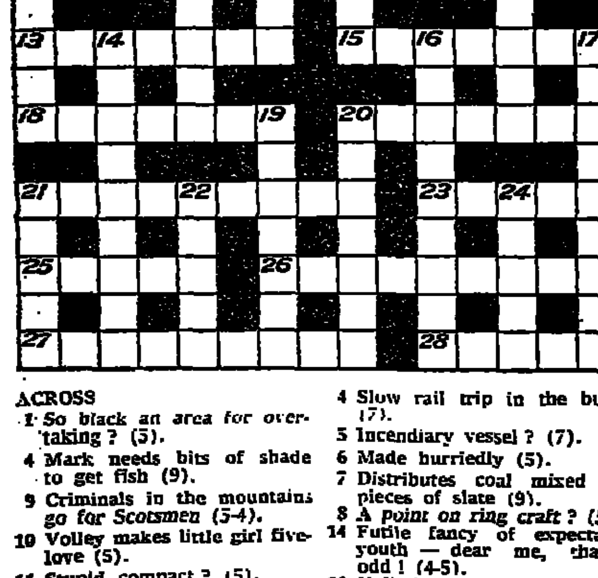
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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

EMBROIDERY in the 70's Exhibition of embroidery at Royal School of Needlework, 25 Princes Gate, London SW7. Mon. 15-Fri. 19 Dec. 10-5 p.m. Admission *free.*

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,174



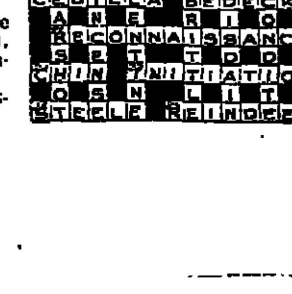
ACROSS

1 So black an area for overtaking ? (5).
4 Mark needs bits of shade to get fish (9).
9 Criminals in the mountains *go for Scotsmen* (5-4).
10 Volley makes little girl five-love (5).
11 Stupid compact ? (5).
12 Field's bloomer, getting things on board (9).
13 Semi-riot about mine reversal causes deadlock (7).
15 Allowances made concerning Jane's miss at Highbury (7).
18 Battle of the Plate ? No, another sort (7).
20 The old country is the quiet one (7).
21 Writes about accountant and shows the result (9).
23 Many a peer turned funny (5).
25 Some much-elated young Buddhist ? (5).
26 Having lowered *excess fare* (9).
27 Poor Pim's revealed the secret, the fool (9).
28 No one's well out of these ? (5).

DOWN

1 Rugby forwards bore the punishment in force (4-5).
2 Kipling's East-West humorist (5).
3 Ambassador failed as missionary ? (9).
4 Slow rail trip in the bush (7).
5 Incendiary vessel ? (7).
6 Made hurriedly (5).
7 Distributes coal mixed *in* pieces of slate (9).
8 A *point on ring craft ?* (5).
14 Futile fancy of expectant youth — dear me, that's odd ! (4-5).
16 Unlimited advice for the excessively jumpy (9).
17 Jack takes fish on board for the birds (9).
19 Letters leaving the distant station ? (7).
20 River by back entrance (7).
21 Is carrying the can perhaps for old rulers (5).
22 Go slow ? Not on the water (5).
24 One such swimmer named in that Ark assembly (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,173



FORTHCOMING EVENTS

ROYAL GALA AT OLYMPIA, Dec. 17 at 7 p.m. H.R.H. Princess Anne will attend special star evening in support of BRITISH EQUESTRIAN OLYMPIC FUND. Ticket details tel. 371 3057.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

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REDECORATING OR ALTERATIONS? See Business to Business.

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LINCOLN COLLEGE. — Shuttrey Junior Research Fellowship—see Educational.

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HOTEL PREMISES part-use required.—See Business to Business.

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CITROEN. Save money. For details. See Motors Col.

SUPER FLATS to Let.—See "Kensington W.10" Rentals.

ITALIAN/ENGLISH translator, defence journals, Farnborough, Hants.—See General Vacs.

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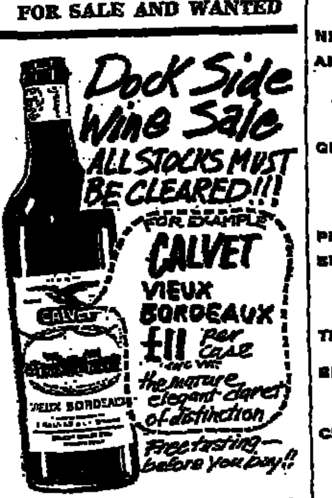
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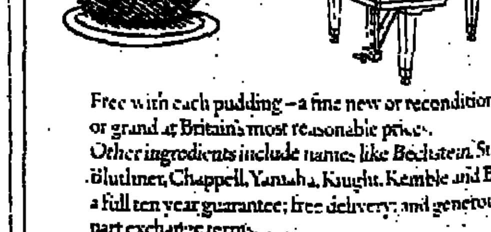
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